





LONDINOPOLIS;
AN
Historicall Discourse
OR
PERLUSTRATION
Of the City of
LONDON,
THE
Imperial Chamber, and chief Emporium
OF
Great Britaine
WHEREUNTO *Howell (Gas.)*
Is added another of the City of
WESTMINSTER.

WITH
[The Courts of Justice, Antiquities, and new
Buildings thereunto belonging.

By *Jam Howell* Esq;

Senesco, non Segnesco.

LONDON,

Printed by J. Streater, for Henry Twisford, George Sawbridge, Th
and John Place, and are to be sold at their Shops, 1657

DE
PONTE LONDINENSI

Ejusq;

Stupendo Situ & Structurâ,

Ad instar

Celebris illius Hexastichi poetæ Sannazarit
de urbe Veneta—Viderat Hadriacis—

Cum Londinensem Neptunus viderat Urbem,
Vectus ibi propriis atq; re vectus aquis,
Dum densam penetrat Sylvam, Lucosq; ferentes
Pro ramis funes, pro foliisq; Cruces,
Cum superimpositum Torrenti flumine Pontem
Viderat, et rapido ponere jura freto,
Cum tantos muros, ferrumina, castra, tot Arcus
Vidit, & hæc tergo cuncta jacere suo,
Arcus, qui possent totidem formare Rialtos
Metiri si quis summa vel ima cupit;
Hæc Deus undarum aspiciens, fluxusq; retrorsum
Tundere, & horrendos inde boare Sonos,
Nunc mihi quanta velis Terræ miracula pandas
Est primus Mundi Pons, ait, Iste Stupor.

The

The same paraphrased in *English*.

Of *London-Bridg*, and the Stupendous
Site, and Structure thereof.

*When Neptune from his billows London spyde,
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring-Tyde;
As through a floating Wood He steer'd along,
And dancing Castles cluster'd in a throng;
When he beheld a mighty Bridg give law
Unto his Surges, and their fury awe;
When such a shelf of Cataracts did roar,
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her shoar
When he such massy Walls, such Towers did eye,
Such Posts, such Irons upon his back to lye,
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might
Nineteen Rialtos make for depth and height,
When the Cerulean God these things surveyd,
He shook his Trident, and astonish'd said,
Let the whol Earth now all Her wonders count
This Bridg of Wonders is the Paramount.*

• The
prime
Bridge in
Venice.

To

To the Renowned City of London.

To the Right Honourable, Honourable,
and all others,

Who owe their first Birth or wellbeing
to so Noble a Metropolis.

IT was a notable Character, which Cornelius Tacitus, (that famous Register of Time, who had lived here many years) did give of London about fifteen hundred years agoe, Londinum copia Negotiatorum, & Comeatu maximè celebre, London a most renowned Mart for multitude of Marchants, and Commerce. If She deserved such a Character in those dayes, what would She merit now? who being compared to what She was then, may be said, in point of magnitude, to be as a large Volume in Folio, to a Book in Decimo Sexto: And, in point of Trade, as in an East Indy Carack, to a Quinbourough Oyster ketch.

I have read of some, who have bin enamor'd of Cities, as others use to be of Mistresses: so Charles the Emperor, was struck with the love of Florence, when among other expressions he said, That she was a fair Lady, fit to be seen only on Holidayes; So a French Baron was so taken with the City of Paris, (which is known to be none of the neatest) that he said, Could he live ever in Paris, he would quit his right to Paradise. And it is storied of Tamberlain, that having got Constantinople, the first Complement he put upon Her, was, that he had heard so much of Her rare beauty, that He came from so far off to Court Her; but answer was made, that it was the Custom of Thrace, to Court fair Ladies, not with Trum-pets and Drums, but with Dulcimers, and other melodious Instruments.

I may well affirm, that London is not inferior to any of these, as will appear in a Parallel hereunto annexed: And having breath'd Air, and (lept in her bosom, now near upon forty years (except the times that I was abroad upon forren Employments,) it is no wonder, if I be habitually in love with Her; nor have I bin wanting to express it many times by dedicating unto Her the great French Dictionary refin'd, and enrich'd with drivers Additionals; Then in giving Her some warnings by the sad destiny of Jerusalem; in an Epitome that goes of Josephus; I shew'd my self also very sensible of Her case at that time, when I address'd unto Her Englands Teares, and Mercurius Acheronticus. nor is it long since, that I made publick love to Venice, and Court'd Naples also, and I came off with no ill success; I hope to do the like here.

I know others have treated already of the same Subject, and given a laudible account of the City of London, but Gold may be often told over without fouling the fingers. I have read near upon a dozen several Surveys of Rome and Venice, with other Cities, and I alwayes found new Observations; But it is now above thirty foure years agoe, (which are near upon five Ages in the Law) since any thing was written of London, and Westminster her collateral Sister; which tract of time, affords variety of accidents, which the Reader shall find in this new Account; wherein as I have bin careful not to pretermitt any thing thats Material, so my special Caution hath bin not to thrust in any frivolous pedantick things, or Superfluities, whereunto my nature hath bin alwayes averse; Moreover, I promise the Reader, that he shall meet with many other Observations here, which were never yet drawn off the Presse, or exposed to publick light until now.

I will conclude my Epistle with this Question, If it was esteemed an honour among the Greeks, to be born in Athens; If among the Italians, to be a Roman; If among the Spaniards to be a Toledano: why should it be lesse honour for an Englishman to be born in London?

My hearty prayers to Heaven are, for the incolumity, and welfare of this Great City, for the aversion of all Judgements, and that she may still flourish with affluence of all Earthly felicity; by which prayer I subscribe my self,

Much Honoured Sirs,

Your humble, and ready Servant,

Jam: Howel.



SOME
ADVERTISEMENTS
TO THE
READER.

They who make researches into *Antiquity*, may be said to passe often through many *dark Lobbies*, and dusky places, before they come to *Aula lucis*, the Great Hall of light; They must repair to old *Archives*, and peruse many mouldred and moth-eaten Records, and so bring light as it were out of darkness, to inform the *present World*, what the *former* did, and make us see truth through our *Ancestors* eyes. Now, though we commonly term *Them* that went before us our *Ancestors*, yet if we have respect to the extent of *Time*, and the *Age* of the *World*, *we* who live now, may be called the more *Ancient*; For *They* lived; some of them in the *Non-age*, some in the *Youth*, some in the *Adolescence*, some in the *virility* of the *World*, And *we* who now crawl up and down the earth, may be said to live in the declining and *doting old decrepit Age*; Therefore if relation be had to true *longevity*, *we* may be rather called the *Older*; Insomuch, that a Child born to day, as he is part of the *Universe*, and the product of *Time*, may be said to be more ancient then *Adam*, which I conceive to be the meaning of that common saying among us, *The younger Brother is the ancients Gentleman*.

Moreover, it is desired, that the *discerning Reader* be advertized, that *Historians* and *Antiquaries*, may well be compared to *Architects*, who in rearing up a *Fabrick*, although the *Idea*, and design of the work, with the site, the contrivement of rooms, the contignation of parts and Symmetry, be wholly in themselves; yet in point of *Substance*, they fetch their *Materials* from else where; so the *Historian* and *Antiquary*, though the method, the style, and compilement be his, yet he hath his matter from others, either from *Manuscripts*, or printed Records, except these modern passages that are *Synchronical* with himself. Furthermore, an *Historian* may be compared to one walking in a Garden, and making a posie of Flowers, which he culls and plucks from divers beds and banks; now, though the Flowers be none of his, yet the choyce of them, and twisting them together, to give the fuller fragrancy, and not to thrust in any unsavory vegetal, is solely his own work.

The Lord Bacon's *Henry* the seventh, and my Lord Harbert's *Henry* the eighth, though the composition, and digesting be theirs, whereby they *denominate* the Books, yet, under favour, touching the main *Ingredients*, they took them from others; who had written the life of

Some Advertisements.

those Kings before: So, concerning this present *Treatise*, although the trace, and form of the Structure be mine own; yet, I am so much the Child of modesty, as to acknowledge to have fetch'd most of my *Materials* from others, who preceded me in the same Subject; as from Mr. *Stow*, and those industrious persons, who have made Additionals unto him: yet, as I gave a hint before in my Epistle Dedicatory, there be divers things insert'd here, which are not found there, nor any where else; besides those modern Occurrences which have happened since, and are contemporary with myself.

I

THE

THE
CHIEFEST MATERIALS

THAT
Go to the Compilement of this new
Peece.

1. *A Proeme.*
2. *The Historical part of London touching her first Rise and Foundation, with her degrees of growth.*
3. *Of the Great and glorious Temple of St. Pauls, with its dimensions, and places annexed; together, with the rest of the Churches in City, or Suburbs.*
4. *Of the 26. several Wards, Precincts, or Aldermanries of London, into which the whole City is divided.*
5. *Of the Political, and Civil Government of the City of London, as also of the spiritual.*
6. *Of the Walls, Streets, Gates, and Towers of London; with the Prisons, and places of restraint.*
7. *Of the Inns of Court and Chancery, of the Doctors Commons, Gresham, and Sion Colledge, with the publick Schools.*
8. *Of the Twelve chief Companies, whence the Lord Mayor is extracted, with other Societies of Marchant Adventurers, and the 61. Corporations.*
9. *Of their several Halls or Guilds, dispersed up and down in convenient places.*
10. *Of the Great Tower of London, the Royal Exchange, of Guild-Leaden-and Bassings-Hall, &c.*
11. *Of the White, and Black, the Gray, Cruchet, and Austin Fryers, with other Religious Houses, as Nunneries and Hospitalls.*
12. *Of the famous, and great Navigable River of Thames, from the first Source, till she dischargeth her self into the Ocean.*
13. *Of London-Bridge, and her admired Structure; which nevertheless, would see better, had she fewer Eyes, and that her Nineteen Arches were reduc'd to Nine.*
14. *Of the Prerogative, and great trust, the Lord Mayor, and the City, have for the over-sight, and repair of the said Bridge, with the Conservancy of the said River.*
15. *Of the City of Westminster, and the Abbey.*
16. *Of the Strand, the New Exchange, the Savoy, and all the Great Houses towards the Water-side.*

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17. *Of the Covent Garden, Saint Giles, Lincolns-Inne-Fields, Saint Martins, and Drury-Lane, with all the late New Buildings.*
 18. *Of Westminster-Hall, and all the Tribunals of Justice, there sedentary,*
 19. *Of the High Court of Parliament, and the Admiralty, &c.*
 20. *A Parallel 'twixt London, and other Great Cities of the world, whereof divers are spoken of in the Corollary.*
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THE



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|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 1. S ^r Paul. | 7. Arundell house. | 13. Baynards Castle | 19. Bow Church |
| 2. White Hall | 8. S ^r Clements | 14. Queens Haythe. | 20. Guild Hall |
| 3. Suffolke house | 9. S. Dunstons | 15. S. Pulchers. | 21. S. Michaels |
| 4. Yorke house | 10. The Temple. | 16. Three Craggs | 22. S. Lovatts Building |
| 5. Savoy | 11. S. Bridget | 17. The Waterhouse. | 23. Fishmongers Hall. |
| 6. Somerset house | 12. S. Andrew, | 18. The Stillgarde. | 24. The Old Swan, |



25 The Bridge
26 Gray Church.
27 S. Dunstan in the East.
28 Bellinigate.
29 Custome house.
30 The Tower.

31 Tower wharfe.
32 S. Catharine.
33 S. Olaffe.
34 S. Marie Overan.
35 Winchester house.
36 The Globe.

37 Bear Garden.
38 The Swan.
39 Marrowe on the Hill.
40 Hamsted.
41 Mygate.
42 Hackney.

43 Poltney.
44 Ill Ships.
45 Gally Fustee.
46 Cool harbour.

I

THE
P R O M I S E,
OR
FIRST ENTRANCE
Into the City of
L O N D O N.

MY purpose is to give as exact an account, as my *Enquiries* can, of the renowned City of *London*, with her *Suburbs* annexed; And, to proceed herein the more regularly, the foundation of my Discourse shall be layed with *that of Hers*, beginning with her first Rise or Original; Then it shall grow up with Her, according to those Degrees of protection, that she is now arrived unto.

From her *Foundation* we will bring you to her *Walls*, and so lead you in at her *Gates*; whence you shall walk along her *streets*, and visit her *Churches* with other ancient *Religious Houses*, and publique Edifices; Then we shall bring you to refresh your self at her *Conduits*, and *Aquaducts*, her *Brooks*, *bourns*, and *Wells*; Afterwards, we shall gently lead you along over her *Bridges*, and to bring you to solace your self upon the rare, and renowned River of *Thames*, which we shall derive from her very *source*, and accompany her Stream all along, till she comes to pay tribute to the *Ocean*; Then we shall make a perambulation in her severall *Precincts*, *Divisions*, and *Wards*. And because nothing displays the prudence of a City more, then her political way, and method of *Government*, we shall endeavour to satisfy you in that point, and speak of her *Magistracy*, her *Priviledges*, her well-moulded *Corporations* and *Companies*; whereby we shall take occasion to revive the memory of those famous *Patriots*, and *Worthies*, which she hath produc'd and bred, with their *Munificence*, their *Merits*, and publique *Monuments*.

We shall go on then to give the neereſt conjecture we can make of her *dimensions*, in point of *length* and *latitude*, and of the number of *humane souls*; that usually dwell, and lodge within Her; Nor shall we conceal some *Clouds* that have hung over her, and ill-favour'd *clashings* she hath had with her *Sovereign Princes*.

And lastly, There will be a short Discourse by way of *parallel*, betwixt the City of *London*, and other the most populous great *Marts* of the World,

B

of

Of the Foundation, and first Rise of the City of LONDON.

IT is as difficult a task to finde out the Original of some Nations and Cities, as it is to finde out the Spring of the *mysterious* River of Nile; which tumbling down with a horrid noise of Cataracts through so many huge Rocks, above two thousand miles, comes punctually every Summer *solstice*, to visit the *gran Cairo*; and then takes her leave of Her, as punctually the *Autumnal Equinox* next following; having first impregnated the hot womb of Egypt, with a wonderful *prolificall* vertue, for the generation of so many species of Animals, and Vegetalls.

But to finde out the Original of the City of London, 'tis not so hard a matter; yet, there are variety of Opinions hereof, which we will briefly examine; *Protolmy*, *Facitus*, and *Antonine*, call her sometimes *Landinium*, and sometimes *Longidinium*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, calls her *Lundinum*, and sometimes *Augusta*, which is, the *stately and magnificent City*. There are some who call Her *Troia nova*, or *Troynouant*; which appellation, *Edward the first*, in that famous long Letter he writ to Pope *Boniface*, about the *Scots Nation*, seems to assert. Others call her *Caer Lud*, other *Dinas Belin*; But that Opinion which quadrates most with truth, is, that her first Founders, and Godfathers, were the ancient Britains, (whom we now call Welsh) who by confession of all Antiquaries, both domestick and forraign, were the *Aborigenes*, and first Inhabitants of this Countrey, being contemporary, and as it were *concreated* with the Iland her self; There are three denominations, which are derived from the Britans, viz. *Llheddin*; *Llhwndian*, and *Llhwndiau*, which we shall endeavour to explaine; Touching the first, the Britans call a ship *Llhong*, and *Dinan* a Town, Insomuch, that *Llongdin* is no other then *Shipton*, or a Town of Ships; And I have read of many Cities, who derive their names from Ships, as *Naupeletum*, *Nauplia*, *Nauaulia Augusti*, *Nauclathmos*; But none of these hath more right to assume the Title of *Shipton*, or *Llhongdin* (according to the British) as the City of London hath, in regard that she is situated, upon the gentle ascent, or flank of a Hill hard by a dainty *Navigable River*, which swelling at certain set houres with the Ocean Tides, she is able by her deep, and safe Channel to entertain the greatest bottoms and Ships, that can ride on *Neptunes* back, which makes Her so famous a Mart, those Ships bringing in all the rich Commodities that the VWorld can afford; whereunto alludes old *Robert of Gloucester*, in the Rimes of those dayes, which I thought worthy to insert here for the Antiquiry of the Dialect.

In the Country of *Canterbury*, most plenty of Fish is;
And most chafe of Beasts about *Salisbury* I wis,
And *London Ships* most, and *Wine* at *Winchester*,
At *Hartford* Sheep and Oxe, and fruit at *Worcester*,
Soap about *Coventry*, and Iron at *Glocester*,
Metal, Lead, and Tin in the Country of *Exceter*,
Enorwick of fairest wood, *Lincoln* of fairest men,
Cambridge and *Huntingdon* most plenty of deep venne,
Ely of fairest place, of fairest sight *Rochester*.

Touching the second British appellation *Llhwndian*, *Casar*, and *Strabo*, do mention that the ancient Britans called those Woods or Groves, which they had barrocadoed and fenc'd about with Trees cast down, and plash'd, to prevent all

all inrodes and assaults, they call'd such a place I say *Llhwyn*, which is equivalent to a fence'd Town, or dwelling, as the Poet sings of them.

*Their Houses were the Thicks,
And busby queaches hollow Caves, and Hardles made of sticks.*

And 'tis more then probable, that in that place, where *St. Paul's Church* now stands, there was a Wood or Grove at first, in regard there was a *Fane* or Temple erected there to the honour of *Diana*; for Historians observe, that whereas *Venus*, *Mars*, and *Vulcan* were used to have their Temples in the *Suburbs*, *Jupiter* and *Apollo* within the City, the Goddess *Diana* was used to have her Temples set up in Woods, which might make the Britains denominate that place *Llhwyn dian*, which is as much as *Diana's Grove or Town*.

As this derivation carrieth a great semblance of truth with it, so the third, viz. *Llhandian* carrieth as much, if not a greater verisimilitude, and weighs most with me; The Britains to this day, call a Church or Temple *Llhan*, whereof there be a great number in *Wales* to this day, as *Llhangorse*, *Llhanfawel*, *Llbandilo*, &c. which signifieth the Churches of such places; And whereas by the Current and consentient opinion of all Antiquaries, there was a Pagan Temple, or Fane erected to *Diana*, in that place where now *St. Paul's* stands, there being yet there a place called *Camera Diana*, where Oxe heads and bones are daily found, which were used to be offered her as victims and sacrifices, I say, 'tis more then probable, that the Britains were induc'd thereby to call the place *Nhandian*, which is the Temple of *Diana*; and so in tract of time, the word was contracted, and came to be called *London*.

Now, who was the first Founder of *London*, is no where precisely found. But whosoever first founded her, they shewed much prudence in the choyce of situation; For the happy and fortunate Estate of the City, hath given good proof, that built she was in a good houre, when some propitious Starre was then the ascendent, and marked for long life and continuance, and that she is for antiquity very honourable; *Ammianus Marcellinus* giveth us to understand, that she was called an ancient City in his time, which is above twelve hundred years agoe; *Cornelius Tacitus* doth seem to do the like three hundred years before, who gives her this Character, *Londinum copia Negotiatorum, & comitatu valde celebre* for multitude of Merchants, and commerce, *London* is very renowned: This only was wanting to the glory thereof, that she had not the name of *Free City*, nor of Colony; Neither indeed had it stood with the Roman interest, if any City flourishing with Trade, should have enjoyed the right of a *Free City*; And therefore it was, as may be well supposed, that they ordain'd her to be a *Presecture*, for so they term'd Towns where *Mars* were kept, and Justice administered, yet so that they had no Magistrates of their own, but rulers were sent every year to govern them, and for to execute Law in publick matters, namely of Tax, Tribute, Tolls, Customs, Warfare, &c. from the Senate of *Rome*; Hence it cometh, that *Tacitus* the Panegyrist, and *Marcellinus* aforesaid, call her only a Town; But although she was not loitier in name, yet in Wealth, Riches, and Prosperity, she flourished as much as any other, yea and continued alwayes the same, under the Dominions of *Romans*, *Saxons*, and *Normans*, seldom or never afflicted with any great calamities. In the reign of *Nero*, when the Britains had conspired to recover, and resume their liberty, under the Conduct of *Boadicia*, the Londoners could not with all their weepings hold *Suetonius Paulinus*, but that after he had leavied a power of the Citizens to ayd him, he would needes dislodge, and remove from thence, leaving the City naked to the Enemy, who forthwith surprized and slew some few, whom either weaknes of Sex, feebleness of age, or sweetnes of the place had detained there: Neither had she sustained lesse losse, and misery, at the hands of the *Gaules*, if she had not suddenly, and beyond all expectation by Gods providence bin relieved; For when C.

Alextus had by a deceitful stratagem, made away *Caraculus*, who taking advantage of our rough Seas, and of *Dioclesians* dangerous Warres in the East, and withall, presuming of the *Gauls*, (now *French*) and most venturous Martiners, and Servitors at Sea, withheld to himself the Revenues of *Britain* and *Holland*, and born for the space of six years, the Title of Emperour *Augustus*, as his Coines here very oft do shew: When *M. Aurelius Asclepiodorus* had in a Battail slain *Alextus* in the third year now of his Usurpation of the Imperial Purple and State, those *French* who remained alive after the Battle hattering to *London*, would have sack'd the City, had not the *Thames*, who never fail'd to help the *Londoners*, very opportunely brought in the Roman Legions, who by reason of a Fog at Sea, were severed from the Navy: For they put the *Barbarians* to the Sword, all the City over, and thereby gave the Citizens, not only safety by the slaughter of their Enemies, but pleasure in beholding such a sight; And then it was, as our Chronicles record that *Lucius Gallus* was slain by a Brook side, which ran almost through the middle of the City, and of him was called by the British *Nantgall*, in English *Wallbrook*; which name remains yet in a Street, under which there is a sewer within the ground, to rid away the filth, and ordures of the City, Not far from *London-stone*, which I take to be a *Mile-mark*, or *Mil-litary*, such as was in the Market places at Roms, from which were taken dimensions of all journies, every way, considering it is neer the midst of the City, as it lyeth in length. Neither is it probable, she was yet wall'd about; But a little after our Stories report, that *Constantine* the Great, at the instance of his Mother *Helena*, did first fence her about with a Wall made of rough stone, and British Bricks, which took up in compasse, above three miles, so that it inclosed the Model of the City almost four-square, but not equal on every side, considering, that from *East* to *West*, she is far longer then from *South* to *North*. That part of this Wall which stood on the *Thames* side, is by the continual flowing, and washings of the River fallen down and decayed; yet there appear'd certain remains thereof in *Henry* the seconds time, as *Fitzstephen*, who then liv'd doth tell us. The rest now standing, is stronger towards the *North*, which not many years since, was reedified by the meanes of *Joceline*, Lord Mayor of *London*; But towards *East* and *West*, although the *Barons* in old time, during their Warres, repaired and renewed it with the ruynes of the *Jewes* houses then demolished, yet it grew quickly, all thorow, out of decay; For *Londoners* like to those old *Lacedemonians*, laughed at strong walled Towns, as *Cot-houses* for *Women*, thinking their own Cities sufficiently fenc'd, when they are fortified with bones, and not with stones.

This Wall giveth entrance at seven principal double Gates; for I willingly omit the smaller, which as they have bin lately repaired, so they have also new names given them;

On the *West* side there be two, to wit, *Ludgate* of King *Lud* a *Britain*, or *Flud-gate*, as *Leland* is of opinion, of a little flud running beneath it, like as the Gate *Flumentana* in *Rome*, built again from the foundation; This Gate was made a free Prison, Anno 1378, *Bremer* being Major, which was confirm'd 1382. by a Common Councel in the *Guild-Hall*, where it was ordained, that all Freemen of *London* should for debts, trespasses, accounts, and contempts, be imprisoned in *Ludgate*, where at first for lodging and water, they did not pay any thing. We go next to *Newgate*, the fairest of all the Gates so call'd from the newnels thereof, whereas before it was call'd *Chamberlane Gate*, which now is the publick Gaol or Prison for Criminalls; and also for civil actions, for the Courty of *Middlesex*. And it hath bin so many Ages, as appears by Records in King *Johns* time; as also in King *Henry* the third, who (as an old Authour testifieth) sent a Command to the Sheriffs of *London*, to repair the Gaol of *Newgate*.

On the *North* side are four Gates, viz. *Aldersgate*, or *Oldersgate* from the

antiquity thereof, or as others would have it from *Aldrich* a *Saxon*; the second is *Cripplegate* of a Spittle of Cripples sometimes adjoyning thereunto: The third is *Moorgate*, call'd so of a *Moory* ground hard by, which is now drain'd up, and made fair and firm, and turn'd into a field & delightful walks. Which Gate was first built by *Falconer* Lord Mayor, in the year of our Lord 1414. Then *Bishopsgate* of a Bishop the Benefactor; which Gate the *Dutch* Merchants, or *Hans* of the *Styliard* were bound by Covenant both to repair, and defend at all times of danger and extemity.

On the East side there is *Aldgate*, so named from the oldnesse, or *Elbegate* as others terme it, which hath bin oft re-edified; It is thought, that two Gates more stood, besides the Bridge gate, by the Thames side, namely *Belinsgate*, now a Wharfe or a Key for the *Scots* Trade; and *Donregate* or the Watergate, commonly call'd *Dowgate*.

There be some *Posterns* besides that may go for Gates, as that of *Christs Hospital*, which was made in the Reign of *Edward* the sixth; Another was made out of the wall lately into *Moorfields*. But the *Postern* by the *Tower* shews that it hath bin very ancient, and an arch'd Gate of much trust; for in times past there was alwaies a person of quality who was *Custos* of that *Postern*. Towards the Rivers side, there are also many water gates for the better security of the City.

Where the wall endeth towards the River, there were two strong Forts or Bastions, of which the one Eastward remaineth yet, usually called the *Tower of London*, called in the old British *Bringwin*, or *Tourgwin*, which in English is, the White Tower; a most famous and goodly Citadell encompassed about with thick and strong Walls, full of lofty, and stately Turrets, fence'd about with a broad and a deep ditch, furnish'd also with an Armory or Magazine of Warlike munition, with other buildings besides, so that it resembleth a Town of it self; and one may well suppose, that those two Castles which *Fitz-Stephens* recordeth to have bin on the East side of this City, went both to the making of this one: The other Fort was on the West side of this City, where *Fleet* a little river ran, whence *Fleetstreet* took its name, and in time, it was able to bear Vessels, as appears in some Parliament Rolls, which Riveret dischargeth it self into the *Thames*. *Fitz-Stephen* calls this the *Palatin* Tower or Castle; And they write, that in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, it was consumed by fire, out of the ruines whereof a great part of *Saint Pauls Church*, was newly built; And also on the very plot of ground where it stood, *Robert Kilwarby* ArchBishop of *Canterbury* founded a Religious House for the *Dominican* Fryars, whence we call the place *Black-fryars*; wherby a man may easily guess of what bigness it was; howbeit, in that place, stood in the dayes of *Henry* the second (*Gervase* of *Tilbury* in his Book call'd *Otia Imperialia* is my Author) two Forts or Ramparts, the one whereof belong'd to *Bainard*, the other to the *Baron of Monfichet* by right of succession, but nothing remaineth of them to this day; yet some think that *Pembroke House* was a piece of them, which we term *Bainards Castle*, of *Bainard* a nobleman of *Dunmow*, whose possession sometimes it was, & whose Succeedors the *Fitz Waters* were in right of inheritance, who were *Ensign-bearers* of the City of *London*, (as shall be told hereafter) and among them *Robert Fitz water*, had licence of *K. Edward* the first, to sell the Site of *Bainards Castle* to the forenamed ArchBishop *Kilwarby*. Neither was this City at that time wall'd only, but also when the *Flamins* or Pagan Priests were taken away, and *Christian* Religion established under that good Emperour *Constantine*, a Bishop was install'd in their room: for it appeareth at the Councel of *Arles*, which in the year of grace 314 was he'd under the said *Constantine* the great, the Bishop of *London* was present; for he subscribed, as it is to be seen in the first Tome of the Councel in this manner. *Residentius, Bishop in the City of London*

out of the Province of great Britain; Which *Restitutus* and his Successors, had their Seat and residence as some affirm, as *Saint Peters in Cornhill*.

From that time, *London* flourished in such honour, that she began to be call'd *Augusta*, and by that name was famous under the Emperour *Valentinian*; For *Ammianus Marcellinus* in his 27 Book writeth thus, *And going forward to London an ancient Town which posterity call'd Augusta*: and in the 28 Book, He went from *Augusta*, which men of old time call'd *London*; Whence it came that after *Constantine's* time, there was a *Mint* appointed therein; For we read in those Pieces of Money, which he cauled to be stamp'd in honour of his Father *Constantinus*, and in others; this was the Inscription, *P. Lon. S.* that is *Pecunia Londino signata*, Money stamp'd in London. He who had the charge and overseeing thereof under the *Comes of Sacraurum largitionum*, is in the Book of Notice term'd, *Præpositus thesaurorum Augustensium* in Britannia, that is, Provost of the Treasury of *Augusta* or London, in Britany. For this name *Augusta* was a name full of Dignity and Majesty; And both Founders and Repairers of Cities, when they hoped or wish'd, that such Cities would become flourishing and powerful, gave them significant names of good fortune; But among the most auspicious names that be, none is more magnificent, none more auspicate and glorious than *Augusta*. For, this of *Augustus*, the most gracious & mighty Emperour *Octavianus* took unto himself, not without the judgment of the best learned. Surnamed he was, saith *Dio*, *Augustus* as one of great Majesty above the nature of man: for what things be most honourable and sacred, are called *Augusta*: Neither had *London* this name for so high an honour, without the Licence of the Roman Emperours; In regard that names could not be impos'd upon Cities without authority, as *Virgil* notes in that verse of his;

Urbem appellabant, permissio nomine, Aestam.

The City, by permission, *Aesta* they did name.

But as continuance of time has outworne this so honorable a name of *Augusta*: to it hath confirm'd that other most ancient name *Londinum*. Whiles it enjoy'd the foresaid name *Augusta* it escap'd fair from destruction by a rebellious rout of Ransakers; But *Theodosius* the father of *Theodosius* the Emperour did cut them in pieces whiles they were encombred with their spoils, & entred, as *Marcianus* saith, with exceeding great joy in triumphant manner into the City distressed before, & overwhelm'd with grievous calamities; And marching with his Army from thence, he by his valour and prowesse, so freed Britain from those intolerable calamities and dangers wherewith she was beset, that the Romans, as witnesseth *Symmachus*, honored him among other ancient Worthies, and men of high renown with the Statue of a man of Arms. Not long after, when the Romans Empire in Britain was come to an end, in that publick destiny, and fatal defection of the whole State, it fell unto the *English Saxons*, but in what sort, it is not well agreed on among Authors; It is most probable that *Vortigern* to redeem himself, being taken prisoner, delivered it for his ranfome unto *Hengist* the Saxon, considering that it did belong unto the *East Saxons*, whose Countrey also, as Writers do record, *Vortigern* upon that condition made over unto *Hengist*.

At which time the state of the Church went also to wrack, and endured sore affliction; the Pastors were either slain, or forc'd to fly, their flocks worried, and havock made of all, as well Church goods as others. Then the last Bishop of London of the British blood, was fain to hide the holy Relique of Saints for a memorial, as my Author saith, and not for any superstition. But although those daies of the *English Saxons* were such, that a man might truly say, *Mars* then brandish'd and shook his weapons, yet was *London* neverthelesse, as *Bede* testifieth, a Town of Trade and traffique, frequented by many Nations resorting

ting thither by Sea and Land; But afterwards when a more gracious gale of peace breath'd favourably upon this wearied Island, and the English Saxons began to profess Christianity, it also began to flourish afresh; for *Erhelbert* King of *Kent*, under whom *Sebert* reign'd in this tract, as it were his Vassal, and by courtesie, founded here a Church, and did consecrate it to Saint *Paul*, which being soon reedified and repaired, became at last most stately and magnificent, it was endowed by degrees with fair revenues, & livings, wherewith were main-tain'd a Bishop, a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, five Archdeacons, thirty *Prebendaries*, and divers other Incumbents and Officers, who might have a handsome subsistence thereby.

The East part of this Church seems to be the newer, and more curiously wrought, having under it a very fair large arch'd Vault, which also is Saint *Faith's* Church; It was built out of the ruins of that Castle Palatine (spoken of before) by *Maurinus* the Bishop, about the year of our Lord 1086, whereas it had been formerly consum'd by a wofull accidental fire, whereof *William* of *Malmesbury* writeth thus; *The beauty whereof is so magnificent, that it deserves to be numbred in the rank of the most excellent Edifices, so large as that arch'd Vault underneath, and the Church above it of such capacity that it may seem sufficient to receive any multitudes of people whatsoever.* Because therefore Bishop *Maurice* carried a mind beyond all measure in this project, he transmitted the cost and charge of so laborious a piece of work unto those that came after: In the end, when *B. Richard* his Successor had made over all the Revenues belonging unto the Bishoprick to the building of this Cathedrall Church; sustaining himself and his family otherwise in the mean while, he seem'd in a manner to have done just nothing, notwithstanding that he spent his whole substance thereabout, and yet small effects came thereof.

The West part, as also the *Cross Isle*, are very spacious, high built, and goodly to be seen, by reason of such huge Columns, and are marvellously beautified with an arch'd roof of stone. Where these four parts crosse one another & meet in one, there ariseth up a mighty large & lofty Tower, upon which stood a spire Steeple, cover'd with lead, mounting up to a wonderful altitude; for it was no less than five hundred, and five and thirty foot high from the ground, which in the year 1087, was set on fire by lightning, and burnt with a great part of the City, but being rebuilt, was afterwards fir'd again with lightening about an hundred and fifty years ago, and was not perfectly repair'd ever since.

The measure and proportion of this stately structure, shall be here set down out of an old authentick Writer, who saith, that Saint *Paul's* Church containeth in length 690 foot, the breadth thereof is 130 foot, the height of the West arch'd roof from the ground carrieth 102 foot, and the new fabrique from the ground is 88 foot high, &c.

The ground belonging to this great Temple, in nature of a Cemetery or Church yard was of vast expansion, for, it reach'd North, as far as *St. Nicholas* market place; West, almost as far as *Ludgate*; and South, near to *Baynards Castle*: Now, as they say, that *Rome was not built in a day*, no more was this great and glorious Sanctuary, but a long tract of time, and some Ages pass'd before it came to be entirely compleated, and made a perfect *Crosse*, which is the exact shape of it. Nor did there want many advantages, according to the Genius of those times, to advance the work: for persons of good rank, besides pecuniary Contributions, did labour themselves therein, in their own persons, thinking to do God Almighty good service, to have a hand in rearing up his Temple; Besides, It was an ordinary thing, for the ghostly Father to lay penances upon some penitentiaries, as Masons, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Playsters, and others to work so many daies gratis in the building, before they could get an absolution. In-somuch, that it may be said, that as *Paul's* Church was partly built by the sinners of the people, so it is now destroyed by the sins of the people.

That

That there stood in old time, a *Fane* or Pagan Temple to *Diana*, in this place, (as before was hinted) some have more than only *conjectur'd*, for there are Arguments to make this conjecture good; Certain old houses adjoining are in the ancient Records of the Church call'd *Diana's Chamber*; and in the Church-yard, while *Edward* the first reign'd, an incredible number of Ox-heads were found, as we find in our Annals, which the common sort at that time wondred at, as the sacrifices of the Gentiles: and the learned know, that *Taurapolia* were celebrated to the honour of *Diana*.

But ever since this Temple was erected, it hath been the See of the Bishops of *London*: and the first Bishop it had under the English, some hundred years after *Theon* the *British* Bishop, was *Adelinus* a *Roman*, consecrated by *Austin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in honour of which *Austin*, (though flat against the Decree of Pope *Gregory* the great) the Ensigns of the Archbishoprick, and the *Metropolitan* See were translated from *London* to *Canterbury*.

Within this grand Cathedral, there lieth Saint *Erkenwald*, as also *Sebba* King of the *East Saxons*, who gave over his Kingdom to serve Christ: King *Ethelred*, who was an oppressor rather than a Ruler of this Kingdom, cruel in the beginning, wretched in the middle, and shameful in his end; so outrageous he was in connivency to parricides, so infamous in his flight and effeminacy, and so disastrous in his death; *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, Sir *Simon de Purlie*, a right noble Knight of the Garter, executed by encroach'd authority without the Kings assent, Sir *John de Beauchamp* Lord *Warden* of the Cinque-ports, *John* Lord *Latimer*, Sir *John Mason* Knight, *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembrook*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon* Lord Keeper of the great Seal of *England*, a man of a deep reach, and exquisite judgement; Sir *Philip Sidney*, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, two famous Knights; Sir *Christopher Hatton* Lord Chancellor of *England*, and a great many Worthies more, lodge there until the *Resurrection*.

Besides this Church, there is not any other work of the English *Saxons* extant in *London*; for why, they continued not long in perfect peace, considering that the *West Saxons* subdued the *East Saxons*, and *London* began to be tributary to the *Mercians*; Scarcely were these civil Wars hush'd, when a new tempest brake out of the North, I mean the *Danes*, who pitiously tore in pieces this whole Countrey, and shook this City very sore; for the *Danes* brought her under subjection, but *Alfred* recover'd her out of their hands; and after he had repair'd her, he gave her unto *Ethelred* Earl of the *Mercians*, who had married his daughter; yet those wastful depopulators, did what they could afterwards to win her by siege: but *Cnutus*, who specially by digging a new Channel, attempted to turn away the *Thames* from her, though the labour was lost, the Citizens did still manfully repel the force of the enemy; yet were they alarm'd and terrified ever and anon by them, until they lovingly receiv'd and admitted as their King *William* Duke of *Normandy*, whom God design'd to be born for the good of *England* against those so many spoilers; presently whereupon, the winds were layed, the clouds dispell'd, and golden daies shone upon her: since which time she never sustain'd any signal calamity, but through the special favour, and indulgence of Heaven, and bounty of Princes, obtain'd very large and great immunities: for she began to be call'd the *Kings Chamber*, and so flourish'd anew with fresh Trade, and concourse of Marchants, that *William* of *Malmesbury* who liv'd nere those times term'd it *A noble and wealthy City*, replenish'd with rich Citizens, and frequented with the Commerce of Occupiers, and Factors coming from all parts; *Fitz-Stephen* living also in those daies hath left in writing, that *London* at that time counted 122 Parish Churches, and thirteen Convents or Monasteries of Religious Orders; Moreover, he relates, that when a Muster was made of able men to bear Arms, they brought into the field under divers Colours 40000 Foot, and 20000 Horsemen.

London

London about this time began to display her wings, and spread her train very wide; *Buildings* did much increase, and the Suburbs stretch'd forth from the Gates a great way on every side, but *Westward* especially, which may be said to be best peopled, and the civillest part. For there, all the twelve *Inns of Court* are situate for the Students of the Law; whereof sower being very fair and large belong to the *Judicial Courts*, the rest to the *Chancery*: Besides two Inns more for the *Servientes ad legem*, or the Sargeants at Law; Here such a number of young Gentlemen do to ply their Studies in all kind of *Sciences*, and other civilities, besides the Law; that for a choyse way of Education and Gallantry, Sir *John Forsetene*, in his Treatise of the Lawes of *England*, doth affirm, It is not inferior to any place of Christendom: The said four principal Houses are the *Inner Temple*, the *middle Temple*, *Gray's Inn*, and *Lincoln's Inn*; The two former stand in the very same place, where in times pass'd, during the Raige of King *Henry the second*, *Heraclius* Patriark of *Jerusalem*, consecrated a Church for the Knight-Templers, which they had newly built, according to the form of the Temple, neer unto the Sepulcher of our Saviour at *Jerusalem*; for at their first Institution, about the yeer of our Lord 1113. they dwelt in part of the Temple, hard by the Holy Sepulcher, whereof they were so named, and vow'd to defend Christian Religion, the Holy Land, and Pilgrims going to visit the holy Sepulcher, against all *Mahumetans* and *Infidels*, professing to live in chastity and obedience; whereupon, all men voluntarily, and with candid Christian hearts embrac'd and honor'd them: so that through the royal munificence of Princes, and other devout people, having got very fair possessions, and exceeding great wealth they flourish'd in a high reputation for piety and devotion; yea, out of an opinion of the holiness of the men, and of the Place, King *Henry the third*, and many Noblemen desired much to be buried in their Church among them, where some of their Statues are to be seen crosse-legd to this day; for so they were used to be buried in that Age, having taken upon them the Crosse to serve in the holy Warres, and vow'd the same accordingly: among whom, was *William Marshall* the elder, a powerful man in his time; *VWilliam* and *Gilbert* his Sonnes Marshalls of *England*, and Earls of *Pembroke*. Upon *VWilliam* the Elder, there were in the upper part engraven these words, *Comes Pembrochia*; and upon one side this Verse.

Miles eram Martis, Mars multos vicerat armis.

But in process of time, when with insatiable greediness, they had hoarded up much wealth, by withdrawing Tithes from many Churches, and appropriating spiritual Livings unto themselves; and by other meanes, their riches turn'd to their ruine; which may be one day the fortune of the Jesuites, as I heard Count *Gondamar* once say. For thereby, their former innocence and piety began to be stifled, they fell a clashing with other Religious Orders, their professed obedience to the Patriark of *Jerusalem* was rejected; they drew daily more envy upon themselves, and an ill repute; inso much, that in the yeer 1312. this Order was condemned of impiety & other hainous crimes, & all this by the Popes Authority; but specially, by the instigation of the French King, they were utterly abolished. Nevertheless, their possessions here, were by Authority of Parliament, assigned unto the Knights *Hospitallers* of *St. John of Jerusalem*, lest that such Lands given to Religious and good uses, should be alienated against the pious Donors Wills: Yet it appears in ancient writings, that this place, after the expulsion of the *Templers*, was the Seat and Habitation of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, and *Sir Hugh Spencer*, King *Edward the second*'s Minion, afterwards of *Sir Aimer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembrook*, and in the end turned to two Colleges or Inns of Court for the study of the Lawes; The other two great Inns, were also the mansions of Noble men, *Gray's Inn* of the Lord *Grey of Wilton*, and the other of the Earls of *Lincoln*.

Neer unto this, *Henry* the third erected between the two Temples, a *House for Converts*, as they call'd it, for the maintenance of those that were converted from *Judaisme* to Christianity, which *Edward* the third afterwards made an *Archive*, to keep Rolls and Records in, and therefore 'tis called to this day, *The Rolls*.

In the year 1381. the Rebels of *Essex* and *Kent*, among other places destroyed and pulled down the Lodgings and Houses of this Temple, took out of the Church the Books and Records, that were in hutches of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them out into the street, and burnt them. The House they spoiled, and burnt also, out of an hatred they bore to Sir *Robert Hales*, Lord Prior of *St. John of Jerusalem*, which was a place of so high a Dignity, that the Prior of *St. John's*, was accounted the first Parliamentary Peer of *England*; But the said House at sundry times, was repaired again, and touching the Gate-house of the middle Temple, Sir *Amias Paulet* did build it up, while he remained Prisoner, having incur'd the indignation of Cardinal *Wolsey*, for an old grudge. The great *Hall* in the middle Temple was built about the year 1572. in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. The Temple-Church had of old a *Master*, and four stipendary Priests, with a Clerk for the ministration of divine service, who had allowance given them out of the Revenues of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and that Hospital; but now by the revolution of time, and Ecclesiastical alterations, they have but one Minister to serve them.

Of fresh water Rivers, Aqueducts, Conduits, and Fountains that belong to the City of LONDON.

AS, the principal thing that conduceth to the health of humane bodies, is the blood that runneth through their Veins, so the chiefeſt thing that tends to the welfare of a City, is to have Springs and Conduits of fresh water run within her: therefore we will proceed now, to give an account of those ancient and present Rivers, Brooks, Boorns, Pools, Wells, Conduits, and Aqueducts, which serve to refresh the City of *London*.

In former Ages, until the Conquerors time, and long after; the City of *London* was watred (besides the River of *Thames* on the South part) with the River of *Wells*, as it was then call'd, and on the West with water call'd *Wallbrook*, running through the midst of the City, to pay Tribute unto the *Thames*. There was another water or boorn, which run within the City through *Langborn* Ward, watering the East part; In the West Suburbs was also another great Water call'd *Oldborn*, which had its fall into the River of *Wells*. Then were there 3. principal Fountains or Wells in the other Suburbs, to wit, *Holy Well*, *Clements Well*, and *Clarks Well*; Near unto this last named Fountain, were divers other Wells, viz. *Fags well*, *Skinners well*, *Tode well*, *Loders well*, and *Rad well*. All which Wells having the fall of their over-flowings into the said River, much encreased the stream, and in that place, gave it the name of *Well*: In *West-Smithfield*, there was a Pool in Records, called *Horse pool*, and another in the Parish of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*; Besides which, they had in every street, and lane of the City, divers fair Wells, and fresh Springs, after which manner, the City was then served with sweet and fresh waters, which being since decayed, other meanes have bin found to supply the want: But the prime and principal device was found

Fresh-Waters, & other running thereinto. 11

found out by that worthy Briton, and Citizen of *London*, Sir *Hugh Middleton*, by whole wit, care, and cost, the new River of *Ware* was brought from *Chadwel*, and *Amwel*, to water and refresh the heart, and bowels of the City; The business was long in suspense, and under weighty deliberation, it receiv'd heat and cold a long time, being expos'd to so many difficulties, and vast expence, able to terrifie the stoutest man. At last, courage and resolution, with a love to the publique good met in the breast of the Adventurer, and spur'd him on to so glorious an enterprize, which hath proved so happily commodious, and of such infinite utility to the whole City, that had he lived under some other Meridians, that I know, he should have had his Statue erected in the eminentest place of the City, to eternize his name & transmit his memory, and keep it fresh (like his waters) to all future Ages; Now as Mr. *Stow* speaks very ingeniously, if those enemies to all good actions, Danger, difficulty, detraction, contempt, scorn, & envy, could have prevail'd by their malevolent interposition, either before, at the beginning, and in the very birth of the attempt, and a good while after; this work had never bin accomplished.

'Tis true, Queen *Elizabeth* gave way, by act of Parliament, to her Citizens of *London*, and power for cutting and conveying of a River from any part of *Middlesex* or *Hartfordshire* into the City of *London*, with a limitation of ten years time for the performance thereof; but that Enterprize expir'd with her life: King *James* her immediate successor, did grant the like, but without date of time for the same effect; And when the courage of others were quite quail'd, and utterly refused the business, Sir *Hugh Middleton* did undertake it, and so with infinite pains, and no lesse expence, he finish'd the work, by bringing a River of wholsom fine chearful water from *Chadwel* and *Amwel*, to the North side of *London*, near *Islington*, where he built a large Cistern to receive it. The work began the 28. day of February, *Anno Dom.* 1608. and in the compass of five years was fully completed. Touching the Aqueduct, or the conveyance thereof to *London*, it hardly can be imagined, what difficulties and rubs there were in the way, by reason of the various qualities of grounds, through which the water was to passe; some being ozie, soft, and muddy; others again as stiffe, and craggy; The depth of the Trench in some places descended full thirty foot and more, whereas in other places, it required as much artifice, to mount it over a valley in troughs betwixt Hills, and those troughs to be supported by wooden Arches, some of them fix'd in the Earth very deep, and rising in height above 23. foot. Being brought to the foresaid great Cistern, the water was not yet let in till on Michaelmas day, *Anno* 1613. being the day that Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Brother to the said Sir *Hugh*, was elected Lord Maior of *London* for the year ensuing. In the afternoon of the same day, Sir *John Swinerton*, then Lord Maior, accompanied with the said Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of *London*, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode in a solemn manner, to see the great Cistern, and first issuing of the strange River thereunto, which then was made free Denizon of *London*, and the Solemnity was thus. A Troop of Labourers to the number of three score, or more, well apparell'd, and wearing green Mohmouth Caps, after the *British* manner, all alike, carried Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and such like Instruments of laborious Employment, and marching after Drums, twice or thrice about the Cistern, presented themselves before the Mount, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen were, where after a handsome speech, the Flud-gates flew open, the stream ran chearfully into the Cistern, the Drums and Trumpets sounding in triumphant manner, and a gallant peal of Chambers gave a Period to the entertainment. A noble achievement it was, as this related to Sir *Hugh Middleton*, doth partly set forth, which never saw publique light until now.

12 Of the *N*avigable River of Thames,

*Ad Hugonem Middleton equitem Auratum
de stupenda hac aquarum operâ.*

*Compita qui fluvium per Londinensia duxti,
Ut jam quisque suis vicus abundet aquis,
Non Aganippe tuas satis est depromere laudes,
Hac scaturigo nova quam tibi fundit aqua.*

Of the famous, great *N*avigable River of Thames.

VEE will go now from the *New* River to the *Old*, the Famous and Ancient River of *Thames*, and find out her source, bed, and streams. She hath her head or spring out of the flank of a hill in *Cotswold* Downs, about a mile from *Tetbury*, near unto the *Fosse*, a high road, so call'd in ancient times, where it was heretofore call'd *Isis* or the *Onse*, from hence it runs towards the East, not without some Meanders and windings, and meets with the *Cirne* or *Chiurne*, a Brook whereof *Cirncester* town by which it runs takes the name; From hence it hasteneth to *Creekelade*, otherwise call'd *Crekanford*, *Lechlade*, *Ratcotebridg*, *Newbridg*, and *Evesham*, receiving in her passage many other small Rivelers, Brooks, Becks, and Rundels; And on this side the Town, divideth her self into two streams, whereof one goeth streight to *Hincksey* and *Botley*, the other passeth by *Godstow*; This latter spreadeth it self for a while into divers small streams, which run not far before they meet again, and then embracing sundry fruitful Medowes, she passeth at length by *Oxenford*, who some imagine should rather be call'd *Onseford* of this River, where she joyns with the *Charwell*, a little from whence the original branches do joyn, and keep company to *Abbandune* or *Abington*, call'd by some *Sensham*, although at first no part of her did approach so near the Town as now she doth, till a branch thereof was led thither by the main stream, through the industry of the Monks, as also by the decay of *Caerdoune*, now call'd *Dorchester*, sometimes the high road from *Wales*, and the West Countrey to *London*; From hence she goeth to *Dorchester* and so into *Tame*, where contracting friendship with a River of the like name, she loseth the name of *Isis* or *Onse*, whereof *Onsenny* or *Ofney* at *Oxford* is derived; and from thence she assumes the name of *Thamesis* all along as she glides; From *Tame* she passeth to *Wallingford*, and so to *Reading*, which in ages past was call'd *Pontium* in regard of the number of Bridges; There she receives the *Kenet* which comes from the hills that lye about *Marleborough* Westward, and then the *Thetis*, commonly call'd the Tyde, that comes from *Thetisford*. She hasteneth thence to *Sudlington* otherwise call'd *Maydenhead*, and so to *Windlestore* or *Winsore*, *Eton*, and then to *Chertsey*, where *Erkenwald* Bishop of *London* did erect a Religious house or Cell. From *Chertsey* she directs her course to *Staines*; and receiving another stream by the way call'd the *Cole* (whereupon *Colebrook* stands) she goes by *Kingstone*, *Richmond*, *Sheene*, *Sion*, & *Brentford* or *Bregentford*, where she meets with the *Brane* or the *Brene*, another Brook descending from *Edgworth*. From *Brentford* she visits *Marlack*, *Puzney*, *Fulham*, *Battersey*, *Chelsey*, *Lambeth*, *Westminster*, and so to *London*.

Having

Of the Navigable River of Thames. 13

Having accompanied our gentle, and smooth-gliding River now to London, she now makes great haste to meet with Neptune her lovely husband; the first water she greets is the *Brome*, on *Kent* side, West of *Greenwich*; whose spring is *Bromis* in *Bromley* Parish, and so goeth thence to *Lewsham* taking water from the East: The next water she meets withal, is on *Essex* side, almost against *Woolwich*, and that is the *Lee*; And being pass'd that, the *Darwent* also dischargeth her self into the *Thames* on *Kent* side, two miles and more beneath *Erith* having its rising at *Tunbridge*, or *Tanridge*.

The next River that disgorgeth her self into the *Thames*, is West of the *Wain Isles*, a rill of no great note, or long course; for rising about *Coringham* it runs not many miles East and by South, till it falls into the mouth of this River; Last of all the *Thames* takes acquaintance, and mingleth with *Medway* a considerable River watering all the South parts of *Kent*.

This noble navigable River flows, and fills all her Channels twice ev'ry natural day, by the flux and reflux of the Sea, which holdeth on for the space of 70 miles within the main Land; the stream or tyde being highest at London, when the Moon doth exactly touch the North-east, and South or West points of the Heavens, whereof one is visible, the other underneath us: These tydes do also differ in their times, each one coming later than the other by so many minutes as passe; yet the revolution and natural course of the Heavens, do reduce and bring about the said Planet to these her former places, whereby the common difference 'twixt one tyde and another, is found to consist of 24 minutes, which wanteth but twelve of a whole hour in 24 as experience doth confirm; In like manner we daily find, that each tyde is not of equal height and fulness; For at the Full and the Change of the Moon, we have the highest floods, and such is their extraordinary course that as they diminish from their Changes and Fulls, unto their first and last Quarters, so afterwards, they encrease again until they come to the Full and Change; sometimes they rise also so high, especially if the wind be at the North or North-east, which brings in the water with more vehemency, because the tyde which fills the Channel cometh Northward, that the *Thames* often inounds the bankes about London, which happeneth most frequently in *January* and *February*, which makes the grounds afterwards more fertile. Neither do the tydes alter a whit, unlesse some impetuous winds from the West or South-west, do keep back and check the stream, as the East and North-East do hasten the coming in thereof: or else some other extraordinary occasion put by the course of the German Seas, which do fill the River by their natural return, and flowings; And the probablest reason why three or four tydes do chop in in one day is, because the winds blowing more strong than ordinarily North or North-east, make the Sea to rush in with more speed, and abundance of water.

The Land streams or white waters, do oftentimes thicken the fineness of the River, in so much that after a Land flood, 'tis usual to take up Haddocks with ones hand beneath the Bridge, as they float aloft on the water, their eyes being so blinded with the thicknesse of the water, that they cannot see whither they swimme; and how to make shift for themselves before the poor creature be surpriz'd, otherwise the *Thames* water useth to be as clear and pellucid, as any such great River in the world.

Having gone along so far with this great goodly River, even from her source until she disimboques, and payes Tribute to Neptune, and cast her self into his imbraces, It will be now expedient to go on farther, and acquaint the Reader with the jurisdiction, and Prerogatives of the *Thames*, with the extent thereof; Which begins at a place call'd *Colnie* ditch, a little above *Stanes*-bridge, Westward as far as *London*-bridge, and from thence to a place call'd *Tendall*, alias *Tenleete*, and the waters of *Medway*, all which extent is under the jurisdiction

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dition and conservancy of the Lord Mayor, the Comminalty, and Citizens of London.

True it is, that there have been some Contests betwixt the Lord Mayor, and the Lord high Admiral of England, concerning the said Jurisdiction and power, but after a fair and judicial Tryal in open Court, the controversie was decided in favour of the City; and the Lord Mayor adjudged to be *Conservator of the Thames*.

There were also some other controversial points about the Rivers, of *Thames* and *Medway*, but all differences were absolutely concluded Anno 1613, Sir *John Swinerton* being then Lord Mayor, and Mr. *Sperry* being then his Deputy, or respective Bayliff for the execution of such a great trust repos'd in him. Ever since, as well as in former times, the Lord Mayor of London hath been styl'd the Conservator of the said River, within the forenamed limits and bounds, having plenary power to inflict punishments upon all transgressors relating to the said Rivers; the Water-Bayly of London being his substitute. And whereas there are a company of Fishermen call'd *Tinckermen*, frequenting the River of *Thames* Eastward, who in times past have been reported, and found out to make an infinit destruction of the young brood or fry of fish, by using unlawful Nets, and other Engines feeding their Hogs with them; by the singular care and cost of the Lord Mayor, and vigilance of the City, those prohibited Engines and Nets, are now quite suppress'd, and a true, and orderly manner of fishing brought into use, that such a havock may not be made of the young fry.

Moreover, there are a great number of other kind of Fishermen, beside *Tinckermen* belonging to the *Thames*, call'd *Hebbermen*, *Petermen*, and *Trawlermen*, that had lived in former times, by unlawful fishing on the said River, to the destruction of the young fish, as aforesaid; but now they are restrain'd, and regulated to a more orderly way of fishing.

There have bin other kind of abuses reformed herein, as upon complaint made to the Lord Mayor, concerning certain Timbers standing in *Tilbury Hope*; a matter not only dangerous to the Passengers, but a cause also to destroy the young brood of fish, by the damage those Timbers did to the Fishermens Nets, in regard of their continual standing in the main course, and current of the River: that great grievance was speedily redressed, by the providence and prudence of the Lord Mayor, and the Water-Bayly.

Furthermore, there hath been care taken, to clear and cleanse the said noble River Westward of seventy nine stops or hatches consisting of sundry great stakes and piles, purposely erected by Fishermen for their private lucre, and standing illfavouredly for passengers near unto the *Fair deep*; but none of them remain now, but such as stand out of the passable high stream, and can be no prejudice to passers by; yet some are permitted to be planted at the waters bottome, and so they serve as a great succour to the young brood of fish, being placed so remote on the River. Nor is this provident care for security of passengers, and conservation of the young fry or fish, a new thing, for it appears that the like course was kept in the Reign of *Henry* the fourth, and after in *Henry* the eighth, as Records and Chronicles do shew. Moreover, there is a watchful eye, that no carren, or dead carkasses be thrown into the River to pollute, or infect the stream.

To all these intents and purposes, the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren with the under Officers, do use to meet eight times yearly, in the four Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, and have a judicial sitting for maintenance of the Rivers Rights, and Priviledges, where they have power to empanel Juries, to make Inquisition after all offences committed upon the River within their extent; And as the Verdict given up by the Jury make it appear, so they proceed to the punishment of the transgressors, according to the

the quality of the offence: and it is worthy the observation, to know the manner of their so solemn proceedings, whereof this instance shall be produced, extracted out of authentick Records.

Sir John Jolles Knight and Lord Mayor of the City of London, and Conservator of the River of Thames, and waters of Medway, assisted and accompanied by the Aldermen, and two Sheriffs then contemporary, and attended by the Recorder, and the Sub-conservator, or Water-bayly, with fifty Officers and servants, took their Barges at Belinsgate the third of July 1616, and within few hours arriv'd at Gravesend in Kent, where a Session for the conservancy of the said River was kept before the said Lord Mayor, and his forenamed Assistants; At which time and place, a Jury of the Freeholders of the said County, being sworn to enquire of all offences committed in any part of the River whatsoever, within the said County, the Common Sergeant of the City (the Recorder being then absent upon extraordinary occasions) deliver'd them a charge to this effect; That, forasmuch as there had not been any Session of Conservancy in many years past, kept by any Lord Mayor of London in that place, it was probable and evident they could not be well informed, neither of the Lord Mayors jurisdiction and power to reform annoyances and offences there, and to inflict due punishments upon the Offenders; nor of the nature of the service to be by them performed in the course of their enquiry; therefore he thought it convenient to make it known unto them, both the one and the other. Herenpon he shew'd them, The Jurisdiction of the Court of London in the River of Thames, from Stanes-bridge Westward unto the points of the River next the Sea Eastward, appear'd to belong to the City in manner and form following.

First, In point of right by *Prescription*, as it appeareth by an ancient Book call'd *Dunthorne*, that, *Civitatis foundationis, adificationis, & constructionis causaerat Thamesis Fluvius, quorum vero Civitatis & Fluminis gubernationem tam Duces, Majores, Custodes, Vicecomites, Aldr. & magnates Civitatis memorata hucusque obtinuerunt & habuerunt*; Whence he inferr'd, that the government of the River hath belong'd to the City, time out of mind. In 21. Hen. 3. Jordan Coventry one of the Sheriffs of the City, was sent by the Mayor and Aldermen, to remove certain Kiddles that annoy'd the Rivers of Thames and Medway, who *ultra Tenland versus Mare*, did take divers persons that were Offenders, and imprison'd them; Whereupon, complaint being made to the King, he took the matter ill at the first, and sent for the Lord Mayor and Citizens to Kennington; where, upon hearing of the matter before the said King, the Cities Jurisdiction over the said River, was set forth and allow'd, and the Complainants convinc'd, and every one of them amerced at 10*l.* and the amercements adjudged to the City; And afterward, their Nets were burnt by judgement given by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the *Hustings*. Moreover, 1. Richardi secundi, Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of Essex and Kent reciting the Cities Title, with command, not to suffer the Citizens of London to be molested contrary to the Liberties formerly granted, and allowed unto them.

Secondly, in point of right by *allowance in Eire*, the conservation of the Thames belongs to the City: for it was produc'd that 1. Rich. 2. before Hugh Bigot being Justice Itinerant, the Sheriffs and Citizens of London were call'd in question for their Jurisdiction exercised on the Thames, before whom it was found by a Jury in Southwark, *Quod nullus habeat aliquid juris in Thamisia usque ad novum gurgitem nisi Cives Londonens.* In the 14. of Ed. 2. the Constable of the Tower, was indicted by divers Wards of London, before the Justices in Eire at the Tower, *De manneris et recep. cove. pro kidellis in Thamisia, et Constabularius ad Kidellas respondet quod Justic. non habent jurisdictionem extra London plitum. inde cognoscere cum predict. kidelli sunt in aliis comitatibus, et Justic. dixerunt, Aqua Thamisia pertinet*

pertinet ad Civitatem London usque mare, & si velit respondeat, who then pleaded, Not guilty.

3. He went further, that this Jurisdiction belonged to the City by ancient Charters, 8. R. 1. *Dominus Ricardus Rex, filius Regis Henrici secundi concessit, & firmiter precepit, ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia amoveantur ubicunque fuerint in Thamisia; 1. Job. Rex concessit, & firmiter precepit, ut omnes kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medway amoveantur, & ne ceteri kidelli alieni ponantur in Thamisia vel in Medway super sort: X. li. sterlingorum.* Then he urg'd the famous Charter of King Henry the third, which ran thus. *Henry by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, unto all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Ministers, and to all Bayliffs, and to all his true Men, Greeting: Woreth well, that We for the health of our soul, and the health of the soul of King John our Fader, and the souls of all our Ancestors; and also for common profit of our City of London, and of all our Realms, have granted, and steadfastly commanded; That all the Weares that be in Thames, or in Medway be done away; And that from henceforth no Weares be set in Thames or Medway, upon the forfeiture of 10. l. Also we claim quit to our Citizens of London all that, that our Constable of our Tower of London, was wont to take of the said Weares. Wherefore we will, and steadfastly command that no Constable of the aforesaid Tower, at any time from henceforth forward any thing ask, nor any grievance do, to any of the same City, by enchesen of the same Weares; It is to us known enough, and by true men, do us to understand, that most privacy, and most profit might fall unto the same City, and to the whole Realm by enchesen of the same weares; which we make for ever firm and stable unto the same City, as the Charter of our Lord King John, our Fader, which our Barons of London, thereof have reasonably witnessed. Witnesses, Eustace of London, Peter of Winchester, &c. At Westminster the 18. of February, the year of our Reign eleven. Besides these, he produced divers others in this Kings Reign.*

4. This Jurisdiction belongs to the City of London, by *Acts of Parliament.* *W. 2. ca. 47. An. 13. No Salmons to be taken, from the Nativity of our Lady, unto St. Martins day in all points; Nor none to be taken in Mill-pools, from the midst of April, until Midsummer, 1. Offence, burning of Nets, and Engines. 2. Offence, imprisonment for a quarter of a year. 3. A whole year. 13. R. 2. confirms the restraint of taking Salmons in many waters, from the midst of April, until Midsummer, upon the same pain; nor within that time to use any Nets call'd Stalkers, nor any other Engine, whereby the fry may be destroyed.*

10. *Eliz. None shall with any manner of Net, weele, Butcaining, Kepper, limecreele, rawfagnet, trolnet, trimnet, scalboat, weblister, sturlarnet, or with any other device or Engine, made of cheare, woolbine or Canvas, or shall by any heeling Nets, or Trimbleboat, or any other device, Engines, Cautelles, wayes or meanes soever, heretofore made or devised, or hereafter to be made or devised, take, or kill any young brood, spawn, or fry of Eccles, Salmon, Pike, or Pickrel, or of any other Fish or Flud-gate, Pipe, or tail of any Mill, weare, or in any streights, streams, brooks, Rivers, salt or fresh. 2. None shall take or kill any Salmon and Trouts, not being in season, being Kepper Salmons, or Kepper Trouts, or Shedder Salmons, or Shedder Trouts, &c. The Mayor of London, inter alia, shall have full power and Authority by this Act, to enquire of all offences committed contrary therunto, by the Othes of 12 men or more, and to hear and determine all and every the same, and inflict punishments, and impose fines, accordingly.*

5. Then

5. Then he proceeds to assert the Cities Right, to the conservation of the Thames, and waters of Medway, by way of *Inquisition*, whereof there were two: the one taken at *Raynam* in Essex, the other at *Gravesend* in Kent, 9. *Hen. 5.* before *William Grocer*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, where it was presented, That whereas by the ancient Ordinances of *London*, the Meshes of Nets should be two Inches in the forepart, and one inch in the hinder part; and it being found, that the offences according to the said Inquisitions are *contra libertates & consuetudines Civitatis*, it was adjudged, that the Nets should be burnt, according to the ancient custom in that behalf provided.

6. He goes on after, to prove that this Right belongs to the City by *Decrees*. In 8. *Hen. 4.* The Mayor and Aldermen did exhibit their humble Petition to the Kings Council reciting; That, time out of minde, they have had the conservation and correction of the River of Thames, of all trinks, nets, and other Engines whatsoever in the River of Thames, and Medway placed, and have used to make a sub-Conservator under them; and complaining, that *Alexander Bonner*, then sub-Conservator, having discharg'd his duty, in removing Kiddels, he was ill entreated by the owners, the same owners dwelling in *Erith*, *Puttifer*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other places in the Counties of Kent, and Essex: and upon hearing of the matter in *Camera Stellata*, they were found guilty, and constrained to submit themselves to the Lord Mayor, and ordered to bring alwayes their Nets unto him, before they should use them. And that the Kiddles then taken, should be at the disposition of the Lord Mayor; so the Offenders made their submission accordingly.

7. He proceeds; This right appertains to the City of *London*, by *Letters Patents*, which he proved by a grant made by *Edward the 4th*, to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for setting up a Weare in the River of Thames: which grant was revok'd and annul'd, at the instance of the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, upon shewing their right: therefore alledg'd, It was contrary to their ancient Customs. At which time, the Cities Title to the conservacy of the Thames, and Medway, was at large set forth, and recited to have bin shewn to the Lord Chancellour, and to the said Earl and his Council, which accordingly was allowed.

8. He reinforceth the right of the City by *Proclamations*, whereof one was made by *Hen. 8.* in 34. of his Reign, wherein it is affirmed, that the Lord Mayor and his Predecessors, have had by divers grants of the Kings of *England*, and, by Acts of Parliament, enjoyed alwayes the conservacy of the Thames, without impediments, or interruption; By which Proclamation, it was commanded that none should resist, deny, or impugn the Lord Mayor, or his Deputy, in doing or executing any thing that might conduce to the conservacy of the River, and of the fish and fry within the same.

9. He produceth *Reports*; for in a controversie 'twixt the Lord Admiral, and the Lord Mayor, for the measuring of Coles, and other things upon the Thames, it then fell into debate, to whom the Conservacy of the River appertain'd: which cause was referred by *Queen Elizabeths* Council of State, 1597. to the Attorney General, and Solicitor, who joyntly certified among other things, that the Conservacy and care of the River did, and ought to belong to the City of *London*,

10. By *quo Warranto*, 'twas proved, that the Conservacy of the Thames belongs to the City, for 3. *Jacobi*; a *quo warranto*, was brought against the City in the Exchequer, to know by what Title she claimed the Conservacy of the River of Thames, & the waters of Medway: whereupon the City made her Title good thereunto, by ancient prescription, and otherwise; so judgement was given in her favour.

11. He goes on afterwards to confirm the right of the City, by proof of usage; in regard the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have time out of minde, made Ordinances concerning the good Government of the River of Thames, as well for

the seasons and manner of fishing beneath *London* Bridge Eastward, upon pain of penalties, as it appears from time to time, from the Reign of *Hen. 3.* and so downward: the Lord Mayor hath removed Kiddels, Weares, Trinks, and other unlawful Engines, and hath reformed the disorders of such as have offended besides, in the River of Thames, and inflicted punishment, upon Offenders accordingly.

The right of the City appears also by the Writs and Precepts under the teste of the Lord Mayor, to the Sheriffs of Kent and Essex, for the returning of Juries before him, to enquire of Offences done in the River. The same right of the City, appears also by Commissions, whereof divers have bin directed to the Lord Mayor, to put in execution the Acts of Parliament, made for the Conservancie of the *Thames and Medway*, and to enquire of all offences, made or done in the said waters, and to punish the Delinquents accordingly.

Lately, He makes good the Right and Title of the City, by the continual claim she made thereunto, as appears in those various contests she had with the Lord Admiral of *England*, wherein after divers debates and bandings, she kept still above water, and made her Title good; which moved King *James*, Anno the 3d of his Reign, to put a final determination to the business by the Letters Patents, he passed unto the City, wherein he saith, that *ad omnem controversiam in hac parte temporibus tam presentibus quam futuris tollendam, & omne dubium amovendum*, that to cut off all controversies, as well of the present times, as of future, and to remove all doubts, he did confirm and ratifie the said right unto the City of *London*.

Thus was the Title, Prerogative, and right of the City of *London* stoutly, and strongly asserted by eleven pregnant, and convincing proofs, to the conservation of her dearly beloved Minion, the River of Thames, both by prescription; by allowance in *Eire*; by ancient Charters; by Acts of Parliament; by Inquisitions; by Decrees *coram ipso Rege*; By Letters Patents; by Proclamations; by Report of the learned Council; by a *quo Warranto*; And lastly, by ancient usage, custom, and continual claim.

Mr. *Stow* in his Survey of the City of *London*, hath more about this business; then here is inserted, which made the last King *Charles* the first, to command Sir *John Coke* his Secretary, to write to Sir *Henry Martin*, Judge of the Admiralty, to this effect,

That His Majesty understanding, that a Second Edition of *Stowes Survey* of the City of *London*, was put new to sale, wherein there are some passages prejudicial to His Majesties Right in his Admiralty, and derogatory to the just power belonging thereunto, his Majesty did therefore require him, his Judge in that high Court, to examine the said Book, and to cause the said passages inserted in prejudice of the Admirals Jurisdiction, and in support of any other pretence against the same, to be left out, or else to prohibite the publishing, and sale of the said Book, &c.

Sir *Henry Martin* having received this Letter, after the Book was printed, and publicly sold, all that he could do, was to have Sir *John Cokes* Letter inserted in the last Folio of *Stow*, to stand there for a Cautionary Reserve, and Record for the future.

Now, there be many things that concern the incumbency of the Conservator of so Noble a River, it being an Office of no small extent.

His first duty is to preserve the currency of the stream, and the banks on both sides.

Secondly, He must preserve the Fish and Fry within the same; He must prevent all Encroachments upon the River, and the banks thereof; as also he must

must enquire of all Flud-gates, Mill-dams, and such like annoyances; and whether any do hurt in any soyl, dust, or rubbish, or other filth whatsoever to choak her. But for the strength, and safety of the River, against the invasion of an enemy, by Block-houses, Forts, Bastions or Castles, and the securing of the Merchant, and Navigation to and fro, that charge belongs to the Sovereign Prince, and not to the City.

But indeed, touching the former charge, circumspection and care of the River of Thames, it is most proper for the City of London, who lies perpetually by her Beds side, and therefore in a fit posture to be watchful of her: for which vigilance the Thames rewards her abundantly, by bringing her in the Spices of the South, the Jewels of the East, and Treasure of the West; Insomuch, that it may be well said, this Office of Conservatorship, or superintendency of so Noble and useful a River, is as a fair flower, or rich Jewel, in the Cap of maintenance. This famous River, taking all her advantages together, surpassing all other whatsoever, that pay tribute to the Ocean, if you regard the straightness of her course, the swiftness of her stream, for her proportionable latitude; as also her length, for she comes sporting along from her first source, above nine score miles before she embowels her self in the Arms of Neptune. Add hereunto, the great store, and variety of Fish she abounds withall; the most delectable, and fertile soiles, on both sides; And lastly the conveniency of her situation being towards the Center of England.

And then in her entrance to the Sea, she opens upon France and Flanders, having them both in her eye; Besides, she hath another advantageous property, that to the knowing Native, the entrance into the River is safe and easy, but difficult and hazardous to strangers, either to come in, or go out; Insomuch, that the Thames may be said to be London's best friend, which puts me in minde of a passage of drollery, that happened in the time of King James, who being displeased with the City, because she would not lend him such a sum of money, and the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen attending him one day, being somewhat transported, he said, that he would remove his own Court, with all the Records of the Tower, and the Courts of Westminster-Hall, to another place, with further expressions of his indignation. The Lord Mayor calmly heard all and at last answered, Your Majesty hath power to do what you please, and your City of London will obey accordingly; but she humbly desires, that when your Majesty shall remove your Courts, you would please to leave the Thames behind you.

Of the great and admirable
BRIDGE

In the City of *LONDON* over the
 Thames.

HAVING bin thus long upon water, and accompanied the *Thames* to *Thetis* lap, 'tis time now to land, and take a view of her greatest Bridge, which, if the stupendious Site, and structure thereof be well considered, may be said to be one of the Wonders of the World: though, as some think, it hath too many Arches; so that it may be said, *If London Bridge had fewer eyes, it would see far better.*

Now as we fetch'd the *Thames* from her Spring, so we will fetch her Bridge from its first foundation. At first there was but a Ferry kept in the place where now the Bridge is built, at length the Ferriman and his Wife deceasing, left the said Ferry to their only Daughter a Mayden, who with other goods, left her by her Parents, together with the profits arising from the said Ferry, did build a holy House for Nuns: in place whereof, the East part of *St. Mary Overie* stands now above the Quire, where she was buried: and unto that House of Nuns, she bequeathed the over-sight and benefit of the Ferry; But afterwards, that House of Nuns being converted into a House of Priests, the Priests did build a Bridge of Timber, and from time to time, kept the same in good reparation, till at length, considering the great charges which were bestowed in the frequent repair of the wooden Bridge, there was at last, by the Contributions of the Citizens, and others, a Bridge built of Stone.

The Timber Bridge had stood some Ages before; for the Story saith, that when *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*, had besieged the City of *London*, both by Water and Land in the year 994. the Citizens manfully defended themselves under their King *Ethelred*; so that a great number of the Enemies was slain in Battel, and part of them were drown'd in the River of *Thames*, because they could not recover the Bridge: Add hereunto, that in the year 1016. *Cannus* the *Dane*, with a great Navy came up to *London*, and on the South of the *Thames* caus'd a Trench to be cast, through the which his Ships were tow'd towards the West side of the Bridge, and then with a deep Trench, and streight siege, he encompassed the City about.

Moreover, 1052. the Earl *Godwin*, with the like Navy, taking his course up the River, and finding no resistance on the Bridge, he sail'd up the South side. Further, 1067. *William* the Conqueror in his Charter to the Church of *St. Peter* in *Westminster*, confirmed to the Monks serving God there, a Gate in *London* call'd *Buttolphs* Gate then, with a Wharf which was at the head of *London* Bridge.

We read likewise, that *Anno* 1144. in the reign of *Henry* 1. the River of *Thames* was so dried up, and the water grew so shallow, that between the Tower of *London* and the Bridge, not only with Horse, but people might have pass'd over a foot.

In the year 1112, *Thomas Arden* gave to the Monks at *Permondsey* the Church of *St. George* in *Southernk*, and five shillings yearly rent out of the Land pertaining to *London-Bridge*. There is also a remarkable Charter of *Hen. 1.* upon Record, to this tenor. *Henry King of England*, to *Ralph Chichester*, and all the Ministers of *Suffex*, sendeth greeting. Know ye, I command by my Kingly authority, that the Manor call'd *Alcelton*, which my Father gave with other Lands to the Abbey of *Battle*, be free, and quiet from Shiers and Hundreds, and all other Customs of earthly service, as my Father held the same most freely and quietly, and namely from the work of *London-Bridge*, the work of the Castle at *Pevensey*: And this I command upon my forsaithere, Witness *William de Pontdelarche* at *Berry*.

The first year of *King Stephen*, a fire began in the house of one *Ailwards* near unto *London-Rone*, which consum'd East unto *Ludgate*, and West to *St. Erkenwald's* Shrine in *St. Pauls Church*. The Bridge of Timber upon the River of *Thames* was also burnt, but afterwards repair'd. Besides in the Reign of the said *King Stephen*, and of *Hen. 2.* men stood in great numbers upon the Bridge to see pastimes that were upon the River.

In the year 1163, that Bridge was not only repaired, but built all of new Timber as before, by *Peter Colechurch* Priest, and Chaplain. This serves to shew, that there was a Timber Bridge a long tract of time over the *Thames*, which was maintain'd partly by the proper Lands thereof, partly by the Legacies and liberality of divers persons, and partly by taxations in divers shiers, at least 215 years before the Bridge of Stone was erected.

Now, about the year 1176, the stone-Bridge had its first foundation by the foresaid *Peter of Cole-Church*, near unto the place of the Timber Bridge, but somewhat more West, for the Chronicle saith, that *Bustolphe's Wharf* was at the end of *London-Bridge*: The King not only countenanced, but assisted the great work, a Cardinal being then here Legate, and *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave 1000 Marks towards the Foundation. The course of the River for a time was turn'd another way about, by a trench cast up for that purpose, beginning East about *Rudriff*, and ending in the West about *Patricksey*, now call'd *Baiersey*. This work to wit, the Arches, Chappel, and the Stone Bridge over the *Thames* at *London*, having been 32 years in building, was in the year 1209 finished, by the worthy Citizens of *London*, viz. *Serle Mercer*, *William Almane*, and *Benedict Bittern*, being principal Masters of that Fabrique: for *Peter Colechurch* was dead four years before, and was as the principal Benefactor buried in the Chappel on the Bridge.

Certain void places were given by *King John* to build upon about *London*, the profits whereof were assign'd to maintain the Bridge.

A Mason, being Master Workman of the Bridge, builded from the foundation the large Chappel on that Bridge upon his own charges, which Chappel was then endow'd with two Priests and four Clerks, &c. besides Chanceries; After the finishing of this Chappel, which was the first building upon those Arches, sundry Mansion Houses in tract of time were erected, whereunto many charitable men gave Lands, Tenements, and sums of money towards the maintenance thereof: All which was sometimes registred, and fairly written in a Table for posterity, which was put up in the said Chappel, till at last the said Chappel was turn'd to a dwelling house, and then remov'd to the Bridge-house: Now, in *Hen. 7.* time it stands upon Record, that all the payments and allowances belonging to *London-Bridge*, amounted to above 384. by which accounts made then, may be partly guessed the great Revenues, and incomes of the said Bridge, and to what improvement, and encrease it may be come unto by this time.

But

But this noble Bridge, as other earthly things, hath suffer'd many disasters since: for four years after the finishing thereof, in the year 1212, on the 10th. of July at night, the Burrough of *Southmark* on the South side of *Thames*, as also the Church of our Lady of the Canons there, being on fire, and an exceeding great multitude of people passing the Bridge, either to extinguish and quench it, or to behold and gaze upon it, suddenly the North part by blowing of the South wind, was also set on fire, and the people which were then passing the Bridge perceiving the same, would have return'd, but were stopp'd by the fury of the fire: and it came to passe as they stay'd all in a consternation, and protracted the time; the other South end of the Bridge, was also set on fire; so that the people thronging themselves betwixt two raging fires, did nothing else but expect present death; Whereupon, there came to save them many ships and vessels, into which the multitude so inadvic'dly rush'd in, that the ships being thereby sunk, they all perished; And it was found that above three thousand souls perished by this disastrous accident at that time, whose bodies were found half burnt, besides those who were turn'd to ashes.

Furthermore, in the year 1282, through a great frost and deep snow, five Arches of *London Bridge* were born down, and destroyed: A little after, *Anna* 1289, the Bridge was so fore decayed for want of reparations, that people were afraid to pass thereon, and a subsidy was granted towards the amendment thereof; Afterwards, *Sir John Brittain*, being then *Custos of London* *Anna* 1381, a great Collection was made by all the Clergy for the repair of *London Bridge*.

In the year 1381, on *St. Georges* day was a great solemnity of Jests and Tournements upon *London Bridge*, between *David* Earl of *Crawford* of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*, whereby one may infer, that the houses were not there so thick, at that time.

The Tower on *London-bridge*, at the North end of the Draw-bridge (which was then in a posture to be drawn up) was built *Anna* 1426, in the Majoralty of *John Rainwell*. *Anna* 1471, a house call'd the *Common stage* on *London Bridge*, tumbled down into the *Thames* by death of divers persons a little after.

But in the year sixteen hundred thirty three, there happen'd a most tragick dismal fire upon the North side of *London bridge*, which by computation consum'd above the third part of the Buildings thereof; But by the commendable care of the City, there are other goodly structures rais'd up in some of their rooms, of a stronger and more stately way of building, and pity it is, that the work were not compleated, there being no object (as in the Church of *St. Pauls*) that can conduce more to the glory and Ornament of this renowned City.

Besides, this Bridge that may be call'd; the *Bridge of the world*, there are other inferior Bridges, which have still the names of Bridges that belong to the City of *London*, the first is *Fleet-bridge* in the West, fence'd with iron Pikes, on which towards the South there be certain Lanthorns of Stones, for lights to be placed in Winter Evenings; for commodity of passengers; Under this Bridge runs a water sometimes call'd, the *River Wells*, but since *Turn-hill brook*, and now *Fleet Dike*, because it runs by the *Fleet* under ground to the River of *Thames*; this Bridge hath been far greater intimes pass'd; but lessened as the water course hath been narrowed.

Over the sayd River of *Wells* northerly stands *Old-bridge*, now *Holborn-bridge*, so call'd of a boorn that sometimes ran down *Holborn hill* into the River; this Bridge like *Fleet-bridge*, serves for passage only.

Then comes *Can-bridge* more Northerly over the same water near unto *Can-lane*, but this Bridge being decayed, another of Timber is made more North towards *Chick-lane*.

There are some other small Bridges over the Town-ditch, viz. without *Eald-gate*, without *Bishopsgate*, *Moorgate*, the Postern of *Cripplegate*, as also without *Aldersgate*.

Aldersgate, the *Postern of Christs Hospital*, *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*, which are now paved even with the streets; only there remains one of Timber over the River of *Wels* or *Fleet Dike*. There have bin in former ages divers Bridges in sundry places over the course of *Wallbrook*; but now they are made level with the pavements of the Streets, so that the water-course can now be hardly discover'd, being vaulted over with Brick,

Of the chief Fortresse or Tower of LONDON.

And now that we are come so near the famous and great *Tower Palatine*, or *Cittadel of London*; we will try whether we can get in thither, without paying fees, and take a view thereof as briefly as we can, it being an ill-favoured, and tedious thing to stay there long.

I know it is the current vulgar opinion, that *Julius Caesar*, the first *Conquerour*, or rather indeed *Discoverer* of *Britain*, was the Original Founder thereof, but there is a very little probability of truth in that for two Reasons: The first is, the little stay he made here, during which he had other things to think on: The second is, that he himself who is to exact in his relations, specially if they conduce to his honour; nor any other *Roman Author*, makes any mention of of such a work, or *Fabrique*; Therefore, that opinion which approacheth truth the nearest, is, that *William of Normandy* the *Conqueror*, was the first tracer and erec'tor of the *Tower of London*, as *Edmond de Hadenham*, an old English Antiquary affirms; The first part that was built, was the great square and White Tower, (though black to some) which was about the year 1078, whereof *Gundulph Bishop of Rochester* was principal Supervisor and Surveyer, who was lodg'd then in the house of *Edmere* a Burgesse of *London*, as it stands upon *Latine Record* in the forenamed Author.

Now it is to be considered, that at first the wall of the City was in many places furnished with sundry Bastions and Turrets in due distance one from the other, and divers stood on the waters side, where some of the said Wall extended at first, but the *Thames* with her ebbings and flowings, did as it were corrode, and subvert those Buildings on the South side; Wherefore the *Conqueror* (for then the Art of fortification was come to a greater perfection) for defence of the City and River, pitch'd upon that place as most convenient, to erect a Bulwark in the East part of the Wall. The White square Tower (as was formerly said) was first erected, and finish'd in the *Conquerors* time, but stood naked and single without other Buildings a good while: and the story saith, that in *William Rufus* time, it was by the injury of the Heavens, and violence of tempest fore shaken, and some part tumbled down, which was repair'd by the said *Rufus* and *Henry* the first, who also caused a Castle to be built under the said White Tower, on the South side towards the *Thames*, and he surrounded that also with a strong Wall; Now, *Henry* of *Huntindon* relates, that *Will. Rufus* challeng'd the investiture of Prelates, and pill'd the people pitifully, to spend the treasure about the *Tower of London*, and the great Hall at *Westminster*, whereof he was Founder. The first Keeper of the *Tower of London* was call'd *Constable*, *Ostoverus*, *Acolinillus*, *Orbo*, and *Geoffrey Magnaville*, were the first four *Constables* of the *Tower of London* by succession, all which held a portion of Land that appertain'd to the Priory of the Holy Trinity near *Algate*, viz. *East Smithfield*, as belonging to that Office, making thereof a Vineyard; and would

not

would not part with it till the second year of King *Stephen*, when by judgment of the Court, it was restored to the Church. The foresaid *Geoffrey Magnaville*, was at one time Constable of the Tower, Sherif of London, Middlesex, Essex, & Hertfordshire, as the Chronicles relate; He also fortified the Tower of London against King *Stephen*, but the King took him at last at St. *Albanes*, and would not free him till he had surrendered the Tower of London, with the Castles of *VValden* and *Plashey* in Essex. *Richard de Lucie* was Anno 1155 Constable of the Tower of London, and alio of Castle the of *VVinfore*.

About the beginning of the Reign of *Richard* the first, *William Longshank* Bishop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of England, for some dissentions 'twixt him, and *John* the Kings Brother, who was in Rebellion, enclos'd the Tower of London with an outward Wall of stone embattail'd, and also caused a deep ditch to be cast about the same, and thought to have environ'd it with the River of *Thames*.

The *Lion Tower* was built by *Edward* the fourth & *Frederick* the Emperor, having sent for a present three *Leopards*: they were first kept at *Woodstock* (which was the first Park of England seven miles about; to the destruction of some Churches, and Chappels adjacent by *Henry* the third) but afterwards, all such wild Beasts, as *Lions*, (which are call'd the Beasts of the Royall Prerogative) together with *Leopards*, *Linxes*, and *Porpentines*, have been kept in that part of the Tower, which is called *Lions Tower*; And we read, that *Edward* the 2d. commanded the Sherif of London, to pay 6d. per diem, to the Keeper of the *Lions* and *Leopards*, for their sustenance, and three half pence a day for the Keeper's diet, out of the Fee-farm of the City. In former times, there were persons of high quality that kept these Beasts (whereof the Earl of *Oxford* was one) and they had a Pension from the Crown belonging to the Office. Mr. *Robert Gill* a very worthy Gentleman hath the place now, and hath had it many years. Nor was the Tower ever better furnish'd with *Lions* than it is now, there being six in all, young and old. *Edward* the fourth fortified the Tower of London, and enclosed with Brick, a certain enclosure of ground taken from *Tower-hill* Westward, now call'd the *Bullmark*. His Officers also set up upon the said Hill a Gallows, and a Scaffold, for the execution of offenders; whereupon the Lord Mayor complaining to the King, all the answer he had, was, that it was not done to the derogation of the City.

In the year 1216, the Tower of London was delivered to *Lewis* of France, by the Barons of England, who banded against the King; Anno 1222. the Citizens of London, having made an uprore against the Abbot of *Westminster*, *Hubert de Burgh* chief Justice of England came to the Tower of London, and summoned before him the Mayor and Aldermen: of whom he enquired, and demanded the principal Authors of that Insurrection. Among whom one *Constantine Fitzaculph* confess'd that he was the man, saying undauntedly that he was the man, and that he had done much lesse than he had thought to have done; Whereupon the Justice passed him over to *Fulke de Brent*, who with a band of arm'd men, brought him to the Gallows where he was executed. Anno 1244. *Griffeth* the eldest Son to *Luellin* Prince of Wales, being kept prisoner in the Tower, devised means to escape, and having made a Line of the Sheets and Hangings, he put himself down from the top of the Tower, but in the sliding, the weight of his Body, he being a corpulent man, brake the rope with his neck together.

King *Hen.* the 3d. imprisoned the Sheriffs of London, Anno 1253. for the escape of a prisoner out of *Newgate*. The same *Henry* with his Queen, to secure himself from rebelling Barons, kept his Court at the Tower, & sent for the Lords to hold a Parliament; and the next year his Queen passing through *London-Bridge*, the Londoners did outrage her as she pass'd hurling stones and dirt at her, in so much that she was forc'd to return; hereupon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs,

riffs were sent to divers Prisons, and a *Custos* was set over the City for the time, viz. *Otho* Constable of the Tower, until submission had bin made, and other satisfaction given.

It is upon Record, that *Edw. 2.* allowed a Knight 2 d. *per diem*, and a Squire a peny, for their Diet, as long as they were prisoners in the Tower upon his Command: *Roger Mortimer* being prisoner in the Tower, gave his Watchmen a sleeping potion, and so escaped; but afterwards, he was arraigned and condemned by his Peers, without personal appearance, and so executed at the Elmes, where he hung two dayes.

The Londoners in the year 1316. seized upon the Tower, wrestling the keys out of the Constables hands, they freed all the Prisoners, and kept it in their hands for the use of *Queen Isabel*, and her Son *Edward*, both Tower and City.

The first gold that was coin'd in the Tower, was in the reign of *Edward* the third, and the peeces were call'd Florences, of the value of 6 s. 8 d; *Perceval de post* being Master of the Mint at that time. All great sums before, were used to be payd by the weight, as so many pounds or marks of silver, or so many pounds or marks of gold; but they bore no stamp, the lesser payments were in Starlings, which was the only coin then current, and stamp'd, which were pence so call'd. And they had their antiquity no further, then from the reign of King *Henry* the second. Nevertheless, the Saxon coines before the Conquest, were pence of fine silver, somewhat weightier, and better then the latter starlings, and the probablest Reason that is given, why it was starling money, was, because in the ring or border of the peny, there was a Starre stamp'd.

But to return to the Tower of London: In the year 1360. *John* the French King being Prisoner in the Tower, King *Edward* the third, being newly returned victoriously from *France*, the first thing he did, was to visit his Prisoner whose ranfome was assessed afterwards at three millions of Florences or Nobles; whereupon he was brought honourably to the Sea side: Anno 1387. King *Richard* kept his Christmas in the Tower, and the year after was clapt up Prisoner there.

In the year 1458. there were Juffs and Tournements in the Tower, wherein the chief Actor was the Duke of *Somerset*; Anno 1465, *Henry* the sixth, was brought Prisoner to the Tower, where he remained many years, of whom was given this Character, that he was a good King, but born in an ill time: The Mayor of London *Sir Richard Lee*, and the Aldermen, freed the said King *Henry* once from his imprisonment; but being sent thither again, he was pittifully murdered. Anno 1478. The Duke of *Clarence* was drowned in a But of *Malmsey* within the Tower: and 5. years after young *Edward* the fifth, with his Brother, were by the practices of *Richard* the third, stifled there betwixt two Fetherbeds, as the current story goes.

John Earl of *Oxford*, Anno 1485. was made Constable of the Tower, and he had also the keeping of the Lions, and Leopards, as the story makes mention.

Queen Elizabeth, Wife to *Henry* the 7th, died in the Tower, Anno 1502. in Child-birth, and the year before there was running at tilt, and tourney there; The Chappel in the high white Tower was burnt Anno 1512. *Queen Anna Bullen*, was beheaded in the Tower 1541. and a little after, the Lady *Katherine Howard*, both Wives to *Henry* the eighth: Anno 1546. a strange accident happened in the Tower: for one *Foxley*, who was Pot-maker for the Mint, being fallen asleep, he could not be awakened by pinching, cramping, or burning for fourteen dayes, at which time he awak'd as fresh as at the first day he began to sleep.

In *Henry* the eighths time, the Tower was ever and anon full of prisoners, among others *Sir Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, was clap'd there close Prisoner: and at last they took away from him all his Books, so he did shut up all his windows, and liv'd afterwards in obscurity, and being asked Why, he answered, *'Tis time to shut up shop, when the Ware is all gone*: At his first entrance to the Tower, the Gentleman Porter, ask'd for his fee, which is the upper Garment, whereupon *Sir Thomas* pull'd off his Cap to give him, but that not sufficing, he pull'd out a handful of Angels, and gave him a good many, a Knight that was in his Company telling him, that he was glad to see him so full of Angels: yes, answered he, *I love to carry my friends always about me.*

The young Lady *Jane*, was beheaded there not long after, and upon the Scaffold she made a most ingenious Speech, and full of pity, *That she came thither, to serve for an example to posterity, that innocence cannot be any protection against greatness; And that she was come thither, not for aspiring to a Crown, but for not refusing one, when it was offered Her.*

Queen Elizabeth was brought up many years in that School of affliction, but afterwards she may be said to have gone from the Scaffold to the Throne; For the truth is, that the Scaffold had made an end of her, had not King *Philip* her Brother in Law, strongly interceded for her. In her dayes, *Robert Earl of Essex* lost his head in the Tower, which he might have kept on many years longer, had he not bin betrayed by the Lady *Walsingham*; to whom after the sentence of condemnation, he sent a Ring, which the Queen had given him as a token that she would stick to him in any danger: the Lady delivered not this Ring, and being a little after upon her Death-bed she desired to speak with the Queen, and having disburthened a great weight which lay upon her-Conscience for that act, the Queen flung away in a fury, and never enjoyed her self perfectly after that time, but she would break out often into passion, and wring her hands, crying, *O Essex, Essex.* And this Earl was the last, who was executed within the walls of the Tower.

In King *James's* time, for 22 years, there was no blood spilt, in the Tower, or upon Tower-hill, only *Sir Gervase Elwayes* was hanged there, when he was Lieutenant: and one remarkable passage there was in his Speech upon the Ladder, that being in the low Countries, and much addicted to gaming, he made a vow, that if ever he played more above such a value, he might be hanged; but he did violate the Oath, and so the just Judgement of Heaven did fall upon him, accordingly as he said.

The Earl of *Castlehaven* was brought from the Tower, to be executed for horrid kinds of incontinencies in *Charles* the first time; Afterwards, in the reign of the long *Parliament*, and ever since, the Tower of *London* hath had more number of Prisoners, then it had in the compasse of a hundred years before.

This stately Tower of *London*, serves not only for a Gaol to detain prisoners, but for many other uses, It is a strong Fort, or Citadel, which secures both City and River, It serves not only to defend, but to command either, upon occasion; It serves as a royal Rendezvous for Assemblies and Treaties; It is the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown; The great Archive which conserves all the old Records of the Courts of Justice at *Westminster*; It is the place for the Royal Mint, and Coynage of Gold and Silver; It is the chief Magazin and Armory, or Arsenal of the whole Land, for Martial Engines, and Provision. There only, is the *Brake* or *Rack*, usually call'd the *Duke of Excesters Daughter*, because he was the first Inventer of it.

And lastly, It is a great Ornament, by the situation of it, both to the River and City.

The City of *London* hath divers other inferior Towers, as that on the North of the great Bridge; At the South end over the Gate, there is also another Tower over *London-Bridge*, which hath suffered many accidents of firing, and otherwise, and was still made up by the care and charge of the City, specially one time when it was under ballard *Fawcunbridge*, burnt by the Marriners, and Saylers of *Kent*.

The Antiquaries speak of two Castles that were in the West part of *London*, one call'd the Castle of *Monsiques*, which was built by a Baron of that name, who came over with the Conqueror, which was afterwards demolished, and the *Black Fryers* risen up out of the ruines of it; The second Castle is *Baynards Castle*, by *Pauls Wharf*, built also by one *Baynard*, who came over with the Conqueror: who being ennobled, the honour of *Baynards Castle* succeeded from Father to Son, a long time, till it came to Sir *Robert Fitzwater*, a valiant Cavalier: who being fallen into the displeasure of King *John*, in the Barons Warres, was banished, and *Baynards Castle* destroyed; But afterwards, being restor'd to the Kings favour, by an exploit he did in *France*, he was re-invested in all his Livings, and so repair'd *Baynards Castle* again: Moreover, he was made chief *Banner-bearer* of the City of *London*, whereof he had a Charter, which ran to this sence, 'That he said, *Robert Fitzwater*, and his Heirs, ought to be, and are chief *Bannerers* of *London*, in fee for the Chastilary, which he and his Ancestors had from *Baynards Castle*, and the said City. In time of War, the said *Roberts* and his Heires, ought to serve the City as followeth. The said *Roberts* (he being the twentieth man of Armes himself) ought to come on Horseback, covered with Cloth or Armor, under the great West door of *St. Paul*, with his Banner displayed before him; and when he is come mounted to that door, and apparreld, as before is said, The Maior (with the Aldermen and Sheriffs) in their Arms, shall come out of the Church of *St. Paul*, unto the said West door, the Maior bearing a Banner in his hand, all on foot, which Banner shall be *Gules*, the Image of *St. Paul* Gold, the face, hands, feet, and Sword Argent; And as soon as the said *Roberts* shall see the Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, come on foot out of the Church, armed with such a Banner, he shall alight off his Horse, and salute the Maior, and say to him, Sir Maior, I am come to do my service which I owe to the City: whereunto the Maior, and Aldermen shall answer, We give to you, as to our Bannerer of fee in this City, the Banner of this City, to heare, and govern to the honour and profit of this City to your power: And the said *Roberts* and his Heires, shall receive the said Banner in his hands, and shall go on foot out of the Gate, with the Banner in his hands, and the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, shall follow to the door, and shall bring a Horse to the said Bannerer, worth twenty pounds, which Horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the Arms of the said Bannerer, and shall be covered with findalls of the said Arms.

Moreover, they shall present unto him, twenty pounds *Scarling* money, and deliver it to the Chamberlain of the said Bannerer, for his expences that day. Then the said Bannerer shall mount on Horseback, with the Banner in his hand, and as soon as he is up, he shall say to the Lord Maior, that he cause a Marshal to be chosen for the Host, one of the City; which Marshal being nam'd, the said Bannerer shall command the Maior and Burgesses of the City, to warn the Commons to assemble, and they shall all go under the Banner of *St. Paul*; and the said Bannerer shall bear it himself unto *Ealdgate*, and there the said Bannerer, and the Maior, shall deliver the said Banner from thence, to whom they shall assent and think good; And in case they make any issue out of the City, then the said Bannerer ought to choo'e two out of every Ward, the most sage Personages, to foresee and look to the safe keeping of the City, after they be gone forth; And this Councel shall be taken in the priory of the holy *Trinity*, near unto *Aldgate*; And also before every Town or Castle, they

shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Bannierer shall have for every siege one hundred shillings, and no more of the Comminalty of London.

These be the Rights that the said Bannierer shall have in time of War; But the Rights that belong unto the said Bannierer Sir Rob. Fitzwater in time of peace are these, that is to say, "The said Robert hath a Soke or Ward in the City, that is to say, a Wall of the Canonry of St. Paul unto the Thames, & so to the side of the Mill, which is in the water that cometh from Fleet bridge, & so goeth by London walls betwixt the Fryars Preachers & Ludgate, & so returneth back by the house of the said Fryrs, unto the said Walls, of the said Canonry of St. Pauls, viz. all the Parish of St. Andrews, which is in the gift of his Ancestors by the said Signority; And so the said Robert hath appendant unto the said Soke, all these things under-written, & if any of the Sokemanry be impleaded in Guild-hall, of any thing that toucheth not the Body of the Lord Mayor, or the Sheriffs for the time being, it is not lawful for the Sokeman of the Sokemanry of the said Robert to demand a Court of the said Robert; And the Mayor and the Citizens of London ought to grant him a Court, and in his Court he ought to bring his Judgments as it is assented and agreed upon in the Guild-hall, that shall be given him. If any therefore be taken in his Sokemanry, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his Soke, and he shall be brought thence to the Guild-hall before the Mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgement that ought to be given of him; but his judgement shall not be publish'd till he come unto the Court of the said Robert, and in his Liberty. And the Judgement shall be such, that if he have deserved death for Treason, he is to be tied to a Post in the Thames at a good Wharf, where Boats are fastened, two ebbings and two flowings of the water: And if he be condemn'd for a common thief, he ought to be led to the Elmes, and there suffer his judgement as other thieves; So the said Robert and his Heirs hath the honour, that he holdeth a great Franchise within the City, that the Mayor of the City, and the Citizens are bound to do him of Right, viz. that when the Mayor will hold a great Council, he ought to call the said Robert and his Heir to be with him in the Council of the said City; and the said Robert ought to be sworn of the Councell of the said City, against all people; saving the King, and his Heirs. And when the said Robert comes to the Hustings in the Guild-hall of the said City, the Mayor or his Livetenant, ought to rise and set him down to sit neer him; and so long as he is in the Guild-hall, all the judgements ought to be given by his mouth, according to the Records of the Recorders of the said Guildhall; And so many Waives as come while he is there, he ought to give them to the Bayliffs of the said Town, or to whom he will by the Council of the City.

These are the ancient Franchises that belong to the Bannierer of London, as they stand upon ancient authentick Records; But when this honor fell from the Fitzwaters, and from Baynards Castle, tis incertain; Now, that Castle fell afterwards to the Earl of March, who was Crown'd there by the Title of Edward the fourth, to whom this City stuck very close; But in the seventh year of King Edward's Reign, many of the greatest men of London were attach'd for Treason, with divers Aldermen, whereof though they were acquitted, yet they did forfeit their goods to the value of 40000 marks, among whom Sir Thomas Coke, Sir John Plummer, and Humfrey Howard, were of the number; And the said Coke Lord Mayor a little before was committed to the Tower, with one Hawkins; nor could Coke be acquitted until he had paid 8000 Marks to the King.

Henry the seventh rode in Majesty through the City with all the Knights of St. George, from the Tower to St. Pauls Church, where they heard Vespers; and so the King lodg'd that night at Baynards Castle, which he had newly repair'd before. Queen Mary was also proclaim'd there, notwithstanding that the Lady

Jane had been proclaim'd a little before. There was also another Tower of Cattle, near adioyning unto *Baynards* Castle, which was call'd *Logans* Tower, but now there is no trace of it left.

There was also another Cattle call'd the Tower of *Monfiquet* (spoken of a little before) upon the River of Thames more Westward, where afterwards a Monastery of Fryars was erected, call'd to this day the *Black fryars*; first built by *Kelwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to whom the Mayor of *London*, gave two Lanes or wayes adjoining to *Baynards* Cattle; There was also another Tower flood there, above 300 years, which was demolished by *John Shal* Lord Mayor of *London* Anno 1502, the King giving leave to do it.

There was another Tower or Castle, that stood in the same place that *Bridewell* now stands; which being demolished, yet notwithstanding, there was a Royal Palace stood still where the Kings of *England* kept their Courts, and call'd Parliaments: and among others, it stands upon good Record, that King *John* summoned a Parliament thither, where he exacted of the Clergy in a Parliament held at Saint *Brides* in *London* 10000 Marks; and besides this, the white Monks were compelled to cancel their Priviledges, and pay the King 40000 Marks; This House of Saint *Brides* of later time being left, and not used or inhabited, fell to ruine, yet the Platform still remained among the filth and gubbish, together with a fair Well. A great part of the House on the West side, was given to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, whence *Salisbury Court* derives its name to this day; The other part towards the East remain'd wast, until *Henry* the 8th, did build a stately Palace there in a very short time, and call'd it *Bridewell*, which he did for the entertainment of his Nephew *Charles* the fifth Emperour and King of *Spain*, who came hither Anno 1522, and was there entertain'd in a Princely and Magnificent manner.

There was another Tower call'd the *Tower Royal* in the Parish of Saint Michael de Paternoster, where King Stephen was us'd to keep his Court, which was call'd afterwards the *Queens Wardrobe*; Barbican was also another Tower, Besides, there was an ancient Tower, in *Bucklersbury*, call'd *Servants Tower*, and the story saith, that *Edward* the third kept his Court there, appointing his exchange of moneys to be also there kept, which he gave afterwards to his free Chappel of St. *Stephen* in *Westminster*, now call'd *Henry* the seventh's Chappel, who spent 14000 l^s. in the building of it, and about the same time a great ship was built which cost just as much.

Of the publick places of Sciences and Literature which London hath.

IT is observed, that the English Nation hath bin alwaies extraordinarily addicted to Literature, and to the love of Knowledge: which among other instances appears; in that, of old times, there were three principal Churches in London which had famous Schools, wherein there were professors & Doctors, which were famous for their knowledge in Philosophy and the Mathematicks; The three Churches which had these Schools by Priviledges, were the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, for by General Council held in the year 1176 at Rome in the Patriarchy of Saint Lateran, it was decreed, that every Cathedral Church should have a School-master to teach poor Schollers, and others. The second, was St. Peters in Westminster, whereof Ingulphus Abbot of Crowland in the Reign of William the Conqueror writes thus; *I Ingulphus a humble servant of God, born of English Parents in the most beautiful City of London, for to attain to Learning, was first put to Westminster, and after to study at Oxford, &c.* The third School, seems to have bin in the Monastery of St. Saviour in Bermondsey at Southwark.

There were other Schools built afterwards, as that of St John by Smithfield, and that of Saint Bartholmew, that of Saint Mary Overie, and that of the holy Trinity by Eastgate, with divers others; But touching Philosophy and other Sciences, in regard that the Colledges in Oxford and Cambridge did so much encrease; the former meetings in London, and disputes in Philosophy, that were used to be, did discontinue; Only of late years, that noble *Mecenas* and Patriar, Sir Thomas Gresham, did erect to his eternal honour a Colledge for all the Sciences, in Bishopsgate-street, as an attendant to his Royall Exchange.

The Chronicles teach us, that Henry the fifth having suppressed the *Priorie Aliens*, whereof there were some about London, namely, our Lady of *Rouneval* by Charing-crosse, one other Hospital in Oldborn, now *Holborn*, another without *Grippegate*, and the fourth without *Aldersgate*; besides others that are worn long since out of memory, only that of *Rouneval* continued till the Reign of Henry the eighth, being converted to a brotherhood; But Edward the sixth appointed by Patent, that there should be in London more Grammar Schooles erected, to wit, one in St Andrews in Holborn, another in *Albhallows* the great, another in St Peters on Cornhil, and another in the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon in West cheap. The Free-school of Pauls was built of an old ruined house in ample manner, and richly endowed Anno 1512, by Doctor Colet Dean of Pauls, for 153 poor mens children: for which there was a chief Master, an Usher, and Chaplain ordained.

Moreover, in the year 1553, after the erection of *Christi Hospital*, which risse out of the ruins of the *Gray Fryers* that stood there, a great number of poor children were taken in, and a fair School appointed at the charge of the City, though Edward the sixth bear the name of Patron.

Anno 1561 the *Marchant Taylors* of London, founded one notable School in the Parish of St. Lawrence Poulney. The house was sometimes the Duke of *Buckingham*s called, the *Mannor of the Rose*, which Mr. Richard Hills Master of the company, did purchase for 500 L. and bestowed it for a free School.

There was an old Custome in London, that the School-Masters should meet on festival daies, and their Schollers should dispute in Logick, as well as Grammar Questions, and Principles, and the most common rendezvouz, was Saint Bartholmews in Smithfield, being a priory, where upon a bank boorded under

a tree, they used to meet, and the best Schollers were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of silver, which they carried away as prizes: but that laudable custome is grown obsoleter, and quite discontinued.

A great emulation there was 'twixt *Pauls* Schollers, and those of *St. Anthonies*; the Schollers of *Pauls* would taunt, and term them, *St. Anthonies Piggs*; and they would call *St. Pauls* Schollers, *Pigeons of Pauls*, and many feuds happen'd amongst them in the open streets: but *St. Anthonies* School decaying, the quarrel also ceas'd.

Anno 1582, a publick Lecture of *Chirurgery* was founded, to be read in the Colledge of Phyticians in *Knights-riders-street* twice every week; The Founder thereof was, the honourable Baron the Lord Lumley, and *Richard Chadwel* Doctor of Physick; and Doctor *Foster* was the first Reader thereof.

A Mathematical Lecture was also founded about the same time, to be read in a fair ancient Chappel, built by *Simon Eyre* within *Leaden-hall*; But this Chappel, being employ'd afterwards for stowage of goods taken out of a Spanish Carack the said Lecture ceas'd there, and was used to be read in *Mr. Tho. Smiths* house in *Grass-street*, 1584.

Anno 1579 *Sir Thomas Gresham* (Queen *Elizabeths* Royal Marchant or Agent, spoken of before) gave the *Royal Exchange*, with all the buildings thereunto appertaining, viz. the one moiety to the Mayor and Comminalty of *London*, and their Successors, upon trust that they perform as shall be declared; and the other moiety to the Mercers on the same confidence; The Maior & Aldermen are to find four to read Lectures of Divinity, Astronomy, Musick, and Geometry within that dwelling in *Bishops-gate-street*, and to bestow the sum of 200*l.* viz. 50*l.* per annum to every Reader. The Mercers also are to find three Readers in the same place, that is, The *Civil Law*, *Physick* and *Rhetorick*, and every Reader was to have 50*l.* a year stipen'd, which great gift was confirm'd afterwards by Act of Parliament, and so to continue for ever.

These Lectures are to be read every day in the week in Term time (Sundays excepted) in the Latine Tongue in the morning, and the same in English in the same dayes afternoon, only the Musick Lecture, whereof Doctor *Bull* was the first Lecturer was to be read only in English.

Moreover, there is in and about the City of *London*, a whole University, as it were of Students, Practisers, or Pleaders, and Judges of the Lawes of England, not living of common Salaries, as is used in other Academies; but of their private maintenance, as being supported, by their own means or practise, or exhibition from their friends; In so much that most of them are Sons & younger Brothers to wealthy Parents, where, besides the knowledge of the Lawes, they learn all other civilities and exercises besides.

Of these Nurseries or Societies there are fourteen, whereof nine do stand within the Liberties of the City, and five without; Those that stand within the Liberties are, *Sergeants Inne* in *Fleet-street*, *Sergeants Inne* in *Chancery Lane*, the two *Temples*, which are called, *Inns of Court*; The other are, *Cliffords Inne*, *Thavies Inne* in *Holborn*, *Furnewals Inne*, *Barnards Inne*, and *Staples Inne*, which are termed *Inns of Chancery*.

Without the Liberties, there is *Graves Inne* in *Holborn*, *Lincolns Inne*, (which are *Inns of Court*) *Clements Inne*, *New Inne*, and *Lions Inne*, which are houses of Chancery. In former time, there was in *Scroops Court* in *Holborn* an Inne of *Sergeants* also; There was likewise where *Somerse House* now stands *Chesters Inne* or *Strand Inne*, in the liberty of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, which was pull'd down with many other Buildings, to make room for *Somerse House*, who had also his materials from *St. John of Jerusalem*, which some held to be no better than Sacriledge; and therefore that fatal death, to be beheaded, befell the Duke of *Somerse*, who with his Councel were, it seems, so infatuated, that they for-

got to call for his Clergy, whereby, by the Lawes of England, he might have bin saved. Justice *Fortescue* makes mention also of a tenth house of *Chancery*, but he names not the place. The choicest, gentlest & most ingenious wits of the Land, are found among these Students of the Inns of Court, having commonly bin graduates before, in one of the Universities; But the Inns of Chancery being as it were Provinces subjected severally to the Inns of Court be chiefly made up of Attorneys, Solicitors, and Clerks that follow the Courts of *Westminster Hall*; yet many of them remove to one of the great Inns of Court, where continuing seven years, and frequenting Readings, Moorings, Boltings, and other learned Exercises, they improve themselves in the knowledge of the Lawes: they are then by the consent of the *Benchers*, who are most commonly of the grave and learned sort selected, & call'd to the degree of *Master Barristers*, and so enabled to be Practitioners in the Law, both in their Chamber, and at the Barre in open Court. Of these after they be call'd to a further step of preferment, 2. were used to be chosen every year to be Readers, who make two Readings every year out of some choise hard points in the Law, one in *Lent*, the other in *August*. Out of these Benchers and Readers, Sergeants at Law are made, and of them the Judges, unlesse it be that some by special favour of the Prince are chosen otherwise; But being made Sergeants, they leave the Inns of Court and remove to one of the Sergeants Inns; where they only, and the reverend Judges are admitted. Touching the two Temples, they are discoursed of here in another place; But concerning *Grays Inne* and *Lincolns Inne*, they took their denominations from two noble Lords, who had formerly Palaces in those places where those two Innes now stand; The one is singular, for a curious Chappel it hath; the other for choise delicate Walks, high and low, with a large delightful prospect that carrieth the optiques very far, where the choicest beauties both of City and Suburbs use to resort in the Summer, to solace themselves, and breath fresh aire.

Thus have we rambled through the City of London, and waded hitherto through universals (wherein there is not alwaies plain-dealing) we will now hunt dry foot after particulars, and find out the Primitive mode, & method of Government which *London* had, with the Titles of her chief *Magistrates*; We will then Muster her twelve prime Companies, with all the rest of her Corporations; Then, a Perambulation shall be made through all her Precincts, Aldermanries and Wards, as far as the point of the Lord Mayors Sword doth reach; Then shall there be a Parallel 'twixt *London*, and other the greatest Cities in the world; wherein it will appear to the impartial discerning Reader, that, if consideration be had to the Prerogatives and power of her chiefest Magistrates, to their plenty, magnificence and hospitality, to the security of Passengers up and down her streets at midnight, as well as at noon daies, The City of *London* admits no Parallel,

Of the Political Government, and Civil Sway of the City of London.

IT is no incongruous allusion, that some Politicians make, when they compare a City to a great Ship, whereof Government is the *Healm and Rudder*, which regulate, and guide her course; *Good Lawes and Constitutions*, are the Cables and Ligaments; The *Main-Mast* is Religion, and the Standard, of the Cross; the *Foremast* is Honour and Renown; the *Mizen Mast* is Trade and Wealth; *Judgement and Prudence* is the *Ballast*; Authority and strength the *Artillery*. This Comparison may quadrat with *London*, as much as with any other City, on the surface of the Earth. The Lord Mayor is as the *Pilot and Master*; the *Aldermen*, his *Mates*; the *Recorder and Sheriffs* the chief *Gunners*; the *Scavengers*, the *Swabbers*; other inferior Officers are the *Mariners*, to weigh Anchors, to hoist and furl the Sails, &c.

Touching the primitive Government of *London* in the time of the *Britains*, Antiquity scarce affords us any light, whereby to discern what it was, *Caesar* gives us most, when he writes, that *Mandrubacius* was King of the *Londoners*, or the *Trinobantes*, which last word extends also to some of the *Counties* adjacent; But it may be wondred, that *Julius Caesar* should know so much, in regard that He never took firm footing in Great Britain, but, by way of exploration, did only discover Her; *Augustus* and *Tiberius* may be said to conceal Her. *Caligula* intending an Invasion, was diverted by his Warres with the *Germans*. *Claudius Caesar* (from whom *Glocester* takes her name, being no other then *Castrum Claudii*, the Castle of *Claudius*) was the first that fixt here, and he sent over *Publius Agriola* for his Lieutenant, who took great pains to civilize the Nation: and as he was about the work, he sent notice to Rome, that he preferred the *British* wits before the *Gallie*. Then was *London* made a *Præfectura*, and the Magistrate in chief, was called *Præfekt* (as he of Rome is called to this day) this Title continued all the time that the *Romans* had dominion here, which was above 300 years. Afterwards, the *Romans* having so many great Irons in the fire by Warres they had against divers Nations, who had revolted from them, they drain'd this Island not only of great numbers of the *British* Youth, to serve them in their Warres abroad, but drew away at last their own *Legions*; whereupon, the Island being thus grown weak, much depopulated, and to a long desuetude of Arms, the *Saxons*, who are now the *English* (yet keep still their first denomination of *Saxons*, both in the *British* and *Irish* Tongues to this day) came over with a considerable strength, and having in a *Parly* on *Salsbury Plains*, mustered most of the *British* Nobility by a stratagem, and taken *Vortiger* the King Prisoner, He for his ransom was forc'd to give, not only *London*, but most part of the Island to the *Saxons*. And the chief Magistrate of *London*, they call'd *Portreeve*, which is a Gardian or Governour of a Port, and that name is yet used in *England*, in some places. The *Saxons* then changed their names into *Englishmen*, yet they continued *Pagans* a long time after, but at last, the *Britains* converted them to Christianity, and then the City of *London* flourished exceedingly for many Ages, till there came over a swarm of *Danes*, who proved more fatal to *London*, then any other Nation; for by fire and sword, they had almost utterly destroyed Her, had not the *Londoners* at last row'd up their spirits, who making vertue of necessity, did fall upon King *Swein* the insulting Enemy, with such a resolution, that by a mighty slaughter, and extraordinary prowess,

proweſſe, they utterly repel'd him; The City having recovered her former luſtre (though 'twas a good while firſt) ſhe continued under the Engliſh Government, and the Magiſtracy of a *Portreve*, till the *Norman* ruſh'd in; yet the Title was not alter'd a good while after, when at laſt he came to be call'd *Bayliſſe*, and ſometimes *Provost*: *Richard* the firſt, for ſupporting the *Croy ſada*, and his Warres in the Holy Land, got great Contributions of monies, from the *Londoners*; in lieu whereof, he gave them leave to chooſe two Bayliſſs annually. King *John* after him chang'd their Bayliſſs into a *Maïor*, and two *Sheriſſs*: To theſe *Henry* the third adds ſome *Aldermen*, who though yeerly Eligible at firſt, grew afterwards Perpetual; Now, this Word *Alderman*, is conſonant to *Senator*, being both derived from old Age and Gravity.

The firſt *Alderman* we read of in *England*, was in the time of King *Edgar*, about 800 years agoe, whole name was *Ailwine*, and was deſcended of the blood Royal, as appears by his Epitaph in that goodly Monastery, in the Ile of *Ely*, whereof he was founder himſelf, which Epitaph runs thus.

Hic requieſcit Dom. Ailwinus inclyti Regis Edgari Cognatus, totius Anglia Aldermannus, & huius Sacri cœnobii miraculoſus Fundator.

Here reſteth the Lord *Ailwine* (Couſin to Noble King *Edgar*) *Alderman* of all *England*, which ſome interpret chief Juſtice, & miraculous Founder of this holy Abbey. Hence it may be infer'd, that the appellation of *Alderman*, is not only venerable, but ancient, & honourable. And from this Lord *Ailwine*, it ſeemes the firſt *Maïor* of *London* deſcended, who was *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, Anno 1191, who continued many years in the Office, & lies buried in *St. Mary Bothaw*, near *Londonſtone*; and the next *Maïor* to him was *Roger Fitz-Alwin*, after whom the Office grew annual.

The City being thus, in tract of time, come to a fixed and ſetled Government, ſhe began to flouriſh exceedingly. And as ſhe increaſed in Men, Manufactures, and Merchandizing, ſo the Kings did enlarge their royal favours unto Her, Anno 1226. *Henry* the third confirmed unto the Citizens of *London*, free Warren, or liberty to hunt about the City, and in the Warren of *Stanes*;

Moreover, that the Citizens of *London*, ſhould paſſe Toll-free, throughout all *England*, and that the *Keddles* and *Weres* in the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, ſhould be plucked up and deſtroyed for ever, becauſe Navigation to *London* might be more free. *Roger Renger* was *Maïor*, when theſe Privileges were granted. A few years after the liberties, and franchises of *London*, were ratified by the ſame King, who granted, that either *Sheriſſ* ſhould have two *Clarks*, and two *Sargeants*, and that the Citizens ſhould have a *Common Seal*: A little after the ſame King granted that the *Maïor Elect*, ſhould be preſented to the *Barons* of the Exchequer, and they ſhould admit him. Moreover, he gave way, that the City ſhould be fortified with *Poſts*, and *Iron Chains*, drawn athwart over the ſtreets.

Anno 1326. *Edward* the third much increaſed the immunities of the City, and the Authority of the *Maïor*; for he granted, that the *Maïor* ſhould be Juſtice for the *Gaol delivery* at *Newgate*, and have power to reprieve Priſoners. That the Citizens of *London* ſhould not be conſtrained to go out of the City of *London*, to any Warre; He granted alſo, that the liberties and franchises of the City, ſhould not after that time be taken into the Kings hands, as it had bin often before, when a *Cuſtos* was put in. Moreover, He granted by Letters Patents, that there ſhould be no other *Eſcheſor* in the City, but the *Maïor*.

Anno 1338. He granted, that the *Sargeants* attending the *Maïor* and the *Sheriſſs*, ſhould bear *Maces ſilver and gilt*, with the Royal Arms engraven,

Anno 1356. The same King ordained, that whereas the *Aldermen* were used to be chang'd yearly, they should not be removed without special cause for the future. Then for the higher honour, and Authority of the Office, the Sword was added with the Cap of Maintenance.

Thus in process of time, the Government of London, grew to be more and more established.

Anno 1415. Sir Henry Barton being Maior, ordained *Lanterns and Lights* to be hang'd out on the Winter Evenings, betwixt *Albionside* and *Candlemas*: Sir John Norman, being Maior, was the first who went upon the River to *Westminster*, having made a stately Barge to that purpose, Anno 1453. And the rest of the Companies followed that laudable Example, with their Barges also.

Anno 1473. Sir John Tate being Maior, the Sheriffs of London were appointed each of them, to have sixteen Serjeants, and every Serjeant to have his *Toman*; Moreover, they were to have six Clerks, a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, with sower other Clerks, besides the Under Sheriffs Clerk.

Anno 1484. It happened, that there was successively one after the other, three Mayors, and three Sheriffs of London, in the compass of one year; by reason of the sweating sickness, which rag'd so extreemly.

Anno 1501. Sir John Shab being Maior, added some state to the Office; for it was ordered, that the Aldermen his Brethren should attend him on Horseback, from Guild-hall to the Rivers side, when he took Barge for Westminster; Besides, he was the first who kept Court in his own House, for redressing of such matters that came before him; Sir William Capel being Maior of London, caus'd Cages to be set up in every Ward, for the punishments of Vagabonds, and Rogues. Anno 1556. Sir Thomas Offley being Mayor, the Night Bel-man was first ordained.

Queen Elizabeth did much favour the City of London; and for the better Government thereof, gave way for a Provost Marshal to be appointed.

Thus have we observed, that the Governours in chief of the City of London, have had from time to time, differing appellations. Under the Britains, they were call'd Kings; The Romans stiled them, *Præfets*. The Saxons, *Portreeves*. The Norman Kings at their first comming, *Bayliffs*, and sometimes *Provosts*. Then came the Office to be established in the Title of *Maior*, which hath continued any time these 467. years, though it was interrupted sometimes by a *Custos*; which some of the Kings, as Henry the third, and Edward the first, upon a displeasure against the City, were used to appoint.

This great Urban Magistrate, the Maior of London, useth to be chosen upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, every year out of the six and twenty Aldermen, who are his Brethren; but he takes not his place, until the 28. of October next following.

Touching the State and Authority of the Lord Maior of London, there is no *Oppidan* Magistrate in Christendom, all things well considered, lives in a greater; Let us examine the particulars, and first go to his domestical attendance, and the Officers thereunto belonging, which are, 1. A Sword-bearer. 2. Common Hunt. 3. Common Cryer. And 4. Water Bayliffs, all Esquires by their places. Then is there the Coroner of London, three Sergeant Carvers, 3. Sergeants of the Chamber; Sergeant of the Channel, 4 Yeomen of the Water side. The Under Water-Bayliffe; two Yeomen of the Chamber, three Meal-weighers; two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs; and most of these have their Servants allowed them; but the common Huntsman and Water-Bayliffe, have two a peece; some of them have Liveries from the Lord Maior, and the rest from the Chamber of London.

36 *Election of the L. Mayor & Sheriffs.*

There be divers other great publick Officers belong to the Government of the City of *London*, as the two Sheriffs, which, like the Lord Maior, are but annual; The Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Common Sergeant, the Town-Clark, or common Clark, the Remembrancer, all Esquires.

The Sheriffs are chosen upon Midsummer day: they formerly were used to be elected out of the Commonalty; and sometimes they came to be Aldermen, as many Aldermen were made *Maiors*, though not having bin *Sheriffs*; But of latter years, the Sheriffs have bin Aldermen before, or presently after their Election; And 'tis remarkable, that *Nicolas Faringdon* was 4 times Maior of *London*, and yet never Sheriff.

Now touching the Election of these Officers, we shall give a brief account, the prime Magistrate, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen, met at Guild-hall at 8. in the morning, in their Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks furd riding on Horieback, and having bin a while in the Councel Chamber, they come forth into the Orphans Court, whence they go in their Cloaks to the Chappel, to hear Service and Sermon, where the Lord Maior, with some of the Aldermen, take the Communion, which being ended, and Offrings delivered, they return to the Councel Chamber, and thence to the *Hustings*, the highest Court; where the Recorder makes a Speech, touching the business in hand: then they go back to the Lord Maiors Court, where they remain, the doors shut until the Election be brought unto them; Then the common Sargeant having the Sheriffs on either side, and the Sheriffs other Officers alout them, makes another Speech, touching the Custom of the City in this kind; whereupon, they choole two, whose names are brought up to the Lord Maior and the Aldermen, who by scrutiny, elect one of those two, whom the Commons had nominated before. Then the Lord Maior returns to the *Hustings*, and he who is chosen, goeth upon his left hand, and sitteth next him; Then the Recorder speaks again to the Commons, nominating the person whom the Lord Maior, and the Aldermen had admitted, and demands whether it be their free choyce; the commons affirming it, the Sword-bearer goes to the Lord Maior, Elect, and taketh off his Tipper (which he takes for his fee) and puts on his Chain; whereupon, he making a short Speech of gratitude, the Lord Maior, and the new Elect, go to the Eldest Sheriffs House to dinner.

After dinner, the Lord Elect taking the Common Hunt, and other Officers to attend him, besides a Company of Aldermen, goeth to the Lord Keeper of the great Seal of *England*, where five or six Aldermen present him, wearing their Violet Gowns.

The morrow after *Michaelmas day*, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen go with the two new Sheriffs to the Exchequer-chamber in Westminster, where they are presented and sworn, and the old Sheriffs are sworn also to their account.

On *Simon and Judes day*, the Aldermen and Sheriffs attend the old Lord Maior at his House, whence they come in their formalities to the *Hustings*, where being sate, the common Cryer commands silence: then the Town-Clark exhibites an Oath to the Lord Maior Elect, which being done, the former Lord Maior giveth place to the New; which being done, the Chamberlain delivers him the Scepter, next the Keyes of the Common Seal; and lastly, the Seal of the Majoralty; Then the Sword-bearer delivers him the Sword.

On the morrow after, all the Aldermen and Sheriffs solemnly meet at the new Lord Maiors House, by 8. in the morning, whence they go to the Guild-Hall, and thence to the Vine-Tree, where they take Barge, and are rowed in state to *Westminster-Hall*, the rest of the chief Companies attending in their several Barges, with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers, in a very gay manner; Being come to the Hall, they go round about, and salute all the Tribunals of Justice,

justice: then they ascend to the *Exchequer* Chamber to the *Barons*, where after the *Recorder* hath made a Speech, the Oath is administer'd. Then they come down to the Hall, and go first to the *Kings Bench*, then to the *Common Pleas*, and so to *Westminster Abbey*, where having walk'd about the *Kings Tombs*, they return to their Barge, and so to London again; where, being landed, they go to the *Guild-hall*, where a most plentiful dinner is prepared, which lasts many hours, being called *the Lord Mayors feast*; The Lords of the privy Council, the Judges, with other Lords and Ladies of the best quality, are thither invited; After dinner, the Lord Mayor with all the Companies attending, ride solemnly to *Saint Pauls*, to do their devotions; and so the Ceremony of that great day is concluded.

Touching the Election of the *Sheriffs*, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen meet at 8 in the morning at *Guild-hall* in their violet-colour'd Gowns, and their Cloaks of Scarlet lin'd but without hories; where from the *Counsel-Chamber*, they go to the *Orphans Court*, & so to the *Hustings*, where the *Recorder* having made a speech touching the present meeting, the Mayor & Aldermen go to the Mayors Court, the doors shut upon them, then the Commons fall to the Election of *Sheriffs*, as also a *Chamberlain*, two *Bridge-masters*, the *Auditors* of the City and *Bridge-house* Accounts, and the *Surveyors* for Beer and Ale: which being done, the *Sheriffs* with the other Officers, the Common Cryer going before them with his Mace, go up to the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen, to carry up the report of what is done at the *Hustings*, whither the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen descend again, and confirm the Elections; Then the *Recorder* making them a Speech of thanks, the meeting ends.

Now touching the *Hustings*, which we have mentioned so often, it is the ancient and highest Court of the City of London; Touching the Etymology of it, it is a pure Saxon word, and is derived of *House* and *athing* or *thing*, which among the Saxons signified a Cause or Plea; in so much that *Hustings* is no other then the House of Causes, or Pleadings and *Thingere* was the ancient word for a Lawyer or Pleader; This Court preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, Customs and Dignities of the City; There be handled also there the intricate accounts, and Pleas of the Crowns, and of the whole Kingdom; which Court hath for many Ages, conserv'd inviolably its own Prerogatives and Customs. This Court was anciently held every Munday, but it was chang'd of late years into Tuesday, because of the *Sheriffs* intending the Market, which being kept upon Munday would hinder their sitting in the *Hustings*.

Edward the Confessors Lawes refer much to this *Hustings Court*; Moreover, the Cities of *York*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, the Isle of *Shepey*, and other places, have had their *Hustings*.

There is also another Court peculiar to London, which discovers as much of *Charity*, as of *Policy*: It is call'd the Court of *Requests*, or the Court of *Conscience*. It was first erected by an act of Common-Council Anno 9. Henry 8. viz. That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the time being should monthly assign two Aldermen, and four discreet Commoners, to sit twice a week to hear, and determine all matters brought before them (betwixt Free-men) where the due debt, or damage did not exceed 40s. Afterwards the said number of Commissioners was encreased to the number of twelve, which continued till the end of *Q. Elizabeths* Reign; But, *primo Jacobi*, it was confirm'd by Act of Parliament, That the said Commissioners should have power to exhibit an Oath, and to commit to prison such as did not obey their Summons, or perform the Orders they made, betwixt Plaintiff and Defendant, Debitor or Creditor, touching any debt, not amounting to forty shillings; but such hath been the unconscionableness and malice of some men of late times, that they have endeavour'd to overthrow the said Court, by cavilling at some doubtful words therein, & wresting them to a perverse sense, the rich might have power thereby to oppress the poorer for,

by

38 *Of the Courts of Justice in London.*

by bringing them to *Westminster Hall* to a further expence of time and trouble,

There is then the Court of the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, which is a Court of *Record*; the Recorder and the two Sheriffs (being Aldermen not else) are members of this Court, whose office it is, to redresse and correct the errors, defaults and misprisions which happen in the Government of the City; This Court is kept Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the year.

Then are the two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for every Counter, whereof there are two Lawyers as Judges, well read in the Customs of the City, as well as the common Laws; but if an erroneous judgment be given before the Sheriffs, the party griev'd may sue a *Writ of error*, and remove it to the *Hustings*.

Then is the Court of *Orphans*; For the Mayor and Aldermen, by Custome, have the custody of the *Orphans* within the City, and if they commit the Custody of the *Orphans* to another man, he shall have a *ravishment of ward* if the Orphan be taken away; it being enacted that the Mayor and Chamberlain of *London* for the time being, shall have the keeping of all the Lands and Goods of such *Orphans*, as happen within the City; saving to the King, and other Lords, their Rights of such as hold of them out of the same Liberty; Now the Chamberlain is a sole Corporation to himself, and his Successors for *Orphans*; and a Recognizance made to him and his Successors touching *Orphans*, shall by custome go to his Successor; Moreover, the Government of *Orphans*, is so invested in the Mayor, that if any *Orphans* sue in the *Ecclesiastical Court*, or else-where for a Legacy, or duty due to them, by the Custome, a *Prohibition* doth lye.

Then is there the Court of *Common Council*, which hath some resemblance of the high Court of Parliament: for it consists of two Houses, viz. the one of the Mayor and Aldermen, and the other of the Commoners of the City; Here they make Constitutions and Laws for advancement of Trade, and regulation of other things which bind the whole City.

There is then the Court of the *Chamberlain* for Apprentices; Now, one may be free of *London* three manner of wayes, first, by *Service*; secondly, by *Birth-right*, being sonne of a Freeman; And thirdly, by *Redemption* by Order of the Court of Aldermen.

The Chamberlain of *London*, is an Officer very considerable in point of power: for without him no man can set up shop, or occupy his Trade without being sworn before him; No man can set-over an Apprentice to another, but by his Licence; He may imprison any that disobey his Summons, or any Apprentice that misdemeanors himself, or punish him otherwise.

There are the Courts of the *Coroner*, and the *Escheator*, which both belong to the Lord Mayor; he being *Coroner*, and *Escheator* by vertue of his authority, and Office.

Then is there a Court for the conservation of the water & River of *Thames*, which belongs to the Lord Mayor, from *Stanes-bridge* unto the water of *Tendal* and *Medway*, as is amply spoken of before.

Then is there the Court of the Tower of *London*; and this Court is held within the Verge of the City before the Steward by prescription of debt, trespass, and other actions; now, part of the Tower is within the City, and part in *Middlesex*, viz. the East part, but the West in *London*, whereof there was a notable example in the person of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, who being poyson'd in a Chamber on the West part, the principal murderers were tryed before Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer* in *London*, and so was Sir *Gervase Elwayes* the Livetenant of the Tower at that time.

There is also a peculiar Court, call'd the Court of *Policies*, and of Assurances in *London*, to Marchants that venture and traffique on the Seas, where ships and

and goods are insur'd at so much in the hundred, where there is an Officer of good quality who Registers these Assurances.

Then is the Court of *Halmote*, or Hall Court, for every Company of *London* having a particular Hall. They use to meet there to deliberate of matters belonging to the Company.

Then is the Court of the *Wardmote*, or of the *Wardmote Inquest*. For the whole City being divided to 26 Wards, every Ward hath such an Inquest consisting of twelve or more, who inquire after abuses and disorders, and present them to be redressed.

There is also a kind of Court call'd the Colledge of the President, Censors, and Commonalty of *Physicians*, who have peculiar Lawes of their own: and among other, one is remarkable, that if one who is not of the mystery of a *Physician* or *Chirurgion*, take upon him the Cure of a sick Body, and he dieth of the Potion or Medicament, this is, as *Britton* the great Lawyer saith, *Covens Felony*.

Then is there the Court of *Sessions*, or monthly Goal-delivery at the Old-Bayly, both for the City and *Middlesex* for tryal of Felons, whereof the Lord Mayor is the chief Judge, and hath power of relieving.

Touching the Ecclesiastical Government OF THE City of LONDON.

HAVING thus in a cursory way run over, and taken in *grosse* as it were, a view of the *Civil* Government of the City of *London*; we will now make some inspections into her spiritual way of Government, which was alwaies Episcopall from the beginning; for there be Records that may well induce us to believe, that in the time of the *Britains* there were Bishops of *London*, whereof they say *Thean* was the first; and in the Reign of *Constantine*, we read that *Restitutus*, Bishop of *London*, had his Session in a Councel he summoned at *Arles*: After that, the *Saxons* making twice an irruption into this Island, and at last possessing the better part of it, and being not reduced a good while after, to Christianity, there was a long interruption, and no Bishop of *London* till *Austin* the Monk came over, who was call'd the Apost'e of the *Saxons* or *Engl'sh*, for he absolutely converted them; He consecrated *Melitus* Bishop of *London*, from whom to Doctor *Juxon* yet living, there are upon good Record the names of 97 Bishops of *London*, who succeeded one another. In so much that the City of *London* was not without a Bishop any time these thousand years till now: The Prior of the holy Trinity at *Aldgate* was a great man also in the Government of the City, for he used to ride with the Mayor & the Aldermen in robes; but the chief administration of all Ecclesiastical affairs was in the Bishop. Now the City of *London* hath oftentimes far'd the better for her Bishops, who have done her many signal good services, upon some discompoitures; & stood as a skreen 'twixt the fury of the Prince and Her. When the *Norman* came over, and was much incens'd against the City, *William* her Bishop then, took off the edge of his fury, and introducing her to the Conquerors favour, got her that famous Charter which is worthy to be here inferred.

William

40 Ecclesiastical Government of London.

William King greit William Bishop, and Godfregis Posteren, and call the Bough, waren bynden London, Franchise, and Engliste, and ickhyd eth that Iek yill that grete be ealbra yearalaga yec die yegret, &c.

Which in intelligible *English* runs thus.

William King, greets William Bishop, and Godefroy Portreue, and all the Burgeses within London, French or English, And I grant you, that I will that ye be all your Law worth that ye were in Edwardis his dayes the King; And I will, that ich Child ke his Faders eyer, And I nyl suffer that ony man you ony wrongys beed, and God you keep.

The said Bishop William, procured this Charter, from the insulting Conquerour, as appears by his Epitaph; And this Saxon Charter, was not only confirmed, but enlarged by Henry the first in *Latine*; Now as fat Soils are subject to prodnce rank Weeds, so rich populous Cities are alwayes subject to bring forth turbulent spirits, whereof there is a world of examples in all stories; nor doth London want good store of them, who used to bandy against their Sovereign Prince, and we well know, how often she forfeited her Charter that way.

It stands upon Record, how Henry the third, Edward the second, Richard the 2d, with other Kings, had Her their sore enemies; It is well known, how often she smarted for it, how often her Posts & Chains were taken away, how her Maior & Sheriffs were clap'd in Prison, and a *Custos* appointed over her in the interim; How Rich, the first trounced her for murthuring the Jews, how she suffered for the barbarous fray 'twixt the Goldsmiths and Taylors Servants; For the blood, shed 'twixt her and the men of Westminster on St. James's day; For the brawl about the Bakers loaf in Salisbury Court; For the outrages done to St. Martins Sanctuary men; for the Ill May day; and a little of late years for the murther of Doctor Lamb. But now that we are giving a touch of her Church Government, It is observable in History, how her Bishops proved her best friends at a pinch, to pull her out of such plunges, and rectifie her again in the opinion of her Sovereign. Nay, it stands upon good Record, that she was no City, till she had a Bishop; for we well know, that a City must have of necessity, a Cathedral Church, with the Seat and See of a Bishop.

Of the several
C O M P A N I E S,
 AND
C O R P O R A T I O N S

Of the City of
L O N D O N.

With their Originals, and Arms.

HAVING made a short transcurſion through the Government of the City of LONDON, in general; we will now viſit their ſeverall Companies, Corporations, and Societies, whereof the main part of the City may be ſaid to be compoſed: who for their Industry and Arts; their Inventions, and ſundry wayes of Manufactures, may be compared to ſo many *Hives of Bees*, the Emblems of ſedulity and diligence, And firſt,

*Of the Twelve chief Companies, out of which
 the Lord Mayor is to be annually
 choſen.*

1. **T**He *Mercers* have bin alwayes allowed the firſt place, who were incorporated into a Society, & enabled to purchaſe Lands, 17th *Richards Secundi*, Anno 1393. For their Arms they bear gules, a Mayden-head proper crown'd, or Waſcot Purple, iſſuing out of Clowds proper, within a bordure nebulee, or,
2. The *Grocers*, who at firſt were called *Pepperers*, were incorporated, Anno 1345. in the twentieth year of *Edward* the third. The Arms a cheuron between nine Cloves, ſable with this Motto, *God grant Grace*; Supporters Helm and Creſt granted by *Clarenceux*, King of Arms in the Reign of *Hen. 8.*
3. The *Drapers* were incorporated in the 17 year of *Henry* the 6th, Anno 1430. The Arms firſt granted by Garter, Creſt, and Helm by *Clarenceux*; the Coat Gules three triple Crowns, or Capr Gules iſſuing out of Clowds, reſſing upon Sun-beams, their Motto, *Unto God only, be Honour and Glory.*
4. The *Fishmongers* were at firſt two Companies, to wit, Stock-Fishmongers, and Salt-Fishmongers; but 28. of *Hen. 8.* they were imbodied into one Company; Their Arms azure, three Dolphins in pale proper crown'd, or

betwixt 4 lives, Salterwayes argent, all crown'd, or on a chief Gules, 3 Crosse-
Keyes, Salterwayes, argent, the Motto, *All Worship be to God only.*

5. The *Goldsmiths* were incorporated in the 16. year of Richard the second, their Arms quarterly Gules and Azure, two Leopards Heads, or fower Golden
Cups, covered 'twixt two Buckles, or, the Motto, *To God only be all Glory.*

6. The *Skinner*s are more ancient, having bin incorporated in the first year
of Edward the third, but made a perfect fraternity in the 18. of Rich. the 2d, their Arm., Ermyon on a chief Gules 3. ducal Crowns, or, lind of the first, their
Motto the same with the Goldsmiths, *To God only be all Glory.*

7. The *Merchants Taylors* were compleatly incorporated by Hen. 7th, Anno
1501. their Arms, Argent a Tent 3. Robes Gules, on a chief azure, a Lion pas-
sant regardant, or, with this Motto, *Concordia parva res crescunt.*

8. The *Haberdashers* (call'd of old *Hurrers*) were incorporated a Society of St.
Katherine 26 Hen. 6. Anno 1447. And they were confirmed 17. Hen. 7. and
named Marchant-Haberdashers: their Coat Nebulee argent, and azure, on a
bend gules, a Lyon passant, regardant, or, the Crest and Supporters, granted
Anno 1571. with this Motto, *Serve and obey.*

9. The *Salters* had the Arms of a Society given them the 22. of Hen. 8.
Anno 1530, the Crest, and Supporters by Queen Elizabeth. The Coat party
per cheuron azure & gules, 3. Salts covered overflowing argent with this motto,
Salsapit omnia.

10. The *Ironmongers* were incorporated in the 31. year of Edw. 4. Anno 1461.
their Coat Argent, on a cheuron gules, 3. lockets capted, or betwixt 3 steel
gads azure.

11. The *Vintners* are more ancient, being incorporated by Edw. 3. by the
name of *Winetunners*, and confirmed by Hen. 6. their Coat Sable a cheuron,
between three Tunns argent.

12. The *Clothworkers* grew to be a Company, 22 of Hen. 8. at which time,
they had Arms first granted them, which are, Sable a cheuron Ermyne in chief,
two crabets argent in base a bezel, or, with Supporters and Crest, and this
Motto, *My trust is in God alone.*

Next to the twelve chief Companies, the Marchants by whole Sale, may well claim room in point of Dignity.

1. Among *Marchants*, those of the *Staple*, may challenge the precedence,
who were incorporated by Edw. 3. in whose Reign they had their Sta-
ple of Wooll at *Calles*: They have a fair Coat of Arms, with this Motto, *God be
our Friend.*

2. The *Marchant-Adventurers* were incorporated in the Reign of Edw. 4.
but their priviledges were much enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, they have also
a fair Coat, with the same Motto as they of the *Staple*, *God be our Friend.*

3. The *Marchants of Russia*, were incorporated by Edw. 6. and confirmed
by Queen Elizabeth, they have also a fair Coat with this Motto, *God be our
good Guide.*

4. The *Marchants of Elbing* became incorporated by Queen Eli-
zabeth.

5. The

5. The Society of *Levant* Marchants, commonly called the *Turky* Marchants, being first incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, had their Charter enlarged by King *James*.

6. The Company of Spanish Merchants were incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*.

7. The Company of East India Marchants, were also first incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, 1600.

8. A new Company of French Merchant-Adventurers, had a Coat and Crest of Arms granted them by Garter, and *Clarencieux*, Kings of Arms in the 14th of King *James*, with this Motto, *Reddite cuiq; suum*.

9. The Merchants of Virginia, the Bermudas, & Summer Islands, began also in Queen *Elizabeth*, Raign; but since, they are mightily encreased, and planted in the Charibbi Islands.

Having put this Parenthesis between, *viz.* the Noble Company of Merchant-adventurers, or Traffiquers, we will now return to the rest of the home-Corporations, and first of the *Dyers*.

1. The *Dyers* were first incorporated by a special Charter of *Hen. 6.* Their Coat a cheuron, engrail'd between three Wooll-sacks argent.

2. The *Brewers* had a charter of Incorporation of *Hen. 6.* and confirmed 2 *Elizabeth*. Their coat Gules, on a cheuron engrail'd, argent three Tuns Sable, 'twixt 6 Garbes Salterwayes, or.

3. The Company of *Leather-sellers* is ancient, for they were first incorporated in the 6th year of *Rich. 2.* and for their Arms, they have 3. Bucks trippant regardant gules.

4. The *Penitents* were a Society in the Raign of *Edw. 4th*, their Arms azure, on a Cheuron, or 3. Roses gules between.

5. The Barber-Chirurgions were first incorporated by *Edw. the 4th.* but confirmed by every King and Queen ever since, their Arms a crosse quartered gules, a Lyon passant gardant, or, in the first quarter, a cheuron between 3. in the second party, *per pale argent & vers.* a Rose gules crown'd with an Imperial Crown, the first as the 4th, the second as the third.

6. The Company of Armorers, were incorporated at the beginning of *Hen. 6th*, and the King himself made himself one of the Society, their Arms Argent on a Cheuron gules, a Gantlet between three Swords in Saltire, on a chief Sable, a Buckler Argent, charged with crosse gules, 'twixt two Helmets of the first.

7. The Company of White Bakers are of great antiquity, as appears by many Monuments in their Hall, They were a Company in the first year of *Edw. 2.* Their Arms gules, 3. Garbs, or, on a chief, an Arm issuing out of the Clouds proper holding a pair of scales, or, between 3. Anchors of the first.

8. The Company of Wax-Chandlers are also of an ancient standing, and of great doings in the time of the Roman Religion: their Arms azure, on a cheuron between 3. Lamps argent, as Roses gules.

The Brotherhood of Tallow-Chandlers, is also of much antiquity; yet they were first formally incorporated in 2 *Edw. 4th*: their Arms a pale counter-changed argent, and azure between 3. Doves argent volant, with Olive branches verd.

10. The Company of Cutlers, were incorporated at the beginning of the Raign of *Hen. 5th*, their Arms 6 Swords Salterwayes, proper.

11. The Gridlers are not inferior for antiquity to either of these, yet came they not to be incorporated, till the twentieth year of *Hen. 6th*, their Arms azure, or & a pale between 3. Grid-irons azure.

12. The Butchers came not to be incorporated, till the 3d year of King *James*; at which time, they were incorporated by the names of Master, Wardens

dens, and Comminalty of the Art or Mystery of Butchers, yet the fraternity is ancient; their Arms azure, two Axes Salterwayes argent, between two Roles argent, as many Bulls Heads cowped of the second attir'd, or a Bores Head gules 'twixt two Garbs vert.

13. The Society of Sadlers must needs be of long antiquity, from the time of *Edw.* the first; their arms, a cheuron, between 3. Saddles, or.

14. The Company of Carpenters were incorporated by Letters Patents of *Edw.* 4th, by the name of Master, Warden, and Comminalty of the Mystery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of *London*; their arms, azure, a cheuron engraild between 3. Compasses argent.

15. The Company of *Shoemakers*, call'd Cordwainners of old, were first incorporated 17. of *Hen.* the 6th. and confirmed since by all Kings; their arms, azure a cheuron, or between 3. Goats heads, drafted argent attir'd, or.

16. The Company of *Painters* having the addition of *Painters Stainers*, are of high antiquity; yet were they not incorporated till 1580. by *Queen Eliz.* their arms quarterly in the first azure, a cheuron between 3. heads, erected, or, in the second argent 3. Escuchins azure, the third as the second, the fourth as the first.

17. The Company of Curriers, are also ancient, yet they were not reduc'd to a Company, till the third of King *James*, their arms azure, a Croffe engrail'd, or between 4. Sawes, Salterwayes argent.

18. The Company of *Matons*, otherwise call'd Free Masons, were us'd to be a loving Brother-hood for many ages; yet were they not regulated to a Society, till *Hen.* 4. their arms sable, on a cheuron between 3. Cattles argent, a pair of Compasses of the first.

19. The Company of Plumbers were erected to a Corporation 9th *Jacobi*.

20. The Company of Inholders came to be reduc'd to a Corporation 6. *Hen.* 8. their arms azure a cheuron quarterly or and gules countechang'd between 3. garbs, or.

21. The Company of Founders were incorporated on the 18th of Septemb. in the 12th year of King *James*; their Coat, gules, a Spoonpor betwixt two Candlesticks, or.

22. The Company of *Embroiderers* came to be a Corporation 4th *Eliz.* their arms barry of 8. argent, and azure on a fesse or, a Cup argent, between as many Lyons passant regardant.

23. The Company of Poulters became a Corporation in the 19th of *Hen.* 7th; their arms are three Swans of the first, as many Herons of the second.

24. The Company of Cooks became a Corporation in the 12th year of *Edw.* 4th; their arms are a cheuron Sable, between three burray branches proper.

25. The Company of *Coopers* was reduced to a Corporation, the 16th of the Reign of *Hen.* 7th, by the name of Master, Wardens, or keepers of the Comminalty of the Freemen of the mystery of Coopers, and the Suburbs thereof. Their arms party per pale gules, and or, a cheuron between three hoops in a chief azure.

26. The Company of *Tylers* and *Brick-layers*, though very ancient, yet were they not made a Corporation, till the 10th of *Queen Eliz.* Their Arms, azate a cheuron, or between a Flower-de-lize, or in chief, 'twixt two gads of Steel of the second.

27. The Company of *Bombers*, though of much antiquity, and honor to the English Nation; yet their Incorporation was but in the 21. of King *James*; their arms, Sable on a chief, 3. Mallets of the first, between 3. Sawes of the first.

28. The

28. The Company of *Fletchers* are also a Corporation; their arms Sable a cheuron, or between 3. Arrows argent.

29. The Company of *Smiths*, or *Blacksmiths*, a very ancient Fraternity; were first incorporated by Queen *Eliz.* 26th of her Reign, their arms, Sable, a cheuron between three Hammers crown'd, or.

30. The Company of *Joyners*, or *Sealers*, were incorporated by Queen *Eliz.* 13th of her Reign, their Arms, gules a Cheuron, 'twixt two Compasses and a Globe argent, on a chief pale gules, charg'd with an esclop, or, between two Roses of the first.

31. The Company of *Playfayers* were incorporated into one fraternity in the Reign of *Hen.* 7th. Their arms, azure an Escucheon, or, a Rose between two Flower-de-luces gules, two Hammers, and a Brush argent.

32. The Company of *Weavers*, were of very ancient note indeed, as having three several Societies of themselves, viz. the Woollen Weavers, the Arras Weavers, & the Linnen Weavers; their arms azure, three Leopards heads, with three Shuttles in their mouths, argent on a cheuron gules or between.

33. The Company of the *Fruiterers* were incorporated 3d *Jacobi*, their arms argent, the Tree of Paradise between *Adam* and *Eve* proper.

34. The Company of *Scriveners* became a Corporation, 14th *Jacobi*; their arms, an Eagle volant, holding in his mouth a penner, and an Inkhorn.

34. As for Bottle-makers and Horners, though they may plead antiquity, yet are they no Incorporation.

35. The Company of *Stationers* of great antiquity before *Printing* was invented: their old dwelling was in *Paternoster Row*, and the adjoining parts; yet were they not incorporated till the third of *Philip* and *Mary*; their arms, argent on a cheuron between 3. Bibles, or a Faulcon volant between two Roses, the Holy Ghost in chief.

36. The Company call'd the Marblers, or Sculpters, are in one fraternity with the Masons, yet have they a differing Coat, viz. a cheuron between two and a Mallet argent.

37. There was a Company of Wooll-packers, in the time of the Haunce, when the staple of Wooll flourish'd, their Coat, azure a Wool-sack argent.

38. The Company of Farriers had their rise from *Henry de Ferraris*, a Norman born, who was Master of the Horse to the Conqueror, and had given him the honour of *Tutbury*, which was the first preferment of the Ferrars, their arms three Horsshoes azure.

39. The Company of Pavours are ancient, their Coat argent, a cheuron between three rummers Sable.

40. The Company of Loriners, or Loriners, have for their arms, gules on a cheuron argent, three Horscombs 'twixt three Roses argent.

41. The Company of Brown-Bakers were incorporated 19th *Jacobi*, their arms, gules, a hand issuing out of the Clouds, a chief barry wavy, or, and azure on a cheuron gules.

41. The Company of Wood-mongers came to be incorporated 3d *Jacobi*, their Coat, argent a cheuron 'twixt 3. Faggots Sable.

42. The Company of the Upholsters, or Upholders, give for their arms, Sable three tents gules, on a cheuron, or 3. tents of the second.

43. The Company of Turners came to be incorporated 2d *Jacobi*, their Coat azure, a Katherine Wheel argent.

44. The Company of Glashers give for their arms two Crosiers Salterwayes Sable, 4 sprigs on a chief gules, a Lyon passant, gardant or.

45. The Company of the Clarks, commonly call'd Parish-Clarks, is ancient, having bin incorporated 17th *Hen.* 3d, their arms azure, a Flower-de-lice, or, on a chief gules, a Leopards head, 'twixt two Books, or.

46. The

46. The Company of Watermen have for their arms barry waive of six azure and argent, a Lighter proper on a chief gules, a pair of Oars Salterwayea, twixt two Cushions, or.

47. The Company of Silk-throwers were made a Fellowship of this City, 19th Jacobi, they were incorporated by the name of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Comminalty of the Trade, Art, or Mystery of Silkthrowers, of the City of London.

48. The Company of the Apothecaries having separated themselves from the ancient Society of the Grocers, grew so much in favour with King James, that he us'd to call them *his Company*; and therefore gave them a Charter of Incorporation, the 15th of his Reign.

Thus have we visited all the publick Societies, and Corporations of this rich and renowned City, who may be called her best sorts of Children, for increasing of her Wealth, and advancement of Trade. Now every of these Companies hath a handsome and well-furnish'd stately Hall, with a Clark; and other Ministerial Officers thereunto belonging, to attend them, when they meet there to consult, and in order what may conduce to the better regulation of the Society, and promoting of the publique good; They also use to meet there frequently to rejoyce, and make plentiful Feasts, for the increase of love and good Neighbourhood among themselves; And though there be some, who hold such Corporations, and little *Body politiques*, of this kind, to be prejudicial to *Monarchy*; yet they may be said to be one of the *Glories of London*, and wherein she surpasseth all other Cities.

The

The Perambulation of L O N D O N, O R,

A Progress made through the six and twenty particular Wards, Precincts, or Aldermanries, whereinto the whole City is divided.

GREAT Cities have commonly their *Divisions*: And I could heartily wish, that the Noble City of *London*, had not so many in one sense, I mean so many *Rents*, factions, and feuds in the practice of *Holy Duties*, proceeding from such extravagant, heterodoxal, and fanatical opinions, or rather Chymeras of unsettled brains; But these are not the Divisions that are here meant. Those which I intend in this place, are only *topical distributions*, or *Districts*, shewing the several position of parts, and differences of their locality, whereby the Reader may have a kind of Anatomy presented unto him, of all the members of this great populous City thus dissected.

This general Division consists of six and twenty parts, or precincts, which in the English Dialect, are called *Wards*, and are these that follow.

The names of all the Wards of the City of L O N D O N.

1. Tower-Street.	15. Cordwainer.
2. Port-soken.	16. Cheape.
3. Algate.	17. Colemanstreet.
4. Limestreet.	18. Bassing's Hall.
5. Bishops-gate.	19. Cripplegate.
6. Broad-street.	20. Aldersgate.
7. Cornhill.	21. Faringdon intra.
8. Langhorn.	22. Faringdon extra.
9. Billingsgate.	23. Breadstreet.
10. Bridge-ward within.	24. Queen-Hith.
11. Candlewick.	25. Castle-Barnard.
12. Wallbrook.	26. Bridgewater without
13. Dowgate.	the Borough of
14. Vintry.	Southwark.

Whereof the greatest is the last, and Bassing's Hall the least.

Of the first Ward or, Aldermanry, called Tower-street Ward.

OUt of an honour which is due to the *Tower of London*, it being the prime Fortresse and propugnacle of the City, both by water and Land, the chief Armory and Archive of the whole Island, &c. we will begin with *Tower-street Ward*, it being the first Ward Eastward within the Wall, extending it self along the River from the Tower almost to *Billingsgate*; One half of the Tower, the ditch on the West side, and Bulwarks adjoining, do stand within that part where the wall of the City of old time went streight from the Postern gate South to the River of *Thames*, before that the *Tower* was perfectly built. Then was *Tower hill* sometimes a clear large plot of ground but now pester'd with encroachments of houses, built upon the banks of the ditch, much to the prejudice, and choaking up of the said ditch.

This Hill hath alwaies a Scaffold, and Gallowes erected for execution of Traytors and others, which the City opposed at first.

Many clashings have been also 'twixt the Lord Mayor and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* about the extent of their Liberties, and some Priviledges touching prisoners the Lieutenant claim'd, which were reconciled 1585, in *Queen Elizabeth's* time at *Non-such*.

On the Northside of *Tower-hill*, there is *Lamby house*; then is *Tower-street*, stretching from *Tower-hill* to *Saint Margaret Pattens*. At the end of this is the Parish Church called *Alhallows Barking*; on the North side whereof was sometimes a fair Chappel, built by *Richard the first*; and some say that his Heart (which is call'd *Cœur de lion*) was buried there under the high Altar; it became afterward a little Colledge of Priests, and stood till *Edward the sixth*. *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, being beheaded, was buried in *Barking Church*; *John Fisher* Bishop of *Recheester*, having layen naked upon the Scaffold a long time, was at last carried thither, and buried in the Churchyard; There were divers other men of note buried there: and lately *Doctor Land* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was beheaded by the long Parliament.

By the West side of *Barking Church* lyeth *Sydon Lane*, commonly call'd *Sithing Lane*, wherein among other large Buildings; there is *Walsingham House*.

Then is there the Parish Church of *Saint Olave*, ha'd by *Hart-street*, where there are some Monuments of the noble Family of the *Radcliffs* Earls of *Suffex*.

Then is there *Mart-lane*, part whereof lies in *Algate Ward*, where there are many fair Houses, & rich Marchants. Then is there *Mincheon Lane*, so call'd, because of Tenements there, sometimes pertaining to the *Minchans*, or *Nuns* of *St. Helena* in *Bishopsgate-street*; There dwelt in this Lane divers strangers in times pass'd, and they were commonly call'd *Gallimen*, because they brought up Wines, and other commodities in Gallies, which they landed in the *Thames* street, in a place call'd *Galley Key*; They brought also a Coin with them call'd *Gally half-pence*, which was a *Ligurian* Coin; But in the Reign of *Henry the fourth*, and *Henry the fifth*, it was inordred, that whosoever should import that Coin with *Suskins* or *Dadkins*, should be punished as a Felon; The *Clothworkers* Hall is in this Lane.

Then

Then have you the Parish Church of *St. Mary Pattens*, and Bear Lane hard by, reaching to *Thames* street; The next is *Spurrier* lane, call'd so in times pass'd, but now named *Water* lane; then is there *Hart* lane, call'd at first *Harp*-lane, which likewise reaches to *Thames* street. In this Lane is the *Bakers* Hall.

In *Tower* street 'twixt *Hart*-lane and *Church*-lane, was in times pass'd a quadrant call'd *Galley-row*, because *Galley* men dwelt there: whence may be inferr'd, that *Galleys* was a kind of shipping, not unknown to *England* in times pass'd.

Then have you two Lanes out of *Tower* street, both call'd *Church* lanes, then hard by, is there another call'd *Fowl*-lane.

Afterwards you come to the Parish Church of *S. Dunstons* in the East: it is a fair large Church of an ancient building, with a spacious Church-yard; the chiefeft *Sellers* & *Ironmongers* were us'd to be thick there. There are many Monuments of Knights, and other persons of ranke in this Church; among others, that of *Sir John Hawkins* the great Seaman.

There are many Keys in this Parish, among others *Wool* Key, where was us'd to be the *Trenage* of Wools; Then *Custom-house* Key, which part of the Town was us'd to be call'd in times pass'd *Petty* *Wales*. And some are of opinion, that the Princes of *Wales*, when they repair'd to the City, had a Pallace there, the ruines whereof remain to this day of firm stone.

There was in former times an *Hospital* in the Parish of *Barking*, for the sustentation of poor Priests, with other both men and women that were Lunatick. And so much in brief for what concerns *Tower*-street Ward.

Of the second Ward of London called Portfoken Ward.

VE will now make a salley out of *Algate*, and visit *Portfoken* Ward; This *Portfoken* signifieth Franchise, where there was sometimes a very ancient Guild or particular Society, which had its beginning in the Reigh of King *Edgar*; There were then 13 Knights, who desir'd to have a portion of Land on the East part of the City, which for some signal-services done in the wars, was granted them with the Liberty of a Guild; The King condescended hereunto, provided that each of them should victoriously perform three combats, one above ground, and another under ground, and the third in the water. They were to run in East *Smithfield* with Spears against all comers, which was us'd to be gloriously performed; So that the King namd that place *Knights* Guild, and so prescribed its bounds, which extended from *Algate* to the place where now the Barrs are Eastward, on both sides of the street, and Northward as far as *Bishopsgate*; and Southward as far as the *Thames*, and so far into the River that a horseman might ride at low water, and throw his Spear; These Knights continued their Charter in the daies of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Cannut*, which *Edward the Confessor* did not only ratifie but enlarge, which deed remain'd a long time fairly written in the *Saxon* Letter & Tongue, in the Book of the late House of the holy Trinity; after that *William Rufus* confirm'd the said Charter unto the Heirs of those Knights, as followeth;

William King of England, to Maurice Bishop, and Godefroy de Ma-gun, and Richard de Parre, and to his faithful people of London, Greeting. Know ye me to have granted to the men of Knighten Guild, that belong'd to them, and the Land that belong'd thereunto, with all Customes as they were used to have the same in the time of my Predecessors, &c.

Henry the first after him confirm'd the same; But afterwards the Church of the Holy Trinity, being founded by Queen Matilda within Aldgate, such was the piety of those times, that this Knighten Guild, which was of such large extent that it reach'd unto the Thames, was voluntarily given to the Canons of that Church; And for better ratification of the Grant they offer'd upon the Altar, Saint Edwards Charter with the rest which they had, and put the Prior of the Holy Trinity, in possession and seisin thereof; by the Church of Saint Butolph, which was built thereon, being the head of the Land; All which, King Henry confirm'd by that famous Charter which runs thus.

' Henry King of England to R, Bishop of London, to the Sheriffs, and Provost, and all his Barons, and faithful people, French and English of London and Middlesex, Greeting; Know ye me to have granted and confirm'd to the Church & Canons of the holy Church of the Trinity of London the Soke of the English Knighten Guild, and the Land which pertaineth thereunto; and to the Church of Saint Butolph, as the men of the same Guild have given, and granted unto them; And I will & streightly command, that they hold the same well, and honourably and freely with Sack and Soke, Toll and Thea, Infangthesse, and all Customs belonging to it as the men of the same Guild in the best sort had it in the time of King Edward; and as King William my Father and Brother did grant it to them by their Writs, Witnesse A. the Queen, &c.

The Prior and Canons of the Holy Trinity being thus seiz'd of the said Land, and Soke of Knighten Guild, being not only a part of the Suburbe without the Wall, but also within the City. the Prior was for him and his Successors admitted as one of the Aldermen of London; And according to the Customs of the City, he did sit in Court, and rode with the Mayor and his brethren the Aldermen, as one of them, in Scarlet, or other Livery as they then us'd: until the year 1531, at which time, the said Priory was surrendered to Henry the eighth by Act of Parliament, who gave it to Sir Thomas Audley Lord Chancellor of England, and he pull'd down the Church, and dissolv'd the Priory; since which dissolution, the said Ward of Portfoken hath been govern'd by Temporal men, one of the Aldermen of London. Thus much for the out-bound Portfoken Ward, or Knighten Guild, touching the antiquity and Government thereof.

Now touching the Parts thereof, it is to be observed, that the East part of the Tower stands therein, then an Hospital of Saint Katherine founded by the foretold Queen Matilda, wife to King Stephen, by Licence of the Prior, and Convent of the Holy Trinity in London, on whose ground she built it; Queen Elianor Wife to Edward the first, was a second Foundresse there, and appointed one Master, three Brethren Chaplains, and three Sisters, ten poor women, with six poor Clerks; for the maintenance of whom, she gave the Mannor of Clarton in Wiltshire, and Upchurch in Kent, &c.

Queen Philippa Wife to Edward the third, founded a Chantry there, and contributed to that Hospital ten pounds Land a year; The Quire there, was not much inferior to that of Pauls, which by one Doctor Wilfen being Master there, was afterwards dissolv'd.

On the East and by North of the *Tower* lieth *East Smithfield* and *Tower hill*, two Plots of ground to call'd without the Walls of the City, where sometime stood a Monastery call'd *New Abbey*, founded by *Edward the 3d* upon the occasion following; That having escaped a great danger in a tempest at Sea he made a vow to build a Monastery, in sign of gratitude to heaven, to the honor of God and our *Lady of Grace*, which he perform'd accordingly. But the said Monastery, being afterwards pull'd down by *Sir Arthur Darcy* of late time, in place thereof is built a large store-house for victual, with convenient Ovens, for baking of Bisket to serve the *Navy Royal*; the rest of the ground is become informal Tenements.

The Company of Merchant-Tailors, have built thereabouts, hard by Hog-
street, divers fair Almshouses for 14 poor women, and endowed it with main-
tenance accordingly.

Westward hence from Tower hill towards *Algate*, there was a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of *Santa Clara*, called the *Minories*, founded by *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, brother to *Edward* the first, *Anno* 1293, which was demolished in *Henry* the eighth's time; Dame *Elizabeth Savage* being then Abbess: In the room of this Nunnery, there are now store-houses for Armour, and habillaments for war, with divers Work-houses to that purpose; and hard by, there is a small Church, called *Saint Trinity* for the Inhabitants thereabouts.

We come now to the Church of Saint *Burtholp*, which the Priors of the *Holy Trinity* did build; being Patrons thereof. In this Church among others there lies buried, *Thomas Lord Darcy* of the North, Knight of the Garter, who was beheaded *Anno 1537*. And also Sir *Nicholas Carew*, of *Beddington* in *Surrey*, beheaded also *Anno 1538*.

East from this Parish Church is Hog Lane, that stretcheth towards St. Mary Spittle, which within these sixty years, had six rows of Elm-trees all along, which are turn'd now to Mosses on both sides, from Houndsditch to White-Chappel; it being now made open alleys for good bagging.

...the fingers of iron still remained; and their steps on polished

Moreover, in the Wall were plastic windows, which were not
 there like the Gate; this Wall was made of ground above the
 was cemented, and seemed to be the mirror of the House in the
 to King George, when the first part in the House of one of the
 lions, and continued Ball of white, whereby it appears how great the
 ground of the (and the garden place of the)

On the North side, the principal street leads up to the West corner of State
Church, and then the Ward runs northwards the length of a block
free; on the East side to St. Augustine Church in the Wall, and to the
Wall Street again, as shown by the Walling Estate.

The second way from Baghdad is more towards the south than the Pangnong (and is called Far-i-sharq) and is of Indian Wind; it seems to lead to the West Sea, or to the Indian Ocean, which is called the Indian Sea, and is the most fertile of the world.

As a result of the investigation, it was determined that the above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

Of the Third Ward, or Aldermanry, called Aldgate Ward.



WE will still look Eastward yet a good while, and go to the third Ward within the Walls, which is called *Ealdgate* Ward, or *Aldgate*, as taking name of the same gate. The principal street of this Ward beginneth at *Ealdgate* stretching West to sometime a fair Well, where now a Pump is placed; From thence (the way being divided into twain) the first and principal street, (called *Aldgate*;) runneth on the South side to *Lime* street corner, and half this street down on the left hand is also of that Ward.

In the mid way on that South side, betwixt *Ealdgate* and *Lime* street, is *Hart-horn Alley*; a way that goeth thorow into *Fen* Church street, over against *Northumberland* house; Then have ye *Bricklayers Hall*, and another Alley called *Sprinkle Alley*, now named *Sugar-loaf Alley*, of the like size.

Then is there a fair House with divers Tenements near adjoining, sometimes belonging to a late dissolved *Priory*, but since possessed by Mr. *Cornwallies* widow, and her Heirs by the gift of King *Henry* the eighth, in reward of fine pudding (as it was commonly said) by her made; wherewith she had presented him; Such was the Princely liberality of those times. Of later time, Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton* Knight, was lodged there.

Then somewhat more West is *Bellinners Lane*, so called of the first Builder and owner thereof: now corruptly called *Belliner* lane; betwixt this *Bellinners* lane and *Lime* street, was (of later time) a frame of three fair Houses, set up in the year 1590, in place where before was a large Garden-plot, enclosed from the high street with a Brick Wall, which Wall being taken down, and the ground digged deep for cellerage, there was found right under the said Brick Wall, another Wall of stone with a Gate arch'd of stone, and Gates of Timber, closed in the middest towards the street; the Timber of the Gates was consumed, but the Hinges of Iron still remained on, and their Staples on both the sides.

Moreover, in that Wall were square Windowes, with Bars of Iron on either side the Gate; this Wall was under ground above two fathoms deep, as it was esteemed, and seemed to be the ruines of some House burned in the Reign of King *Steven*, when the fire began in the House of one *Aleward*, neer *London* stone, and consumed East to *Ealdgate*, whereby it appeareth, how greatly the ground of this City hath been in that place railed.

On the North side, this principal street stretcheth to the West corner of *Saint Andrews* Church, and then the Ward turneth towards the North, by *S. Mary* street; on the East side, to *St. Augustines* Church in the Wall, and so by *Burriers Markes* again, or about by the Wall to *Ealdgate*.

The second way from *Ealdgate*, more towards the South from the Pump afore-said, is called *Fen* Church street, and is of *Ealdgate* Ward, till ye come to *Cullver Alley*, on the West side of *Ironmongers Hall*; where sometimes was a Lane, which went out of *Fen* Church street, to the middest of *Lime* street, but this Lane was stopped up, for suspicion of Thieves that lurked there by night.

Again, to *Aldgate*, (out of the principal street, even by the Gate and Wall of the City,) runneth a Lane South to *Crofted* or *Cronched Fryers*, and then

Woodroof

Woodroof Lane, to the Tower Hill; and out of this Lane West, a street called *Mari-street*, which of that Ward stretcheth to *Syden-lane*, by *St. Olaves Church*; one other Lane more West from *Aldgate*, goeth by *Northumberland-Houle* towards the *Crossed-Fryars*; then have you on the same side, the North end of *Mari-lane*, and *Blanch-axelton* or *Chappleton*, where that Ward endeth.

Thus much for bounds. Now for Monuments, or places most ancient and notable; I am first to begin with the late dissolved *Priory of the holy Trinity*, call'd *Christs-Church*, on the right hand within *Aldgate*; This Priory was founded by *Matilda*, Queen and Wife to *Henry* the first, in the same place where *Sirenius* sometime began to erect a Church in honour of that Crosse, and of Saint *Mary Magdalen*, of which the Dean and Chapter of *Waltham*, were wont to receive thirty shillings, the Queen was to acquit her Church thereof: and in exchange gave unto them a Mill, King *Henry* her husband confirmed her gift; This Church was given to *Norman*, the first Canon regular in all *England*.

The said Queen gave also unto the same Church, and those that served God therein, the port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke or Tenements thereunto belonging, with all Customs, so free as she had held the same, and 25 *l.* Blanks, which she had of the City of *Exeter*, as appeareth by her Deed, wherein she nameth the House of *Christs-Church*, and reporteth *Aldgate* to be of her Demains, which she granteth, with two parts of the rent of the City of *Excester*. *Norman* took on him to be Prior of *Christs-Church*, in the year of Christ 1108, in the Parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen*, *St. Michael*, *St. Katherine*, and the blessed *Trinity*; and was (in old time) of the holy Crosse, or holy Rood Parish.

The Priory was builded on a piece of ground in the Parish of *St. Katherine*, towards *Aldgate*, which lyeth in length, betwixt the Kings-street, by the which men go towards *Aldgate* near to the Chappel of *St. Michael* towards the North, and containeth in length eighty three ells, half quarter, and half quartern of the Kings Iron els, and lieth in breadth, &c. The Soke and Ward of *Aldgate* was then bounded, as I have before shewn. The Queen was a mean also, that the Land and English *Knighten-Guild* was given unto the Prior *Norman*, and the honorable man *Giffrey de Clinton*, was a great helper therein, and obtained, that the Canons might enclose the way betwixt their Church and the Wall of the City, &c. This Priory in procelse of time, became a very fair and large Church, rich in Lands and Ornaments, and passed all the Priories in the City of *London*, or Shire of *Middlesex*. The Prior whereof was an Alderman of *London*, to wits of *Portoken Ward*.

It is Recorded, that *Eustacius* the eighth Prior, about the year 1264, because he would not deal with temporall Matters, infirured *Theobald Fitz. Juans* Alderman of the said *Portoken Ward* under him; and that *William Rising* Prior of *Christs Church*, was sworn Alderman of the said *Portoken Ward*, in the first of *Richard* the second. These Priors have sitten and ridden amongst the Aldermen of *London*, in Livery like unto them, saving that his habit was in shape of a spirituall person, at which time the Prior kept a most bountifull house of meat and drink, both for rich and poor, as well within the House as at the Gates, to all comers according to their estates and qualities.

But to take leave of this Priory: King *Henry* the eighth minding to reward *Sir Thomas Audley* Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinal *Wolsey*, as ye may read in the Chronicle, sent for the Prior, commending him for his Hospitality, promised him preferment as a man worthy of a far greater dignity, (which promise surely he performed) and compounded with him, though in what sort I never heard; so that the Priory, with the appurtenances, was surrendered

rendred to the King, in the month of *July* 1531, the 23 of the said Kings Reign, the Canons were sent to other houses of the same Order: and the Priory with the appurtenances, King *Henry* gave to Sir *Tho. Audley* newly knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancellor.

Sir *Thomas Audley* offered the great Church of this Priory, with a ring of nine Bells well tuned (whereof four of the greatest were since sold to the Parish of *Stebunbith*, and the five lesser to the Parish of *St. Katherine* Christs-Church, in exchange for their small Parish Church, minding to have pulled it down, and to have builded there towards the street; But the Parishioners, having doubts in their heads of after-claps, refused the offer.

Then was the Priory Church and Steeple, proffered to whomsoever would take it down, and carry it from the ground, but no man would undertake the offer: whereupon, Sir *Thomas Audley* was fain to be at more charges than could be made of the Stones, Timber, Lead, Iron, &c. For the Workmen, with great labour, beginning at the top, loosed stone from stone, and threw them down, whereby the most part of them were broken, and few remained whole, & those were sold very cheap; for all the buildings then made about the City, were of Brick & Timber; At that time any man in the City might have a Cart-load of stone for paving brought to his door for 6*d.* or 7*d.* with the carriage.

The said *Thomas*, Lord *Audley*, builded and dwelt on this Priory during his life, and dyed there in the year 1544. since which time, the said Priory came (by Marriage of the Lord *Audley's* Daughter and Heir) unto *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and was then called the *Dukes-place*. At this time the Inhabitants dwelling & abiding in the said *Dukes-place* became utterly destitute of any Parish Church, for resorting to Gods Divine service, and the administration of the blessed Sacraments; which in the time of their former zeal, the demolished Priory, not only serv'd their use, but infinite numbers besides, resorted thither. In which respect, the Parish Church of *St. Katherine* being so near, and standing in the Cemetery or Church-yard of the late dissolved Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, whereby it was called *Saint Katherine Christs-Church*, they resorted thither at the hours of Divine Service, and for the benefit of the blessed Sacraments, whereby they became a burthen to the said Parish, yet well enough borne withal, in regard of the benefit ensuing by them, so that they carried the respect of equal parishioners, exercising and accomplishing all duties there, even as if it had been their own proper Parish.

The long continuance of them in this kind, although some much disliked, and gladly would have compassed means for remedy thereof; yet their power nor stretching so far, nor the way (as yet) fitting for their purpose, they remained contented against their Wills, till time would fit them with more convenient opportunity; Ground they wanted not, for raising a sufficient Parish Church to themselves, neither did any good will fail in them for the effecting their purpose; but only were curbed by the lack of strength, how and which way to bring it about. At length perceiving their ground (intended for so good a use to themselves) aimed at for buildings to private mens benefits, that so they might be frustrate of any such help, when occasion should in better manner shine on them, some of the best advised among them, by Petition solicited the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to make their desire and intention known to the King, which he did. And the King, finding the case so truly honest and religious, for new erecting a Church where such necessity required, and where Superstition had so long time formerly been harboured, not only gave the Lord Archbishop and the Suitors, both thanks and commendation, but also under his Hand and broad Seal, authorizable Warrant for their proceeding. The Lord Mayor and Senate of Aldermen, having intelligence in the case, and perceiving what an honour would redound thereby, first to God who inspired them thereto; next to the King, for so Royally granting the suite; and then to the City, for

for furthering it to Effect, notwithstanding that divers oppositions were made by them, who would have things still continue, as formerly they did, without benefit of a Parish Church of their own. It proceeded on with good & prosperous success, to the no mean Honour, and commendation of the Lord Maior then being, *Sir Ed. Barkham* by name, the Court of Aldermen, and state of this famous City by whose good meanes it is made a very beautiful and comely Parish Church, it being called in the time of re-edifying, *Trinity Christs Church*, raised out of the long decayed ruines, of *Trinity Priory* in the *Dukes place*.

By this time, the work is grown to such fullness and perfection, as now nothing wanteth, but the windows glazing, which was performed in this manner,

The main and great East light in the Chancel, *Sir Edward Barkham* himself undertook, and effected it at his own Charge, as the expression testifieth in the same Window. The other sideling by it; but inclining more Southerly. *Mr. George Whitmore*, and *Mr. Nicholas Rainton*, performed. And the third, standing Northerly in the same Chancel, *Mr. Walter Leigh*, who had bin a Sergeant at Arms, to the Kings Majesty, and then Sword-bearer of London, did likewise at his own Charge perform, The two Western lights in the bottom of the Church, being (indeed) very fair lights; the Company of *Drapers* effected the one, and the *Wood-mongers* Society finished the other. Beside, the two Southerly Windows, the one done at the charge of *Mr. Cornelius Fish*, Chamberlain of London; and the other by *Mr. Waldron*, then Marshal: so now ye have the Church of *St. James* complear.

The Parish Church of *St. Katherine*, standeth in the Cemetery of the dissolved Priory of the holy Trinity, and is therefore called *St. Katherine Christs Church*. The Church seemeth to be very old, since the building whereof, the High street hath bin so often raised by Pavements, that now men are faine to descend into the said Church, by divers steps, seven in number; but the Steeple, or Bell Tower thereof, hath bin lately builded, to wit, about the year 1504.

For *Sir John Percival* Marchant-Tailor, then deceasing, gave money towards the building thereof.

Now concerning this Parish Church of *St. Katherine Christs Church*, commonly *Cree-Church*, as formerly hath bin said, it had a descent down into it by seven steps or stayers; but being now newly built, and made a very fair Church: the ascent into the Church, is by four or five degrees.

At the North-West corner of this Ward, in the said High street, standeth the fair and beautiful Parish Church of *St. Andrew the Apostle*, with an Addition, to be known from other Churches of that Name, of the *Knape*, or *Undershaft* and so called *St. Andrew Undershaft*: because that of old time, every year (on *May-day* in the morning) it was used, that an high or long shaft, or *May-pole*, was set up there, in the midst of the street, before the South door of the said Church, which Shaft or Pole, when it was set on end, and fixed in the ground, was higher then the Church Steeple. *Jeffrey Chaucer*, writing of a vain boaster, hath these words, meaning of the said Shaft.

Right well aloft, and high ye bear your head,
The Weather-Cock, with flying, as ye would kill,
When ye be stuffed, bet of Wine, than bread,
Then look ye, when your wombe doth fill;
As ye would bear the great Shaft of *Corn-hill*.
Lord so merrily, crowdeth then your Croke,
That all the Street may bear your Body Cloke.

This Shaft was not raised any time since evil *May-day* (so called of an insurrection made by Prentices, and other young persons against *Aliens*, in the year

year 1517.) but the said Shaft was laid along over the doors, and under the Pentiles of one rowe of Houses, and Alley-gate, called of the Shaft, *Shaft-Alley*, (being of the possessions of *Rochester-bridge*) in the Ward of *Limestreet*.

It was there I say, hanged on Iron hooks many years, till the third of King *Edward* the sixth. That one *Sir Steven*, Curate of *St. Katherine Christs Church*, preaching at *Pauls Crosse*, said there, that this Shaft was made an Idoll, by naming the Church of *St. Andrew*, with the addition of *Under-shaft*; he perswaded therefore, that the names of Churches might be altered: Also, that the names of the dayes in the week, might be changed, the *Fifth dayes* to be kept any dayes, except Friday and Saturday; and the *Lent* any time, save only betwixt *Shroveside* and *Easter*: This man forsaking the Pulpit of his said Parish Church, would preach out of an high Elm Tree, in the midst of the Church-yard. And then entering the Church, forsaking the Altar, to have sung his High Masse in *English*, upon a Tomb of the Dead, towards the North; But his Sermon at *Pauls Crosse*, took such effect, that in the Afternoon of that present Sunday, the Neighbors and Tenants to the said Bridge, over whose doors, the said Shaft had lain, after they had dined (to make themselves strong) gathered more help, and with great labor, raising the Shaft from the Hooks (whereon it had rested two and thirty years) they sawed it in pieces, every man taking for his share, so much as had lain over his door and stall, the length of his house; and they of the Alley, divided amongst them, so much as had lain over their Alley gate. Thus was his Idoll (as he termed it) mangled, and after burned.

Soon after, was there a commotion of the Commons in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and other Shires, by means whereof, streight Orders being taken for the suppression of rumors, divers persons were apprehended, and executed by *Marshal Law*; amongst the which, the Bayliffe of *Rumford* in *Essex*, was one, a man very well beloved: he was early in the morning of *Mary Magdalens day* (then kept Holy-day) brought by the Sheriffs of *London*, and the Knight-Marshal, to the Well within *Aldgate*, there to be executed upon a Gibbet, set up that morning, where being on the Ladder, he had words to this effect;

Good People, I am come hither to die, but know not for what offence, except for words by me spoken yester night to Sir Stephen, Curate and Preacher of this Parish, which were these, He asked me what newes in the Country, I answered, Heavy newes; why quoth he? It is said, quoth I, that many men be up in Essex; But thanks be to God, all is in good quiet about us; and thus was all, as God be my Judge, &c. Thus much, by the By.

Now again, to the Parish Church of *St. Andrew Under Shaft*, for it still retaineth the name, which hath bin new builded by the Parishioners, since the year 1526. every man putting to his helping hand, some with their puries, others with their Bodies. *Stephen Jennings* Marchant-Taylor, sometimes Mayor of *London*, caused (at his charges) to be builded the whole North side of the great middle Ile, both of the Body and Quire, as appeareth by his Arms, over every Pillar graven; and also the North Ile, which he roofed with Timber, and seced. Also the whole South side of the Church, was glazed, and the Pewes in the South Chappel made of his Coles, as appeareth in every Window, and upon the said Pewes. He deceased in the year 1524. and was buried in the *Grey Fryers Church*. *John Kirby* Marchant-Taylor, sometimes one of the Sheriffs, *John Garland* Marchant-Taylor, and *Nicholas Levison* Mercer, Executor to *Garland*, were great Benefactors to this work, which was finished (to the glazing) in the year 1529. and fully finished 1532.

Now

Now in the second way from *Aldgate*, more toward the South, from the Well or Pump aforesaid, lieth *Fenne-Church* street; on the right hand whereof, somewhat West from the South end of *Betshers* lane, is *Ironmongers-Hall*, which Company was incorporated in the third of *Edward* the fourth. *Richard Flemming* was their first Master, *Nicholas Marshall*, and *Richard Cox*, were Custodes or Wardens. And on the left hand, or South side, (even by the Gate and Wall of the City) runneth down a Lane to the Tower-Hill: the South part whereof, is called *Woodroof-Lane*; and out of this Lane toward the West, a street called *Hars-street*. In this street, at the South-East Corner thereof, sometime stood one house of *Crowned* or (*Crossed*) Fryers, founded by *Ralph Hosier*, and *William Saburnes*, about the year 1298. *Stephen* the tenth Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, granted three Tenements for 13 s. 8 d. by the year, unto the said *Ralph Hosier*, and *William Saburnes*, who afterwards became Fryers of *S. Crosse*. *Adam* was the first Prior of that house: These Fryers founded their house in the place of certain Tenements, purchased of *Rich. Wimblash*, the 12th Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, in the year 1319, which was confirmed by *Edward* the third, the seventeenth of his Reign, valued at 52 l. 13 s. 4 d. surrendered the 12th of Novemb. the 30. of *Henry* the 8th.

In place of this Church, is now a Carpenters yard, a Tennis-Court, and such like: the Fryers Hall was made a Glasse-house, or house, wherein was made Glasse of divers sorts to drink in: which house, in the year 1575. on the fourth of September, burst out into a terrible fire, where all means possible being practised to quench it, notwithstanding, as the same house in a small time before, had consumed a great quantity of Wood, by making of Glasses; Now it self, having within it about 40000 Billets of Wood, was also consumed to the stone walls, which nevertheless, greatly hindred the fire from spreading any further.

Adjoyning unto this Fryers Church, by the East end thereof in *Woodroffe* Lane, towards the Tower-Hill, are certain Almes-houses, 14. in number, builded of Brick and Timber, founded by Sir *John Milburn*, Draper, sometime Maior, 1521. wherein be placed 13. aged poor men, and their Wives: these have their dwellings rent-free, and 2 s. 4 d. a peece, the first day of every Moneth for ever.

Next to these Alms-houses is the Lord *Lumleys* house, builded in the time of King *Henry* the 8th, by Sir *Thomas Wiaz* the Father, upon one plot of ground, of late pertaining to the aforesaid *Crossed Fryers*, where part of their house stood. And this is the farthest of *Aldgate* VVard toward the South, and joyneth to the Tower-Hill; the other side of that Lane, over against the Lord *Lumleys* house, on the wall side of the City, is now for the most part (or altogether) builded, even to *Aldgate*.

Then have ye on the South side of *Fenne-Church* street, over against the wall or Pump, amongst other fair and large builded houses, one that sometime belonged to the Prior of *Monte Joves*, or *Monastarie Cornute*, a Cell to *Monte Joves* beyond the Seas; In *Essex* it was the Priors Inne, when he repaired to this City; Then a Lane that leadeth down by *Northumberland* House, towards the *Crossed Fryers*, as is afore shewed.

This *Northumberland* House in the Parish of *St. Katherine Coleman*, belonging to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in the 33. of *Henry* the sixth; but of late being left by the Earls, the Gardens thereof were made into Bowling Alleys, and other parts into Dicing-houses, common to all comers, for their money, there to bowl & recreate themselves. But now of late, so many Bowling Alleys, and other houses for unlawful gaming, have been raised in other parts of the City and Subburbs, that this which was used to be the ancientest, and only Rendezvous of sport, is left and forsaken of the Gamesters, and therefore

turned into a number of great Rents, small Cottages, for strangers and others.

At the East end of this Lane, in the way from *Aldgate*, toward the Crossed Friars, of old time, were certain Tenements, called the *Poor Jurie*, of Jewes dwelling there.

Next unto this *Northumberland* house, is the Parish Church of St. *Katherine*, called *Coleman*; which addition of *Coleman*, was taken of a great Haw-yard, or Garden, of old time called *Coleman Haw*, in the Parish of the *Trinity*, now called *Christs Church*. And in the Parish of St. *Katherine*, and All-saints, called *Coleman Church*. There are some handsome Tombs in this Church, and particularly of Sir *Henry Billingley* Knight, and Lord Mayor of *London*, who was a Benefactor thereunto.

Then have ye *Blanch Appleton*, whereof we read in the 13th of *Edw.* the first, that a Lane behind the same *Blanch Appleton*, was granted by the King to be inclosed, and shut up; This *Blanch Appleton* was a Mannor belonging to Sir *Thomas Roos* of *Hamelake*, Knight, the 7th of *Rich.* the 2d, standing at the North-East corner of *Mart Lane*, so called, of a priviledge sometime enjoyed to keep a *Mart* there, long since discontinued, and therefore forgotten: so as nothing remaineth for memory, but the name of *Mart Lane*, and now corruptly termed *Mark Lane*.

Of the fourth Ward, or Aldermanry of London, called Limestreet Ward.

WE will now give a visit to *Limestreet Ward*, which takes its denomination from the street, and the street from making *Lime* there, in times passed.

In *Limestreet* are divers fair Houses; for Marchants and others, there was sometime a Mansion house of the *Kings*, called the *Kings Arrière*, as it stands upon Record, in the 14th of *Edward* the first; but now grown out of knowledge: We read also of another great House, in the West side of *Limestreet*, having a Chappel on the South, and a Garden on the West, belonging to the Lord *Nevill*, which Garden is now called *Green Yard*, of the *Leaden Hall*.

This House in the 9th of *Rich.* 2. pertained to Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *John Burley* his Brother; and of late, the said House was taken down, and the forefront thereof new builded of Timber, by *Hugh Offley*, Alderman.

At the North-west Corner of *Limestreet*, was (of old time) one great Messuage, called *Benbridges Inn*; *Raph Holland*, Draper, about the year 1452. gave it to *John Gill*, Master, and to the VVardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linnen Armourers of St. *John Baptist* in *London*, and to their successors for ever. They did set up in places thereof, a fair large frame of Timber, containing in the high street, one great house; and before it, to the corner of *Limestreet* three other Tenements, the corner house being the largest; and then down *Limestreet*, divers handsome Tenements: All which, the Marchant-Taylors, in the Reign of *Edw.* 6. sold to *Stephen Kirton*, Marchant-Taylor, and Alderman, who gave with his Daughter *Grissild*, to *Nicholas Woodroffe*, the said great House, with two Tenements before it, in lieu of an hundred pounds, and made it up in money, three hundred sixty six pounds, thirteen shillings four pence:

This

This worthy man, and the Gentlewoman his Widow, after him, kept those houses down *Limestreet*, in good reparations, never put out but one Tenant, took no fines, nor raised rents for them, which was ten shillings the piece yearly. But whether that favour did over-live her Funeral, the Tenants now can best declare the contrary.

The next is *Leaden-Hall*, of which we read, that in the year 1309. it belonged to Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Knight, and that the Lady *Alice* his Wife, made a Feoffment thereof, by the name of *Leaden Hall*, with the Advowsons of *St. Peter* on *Cornhill*, and other Churches, to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Surrey*, 1362.

Moreover, in the year 1380. *Alice Nevil*, Widow to Sir *John Nevil*, Knight of *Essex*, confirmed to *Thomas Cogshall*, and others, the said Mannor of *Leaden Hall*, and the advowsons, &c.

In the year 1384. *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, had the said Mannor, And in the year 1408. *Robert Rikeden* of *Essex*, and *Margaret* his Wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the said Mannor of *Leaden Hall*, with the Appurtenances, the Advowson of *St. Peter's Church*, *S. Margaret's Parson*, &c.

And in the year 1411. the said *Whittington*, and other, confirmed the same to the Maior, and Comminalty of *London*, whereby it came to the possession of the City.

Then in the year 1443. the one and twenty of *Henry* the sixth, *John Hasbeyrley*, Maior, purchased Licence of the said King, to take up 200. fodder of Lead, for the building of Water Conduits, a common Granary, and the Crosse in *West Cheape*, more richly, for the honour of the City.

In the year next following; the Parson and Parish of *St. Dunstons*, in the East of *London*, seeing the Noble and mighty Man (for the words be in the Grant; *Cum Nobilis & Potens vir*.) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his works of piety, effectually determined to erect & build a certain Granary, upon the soil of the same City at *Leaden Hall*, of his own charges, for the common utility of the said City, to the amplifying and enlarging of the said Granary, granted to *Henry Frowick*, then Maior, the Aldermen and Comminalty, and their Successors for ever, all their Tenements, with the appurtenances, sometime called the *Horse Mill* in *Grasse-street*, for the annual Rent of four pounds, &c.

Also, certain evidences of an Alley, and Tenements pertaining to the *Horse Mill*, adjoining to the said *Leaden Hall* in *Grasse-street*, given by *William Kingstone*, Fishmonger, unto the Parish Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*, do specify the said Granary, to be builded by the said Honourable and famous Marchant, *Simon Eyre*, sometime an Upholster, and then a Draper, in the year 1419. He builded it of squared stone, in form as now it sheweth, with a fair and large Chappel in the East side of the Quadrant; over the Porch of which, he caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, The Lords right hand exalted me.

Within the said Church, on the North wall, was written, *Honorandus famosus Mercator Simon Eyre, huius operis, &c.* In English thus, The honourable and famous Marchant *Simon Eyre*, founder of this work, once Maior of this City, Citizen and Draper of the same, departed out of this life, the 18th day of Septemb. the year from the Incarnation of Christ, 1459. and the 38. year of the Reign of King *Henry* the sixth: he was buried in the Parish Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth*, in *Lumbarde-street*; he gave by his Testament, to be distributed to all Prisons in *London*, or within a mile of that City, somewhat, to relieve them,

More, he gave 2000 Marks upon a condition, which not performed, was then to be distributed to Maids Mariages, and other deeds of Charity: he also gave 3000 Marks to the Drapers, upon condition, that they should within one year after his decease, establish perpetually a Master or Warden, five secular Priests, six Clerks, and two Queristers, to sing daily Divine Service, by note for ever, in this Chappel of the *Leaden-hall*; Also, one Master with an Usher for Grammar, one Master for Writing, and the third for Song, with Houses there newly builded for them for ever; the Master to have for his salary, ten pounds, and every other Priest, eight pounds; every other Clarke, five pounds six shillings eight pence; and every other Chorister, five Marks; and if the Drapers refused this to do, within one year after his decease, then the three thousand Marks to remain to the Prior and Covent of *Christ's Church* in *London*, with condition to establish things as aforesaid, within two years after his decease; And if they refused, then the three thousand Marks to be disposed by his Executors, as they best could devise in works of Charity.

Thus much for his Testament, not performed by establishing of Divine Service in his Chappel or Free-School, and Scholars; neither was it known how the stock of three thousand Marks (or rather five thousand Marks) was employed by his Executors, he left issue *Thomas*, who had issue *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that in the year 1464, the third of *Edward* the fourth, it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, that notwithstanding the Kings Letters Patents, lately before granted unto them, touching the *Trounage or weighing of Wares*, to be held at *Leaden-hall*; yet Suite should be made to the King, for new Letters Patents, to be granted to the Mayor of the Staple, for the *Trounage of Wools*, to be holden there, and order to be taken by the discretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Mayor; The Council of the City, *Geffrey filding*, then Mayor of the Staple at *Westminster*, and of the Kings Council what should be paid to the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City, for the laying and housing of the Wools there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

Touching the Chappel there, we find that in the year 1466, by Licence obtained of King *Edward* the fourth, in the sixth of his Reign, a Fraternity of the Trinity of 60 Priests (besides other brethren and sisters) in the same Chappel, was founded by *Roufe*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Ashby* Priests: some of the which sixty Priests, every Market-day, in the fore-noon, did celebrate Divine service there, to such Market people as repaired to prayer, and once every year, they met altogether, and had solemn Service, with procession of all the Brethren, and Sisters; this foundation was in the year 1512, by a Common-Council confirmed to the sixty Trinity Priests, and to their Successors, at the will of the Mayor and Commonalty.

In the year 1484 a great fire happened upon *Leaden-hall*, by what casualty it was not known, but much housing was there destroyed, with all the Stocks for Guns, and other provision belonging to the City, which was a great losse, and no lesse charge to be repaired by them.

In the year 1503, the eighteenth of *Henry* the seventh, a request was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the usage of the said *Leaden-Hall*, in form as followeth;

‘ Please it the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to enact, that all Frenchmen bringing Canvas, Linnen cloth, and other Wares to be sold, and all Forreins bringing Woolsteads, Sayes, Stamins, Kiverings, Nayles, Iron work, or any other Wares, and also all Forreins, bringing Lead to the City to be sold, shall bring all such their Wares aforesaid, to the open Market of the *Leaden-Hall*, and no where else to be shewed, sold and uttered, like as of old time it hath been used, upon pain of forfeiture of all the said Wares, shewed or sold in any other place than aforesaid; And the shew of the said Wares

Wares to be made three daies in a week, that isto say *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday*; It is also thought reasonable, that the common Beam be kept from henceforth in the *Laden-hall*, & the Farmer to pay therefore reasonable rent to the Chamber, for better it is, that the Chamber have advantage thereby, than a Forreign person; And also the said *Laden-hall*, which is more chargeable now by half than profitable, shall better bear out the charges thereof; Also the common Beam for Wool at *Laden-hall* may pay yearly a rent to the Chamber of *London*, toward the supportation and charges of the same place: for reason it is, that a common Office occupied upon a common ground, bear a charge to the use of the Communalty; Also that Forrains bringing Wools, Felts, or any other Marchandizes or Wares to *Laden-hall*, to be kept there for the sale and market, may pay more largely for keeping of their goods than Freemen. Thus much for the request of the Commons at that time.

Now to set down some proof, that the said Hall hath been employed and used as a Granary for Corn and grain (as the same was first appointed) leaving all former examples, this one may suffice, *Roger Achley* Mayor of *London* in the year 1512, the third of *Henry* the eighth, when the said Mayor entered the Majoralty, there was not found one hundred quarters of Wheat in all the Garners of this City, either within the Liberties or near adjoyning, through the which scarcity, when the Carts of *Stratford* came laden with Bread to the City (as they had been accustomed) there was such press about them, that one man was ready to destroy another, in striving to be served for their money; but this scarcity lasted not long, for the Mayor (in short time) made such provision for Wheat that the Bakers, both of *London*, and of *Stratford*, were weary of taking it up, and were forced to take much more than they would, and for the rest the Mayor laid out the money, and stored it up in *Laden-hall*, and other Garners of the City; This Mayor also kept the Market so well, that he would be at the *Laden-Hall*, by four a clock in the Summer mornings, and from thence he went to other Markets to the great comfort of the Citizens.

We read also, that in the year 1528, the twentieth of *Henry* the eighth, Surveyers were appointed to view the Garners of the City, namely, the *Bridge-house* and the *Laden-hall*, how they were stored of Grain for the service of the City; And because we have here before spoken of the Bread-carts coming from *Stratford* at the *Bow*, ye shall understand, that of old time the Bakers of Bread at *Stratford*, were allowed to bring daily (except the Sabbath and principal Feasts) divers long Carts laden with bread, the same being two ounces in the penny wheaten loaf heavier than the penny wheaten loaf baked in the City, the same to be sold in Cheap, three or four Carts standing there 'tween *Guthorans Lane*, and *Fausters Lane* end, one Cart on *Cornhil* by the Conduir, and one other in *Grasse-street*: And we may read, that in the fourth year of *Edward* the second, *Richard Roffeham*, being Mayor, a Baker named *John* of *Stratford*, for making Bread lesser than the Aduze, was with a fools hood on his Head, and loaves of Bread about his Neck, drawn on a hurdle through the streets of the City. Moreover, in the four and fortieth of *Edward* the third, *John Chichester* being Mayor of *London*, as we may read in the visions of *Pierce Plowman*, a Book so called as followeth;

There was a careful commune, when no Cart came to Town with Basket Bread from *Stratford* tho' gan beggars weep, and workmen were agast, a little this will be thought long in the date of our dirte, in a dry Avel, a thousand and three hundred, twice thirty and ten, &c.

We read also in the twentieth of *Henry* the eighth, *Sir James Spencer* being Mayor, six Bakers of *Stratford*, were amerced in the *Guild-hall* of *London*, for bick-

king under the size appointed; But these Bakers of *Stratford* left serving this City, I know not upon what occasion, above forty years since.

In the year 1519 a Petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common-Councell, and was by them allowed, concerning the *Lenden-hall*, how they would have it used, *viz.*

‘ Meekly beseeching, sheweth unto your good Lordship, and Masterships, divers Citizens of this City, which (under correction) think, that the great place called the *Lenden hall*, should, nor ought not to be letten out to Farme, to any person or persons and in special, to any fellowship or Company incorporate, to have and hold the same Hall for term of years; for such conveniences as thereby may ensue, and come to the hurt of the Common-weale of the said City in time to come, as somewhat more largely may appear in the Articles following.

‘ First, if any assembly or hasty gathering of the Commons of the said City, for suppressing or subduing of unruly people within the said City, hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Governours and Councillors of the said City for the time being; there is none so convenient, meet and necessary a place to assemble them in, within the said City, as the said *Lenden-hall*, both for largeness of room, and for their sure defence in time of their countelling together about the premises. Also, in that place hath been used the Artillery, Guns, and other Armors of the said City, to be safely kept in a readinesse, for the safeguard, wealth, and defence of the said City to be had and occupied at times when need required. As also the store of Timber, for the necessary reparations of the Tenements belonging to the Chamber of the said City, there commonly hath been kept.

‘ *Item*, If any Triumph or Noblenesse were to be done, or shewed by the Commonalty of the City, for the honour of our Sovereign Lord the King and Realm, and for the worship of the said City, the said *Lenden-hall* is the most meet and convenient place, to prepare and order the said Triumph therein, and from thence to issue forth to the places thereof appointed.

‘ *Item*, at any Largesse or dole of any money, made unto the poore people of this City; it hath been used to be done and given in the said *Lenden-hall*, for that the said place is most meet therefore.

‘ *Item*, the honourable Father, that was maker of the said Hall, had a special will, intent, and mind, that (as it is commonly said) the Market men and women, that came to the City with victuals and other things, should have their free standing within the said *Lenden-Hall* in wet weather, to keep themselves & their Wares dry, and thereby to encourage them, and all other, to have the better will and desire, the more plentifully to resort to the said City, to victual the same; And if the said Hall should be letten to Farme, the will of the said honourable Father, should never be fulfilled, nor take effect.

‘ *Item*, if the said place, which is the chief Fortresse, and most necessary place within all the City, for the tuition and safeguard of the same, should be letten out to Farme, out of the hands of the chief Heads of the same City, and especially to any other Body politicke, it might at length (by likelihood) be an occasion of discord and debate, between the said Bodies politicke, which God defend.

‘ For these, and many other great and reasonable causes, which hereafter shall be shewed to this honourable Court, your said Beseechers think it much necessary, that the said Hall be still in the hands of this City; and to be surely kept by sad and discrete Officers in such wise, that it might alwaies be ready to be used and occupied, for the Common-weale of the said City, when need

need shall require; and in no wise to be letten to any Body politick. Thus much for the Petition.

About the year one thousand five hundred thirty four, great means was made about the *Leaden-hall*, to have the same made a Burse for the Assembly of Marchants, as they had been accustomed in *Lumbar-d-street*; many Common Councells were called to that end, but in the year 1535, *John Champneys* being Mayor, it was fully concluded, that the Burse should remain in *Lumbar-d-street*, as afore, and *Leaden-hall* no more to be spoken of concerning that matter.

The use of *Leaden-hall* was us'd to be thus; In a part of the North Quadrant, on the East side of the North Gate, were the common Beams, for weighing of Wooll and other Wares, as had been accustomed; On the West side of the Gate was the Scales to weigh Meal: the other three sides were reserved (for the most part) to the making and resting of the Pageants shewed at Mid-Summer in the Watch: the remnant of the sides and Quadrants, were employed for the stowage of Wooll-sacks, but not cloied up: the lofts above were partly used by the Painters, in working for the decking of Pageants and other devices, for beautifying of the Watch and Watch-men: the residue of the Lofts were letten out to Marchants, the Wooll-winders and Packers therein, to winde and pack their Wools. And thus much for *Leaden-hall* may suffice.

Now on the North of *Lime-street Ward*, in the Highstreet are divers fair houses for Marchants, and proper Tenements for Artificers, with an Alley also called *Shaft Alley*, of the Shaft or May-pole, sometime resting oves the Gate thereof, as I have declared in *Aldgate Ward*.

In the year 1576, partly at the charges of the Parish of St. *Andrew*, and partly at the charges of the Chamber of *London*, a water-pump, was rayed in the high street of *Lime-street Ward*, neer unto *Lime-street* corner, for the placing of the which Pump, having broken up the ground, they were forced to dig more than two fadome deep, before they came to any main ground, where they found a Hearth made of *Brigaine*, or rather *Romane* Tyle, every Tyle half yard square, and about two inches thick, they found coal lying there also (for that lying whole will never consume) then digging one fadome in the main, they found water sufficient, made their Prall, and set up the Pump, which Pump, with oft repairing and great charges to the Parish, continued not four and twenty years, but being rotted, was taken up, and a new one set in the place, in the year 1600. Thus much for the High-street.

In Saint *Mary* street had ye (of old time) a Parish Church of Saint *Mary* a Virgin, Saint *Ursula*, and the 11000 Virgins, which Church was commonly called Saint *Mary at the Axe*, of the Signe of an Axe, over against the East end thereof, or Saint *Mary Pellipar*, of a plot of ground lying on the North side thereof pertaining to the *Skinners* in *London*; This Parish about the year 1565, was united to the Parish Church of Saint *Andrew* Under Shaft, and so was Saint *Mary at the Axe* suppressed, and letten out to be a Ware-house for a Marchant; Against the East end of this Church, was sometime a fair Well, now turned to a Pump; Also against the North end of this Saint *Mary* street, was sometime one other Parish Church of Saint *Augustine*, called Saint *Augustine* in the Wall, for that it stood adjoyning to the Wall of the City, and otherwise called Saint *Augustines Papey*, or the poor, as I have read, in the Reign of *Edward* the third. About the year 1430, in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth, the same Church was allowed to the Brethren of the *Papey*, the House of poor Priests, whereof I have spoken in *Aldgate Ward*, the Paritioners of this Church were appointed to the Parish Church of *Alhallones* in the Wall, which is in *Broad street Ward*, and this Brotherhood called *Papey*, being suppressed, the Church of Saint *Augustine* was pulled down, and in place thereof one *Grey* Apothecary, builded a Stable, a Hay-loft, &c. It is now a dwelling

dwelling house, thole two Parish Churches, both lying in the Ward of *Lime-street*; being thus suppressed, there is not any one Parish Church or place for Divine Service in that Ward, but the Inhabitants thereof repair to Saint *Peters* in *Cornhill* Ward, Saint *Andrew* in *Aldgate* Ward, *Albhallows* in the *Wall* in *Broad-street* Ward, and some to Saint *Denys* in *Langbourne* Ward.

Now, because there hath been some question, to what Ward this Church of Saint *Augustine* *Papay* should of right belong, for the same hath been challenged by them of *Aldgate* Ward, and (without reason) taken into *Bishops-gate* Ward, from *Lime-street* Ward, I am somewhat to touch it.

About 70 years since, the Chamber of *London*, granted a Lease of ground lying near *London* Wall, in the Ward of *Lime-street*, from the West of the said Church or Chappel of Saint *Augustine* *Papay*, towards *Bishops-gate* &c. on the which plot of ground, the Leatee builded three fair Tenements, and placed Tenants there, these were charged to bear Scot and Lot, and some of them to bear Office in *Lime-street* Ward, all which they did willingly without grudging; And when any suspected or disordered persons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of *Lime-street* Ward, fetched them out of their Houses, committed them to Ward, procured their due punishments, and banished them from thence; whereby in short time that place was reformed, and brought into good order, which thing being noted by them of *Aldgate* Ward, they moved their Alderman, Sir *Thomas Offley*, to call in those Houses to be of his Ward; But Mr. *Stow* producing a fair Ledgier Book, sometime pertaining to the late dissolved *Priory* of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, wherein were set down the just bounds of *Aldgate* Ward, before Sir *Thomas Offley*, Sir *Rowland Hayward*, the Common-Council, and Ward-Mote Inquest, of the said *Lime-street* Ward, Sir *Thomas Offley* gave over his Challenge, and so that matter rested in good quiet, until the year 1579. that Sir *Richard Pye* (being Mayor, and Alderman of *Bishops-gate* Ward) challenged those Houses to be of his Ward, whereunto (without reason shewed) Sir *Rowland Hayward* yielded; and thus is that side of the street from the North corner of Saint *Mary* street, almost to *Bishops-gate*, (wherein is one plot of ground, letten by the Chamberlaine of *London*, to the Parish of Saint *Martins* *Oseswich*, to be a Church-yard, or burying-place for the dead of that Parish, &c.) unjustly drawn and with-holden from the Ward of *Lime-street*; as Master *Stow* avoucheth.

Of the Fifth Ward, or Aldermanry of London, called Bishopsgate-Ward.

The Ward next in order is *Bishopsgate-Ward*, whereof a part is without the Gate; and of the Subburbs, from the Barres by *St. Mary Spittle*, to *Bishopsgate*, and a part of *Hounds-ditch*, almost half thereof; also without the Wall of the same Ward.

Then within the Gate is *Bishopsgate-street*, so called, of the Gate, to a Pump, where sometime was a fair Well, with two Buckers, by the East end of the *Parish Church of St. Martin Oreswich*; and then winding by the West corner of *Leaden-Hall*, down *Grasse-street*, to the corner over against *Grasse-Church*; and these are the bounds of that Ward.

Monuments most to be noted, are these, The *Parish Church of St. Bustolph* without *Bishopsgate*, in a fair Church-yard, adjoyning to the Town-Ditch upon the very Bank thereof; but of old time, inclosed with a comely Wall of Brick, lately repaired by *Sir William Allen*, Mayor, in the year 1573, because he was born in that Parish, where also he was buried.

An *Anchorette* (by *Bishopsgate*) received forty shillings the year, of the *Sheriffs of London*.

Next unto the *Parish Church of St. Bustolph*, was a fair Inne, for receipt of Travellers, then an Hospital of *St. Mary of Bethlem*, founded by *Simon Fitz Mary*, one of the *Sheriffs of London*, in the year 1246. He founded it to have been a *Priory* of Canons, with Brethren and Sisters; and King *Edward the 3d*, granted a Protection, for the Brethren called *Milites beatae Mariae de Bethlem*, within the City of *London*, the 14th year of his Raign. It was an Hospital for distracted people.

Stephen Gennings, Marchant-Taylor, gave forty pounds toward purchase of the Patronage, by his Testament, 1523. The Mayor and Commonalty purchased the Patronage thereof, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, in the year 1546.

Now it shall not be amisse, to insert here that memorable ancient deed of gift, given to *Bethlem*, or *Bedlam*, by the foresaid *Simon*, the Son of *Mary*, as followeth.

'To all the Children of our Mother holy Church, to whom this present writing shall come, *Simon* the Sonne of *Mary*, sendeth greeting in our Lord, where among other things, and before other Lands, the high Altitude of the Heavenly Councels, marvellously wrought by some readier devotion, it ought to be more worshipped; of which things the mortal sickness (after the fall of our first Father *Adam*) hath taken the beginning of this new repairing: therefore forsooth, it becometh worthy, that the place, in which the Son of God is become Man, and hath proceeded from the Virgins Womb, which is increaser, and beginning of Mans Redemption; namely, ought to be with Reverence worshipped, and with beneficial Portions to be increased: therefore it is, that the said *Simon*, Son of *Mary*, having special and singular Devotion to the Church, of the glorious Virgin at *Bethlem*, where the same Virgin of Her, brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the Cratch, and with her own milk nourished; and where the same Child to us there born, the Chivalry of the heavenly Company, sang the new Hymne, *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*. The same time, the increaser of our health, (as a King, and his Mother a Queen) willed to be worshipped of Kings, a new Starre going before them, as the Honour and Reverence of the same Child, and his most meek Mother: And

to the exaltation of my most Noble Lord, *Henry King of England*, whose Wife and Child the foresaid Mother of God, and her only Son, have in their keeping, and protection. And to the manifold increase of this City of *London*, in which I was born. And also for the health of my soul, and the souls of my Predecessors, and Successors, my Elders, Mother, and my Friends. And specially for the souls of *Guy of Marlow*, *John Durant*, *Ralph Ashby*, *Maud*, *Margaret*, and *Dennis*, Women: Have given, granted, and by this my present Charter, here, have confirmed to God, and to the Church of *St. Mary of Bethlehem*, all my Lands which I have in the Parish of *St. Bartholomew*, without *Bishopsgate* of *London*; that is to say, whatsoever I there now have, or had, or in time to come may have, in Houses, Gardens, Pools, Ponds, Ditches and Pits, and all their appurtenances, as they be closed in by their bounds, which now extend in length, from the *King's high Street*, East, to the great Ditch in the West; the which is called *deep Ditch*; and in breadth, to the Lands of *Ralph Downing*, in the North; and to the Land of the Church of *St. Andrew* in the South; To have and to hold the aforesaid Church of *Bethlehem*, in free and perpetual Aims; And also to make there a Priory, and to ordain a Prior, and Canons; Brothers, and also Sisters, when *Jesus Christ* shall enlarge his grace upon it. And in the same place, the Rule and order of the said Church of *Bethlehem* solemnly professing, which shall bear the Token of a Statre openly in their Coapes and Mantles of profession; and for to say Divine Service there, for the souls aforesaid, and all Christian souls; and specially to receive there, the Bishop of *Bethlehem*, Canons, Brothers, and Messengers of the Church of *Bethlehem* for evermore, as often as they shall come thither. And that a Church or Oratory there shall be builded, as soon as our Lord shall enlarge his grace, under such form, that the Order, Institution of Priors, Canons, Brothers, Sisters, of the visitation, correction, and reformation of the said place, to the Bishop of *Bethlehem*, and his Successors, and to the Charter of his Church, and of his Messengers, as often as they shall come thither, as shall seem them expedient; no mans contradiction notwithstanding; shall pertain for evermore; saving alway the Services of the chief Lords, as much as pertaineth to the said Land. And to the more surety of this thing, I have put my self out of this Land, and all mine. And *Lord Godfrey*, then chosen of the Nobles of the City of *Rome*, Bishop of *Bethlehem*, and of the Pope, confirmed then by his name in *England*, in his name, and of his Successors, and of his Chapter of his Church of *Bethlehem*, into bodily possession, I have indented and given to his possession all the foresaid Lands; which possession he hath received, and entered in form aforesaid.

And in token of subjection, and reverence, the said place in *London*, without *Bishopsgate*, shall pay yearly in the said City, a mark sterling at *Easter*, to the Bishop of *Bethlehem*, his Successors, or his Messengers, in the name of a Pension; and if the faculties or goods of the said place (our Lord granting) happen to grow more, the said place shall pay more, in the name of Pension, at the said terme, to the Mother Church of *Bethlehem*. This (forsooth) gift and confirmation of my Deed, and the putting to of my Seal for me, and mine Heires, I have steadfastly made strong, the year of our Lord God, A thousand, two hundred, forty seven, the VVednesday after the Feast of *St. Luke the Evangelist*, &c.

King *Henry the 8th* gave this Hospital unto the City, The Church and Chapel were taken down in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and houses builded there, by the Governours of *Christ's Hospital* in *London*. In this place, people that be distraught in their wits, are now (by the tuit of their friends) received and kept as before, but not without charges to their bringers in.

Then is there a fair House of late, builded by *John Powlet*. Next to that, a far more large and beautiful House, with Gardens of pleasure, Bowling Allies, and such like, builded by *Jasper Fisher*, free of the Goldsmiths, late one

of the six Clerks of the Chancery, and a Justice of Peace. It hath since (for a time) been the Earl of *Oxford's* place. The late Queen *Elizabeth* hath lodged there; it now belongeth to the Earl of *Devonshire*. This House being so large, and sumptuously builded, by a man of no great Calling, Possessions, or Wealth; (for he was indebted to many) was mockingly called *Fishers folly*, and a Rithme was made of it, and other the like, in this manner.

Kirbye's Castle, and *Fishers Folly*, *Spinnels* pleasure, and *Megges* glory.

And so of other like Buildings about the City, by Citizens, men have not forbore to speak their pleasure.

From *Fishers Folly*, up to the West end of *Bernards Lane*, of old time so called; but now *Hogge-Lane*, because it meeteth with *Hogge-Lane*, which cometh from the Barres without *Ealdgate*, as is afore shewed, is a continual building of Tenements, with Allies of Cottages, pestered, &c. Then is there a large close, called *Fazel Close*, sometime, for that there were *Zazels* planted for the use of *Clash-workers*, since letten to the *Crosse-bow* Makers, wherein they used to shoot for Games at the *Poppinges*. Now the same being inclosed with a Brick-wall, serveth to be an Artillery-yard, or Garden; whereunto the Gunners of the Tower, weekly do repair; namely, every *Thursday*, and their levelling certain Brasse-Pieces of great Artillery against a Bar of Earth, made for that purpose; they discharged them for their exercise, present use is made thereof by divers worthy Citizens, Gentlemen, and Captains; using Martial Discipline, and where they meet (well-neere) weekly, to their great commendation, in so worthy an Exercise, whereof hereafter, I will speak more at large.

Then have ye the late dissolved *Priory* and Hospital, commonly called, *Saint Mary Spittle*, founded by *Walter Brune*, and *Rosia* his Wife, for Canons regular, *Walter*, Arch-Deacon of *London*, laid the first stone in the year 1197. *William* of *St. Mary Church*, then Bishop of *London*; dedicated it to the honour of *Jesue Christ*, and his Mother, the perpetual Virgin *Mary*, by the name of *Domus Dei*, and *Beata Maria*, Extra *Bishopsgate*, in the Parish of *St. Butolph*, the bounds whereof, as appeareth by composition between the Parson, and *Prior* of the said Hospital; concerning Tithes, beginning at *Bernards Lane*, towards the South, and extendeth in breadth to the Parish of *St. Leonard of Soper-ditch*, towards the North; and in length, from the *Kings Street* on the West, to the *Bishops of Londons* field, called *Lollesworth* on the East.

The *Prior* of this *St. Mary Spittle*, for the immortifying and propriation of the *Priory* of *Biknawar* in *Essex*, to his laid house of *St. Mary Spittle*, gave to *Henry* the 7th, four hundred pounds, in the two and twentieth of his *Reign*.

This Hospital surrendered to *Henry* the 8th, was valued to dispend four hundred seventy eight pounds *per annum*; wherein was found, besides Ornaments of the Church, and other goods pertaining to the Hospital, one hundred eighty beds well furnished, for receipt of the poor; for it was an Hospital of great relief. *Sir Henry Plesington* Knight, was buried there, one thousand four hundred fifty and two.

And here is to be noted, that time out of mind, it hath been a laudable Custom, that on good Friday in the After-noon, some especial learned man, by appointment of the *Brethren*, should preach a Sermon at *Pauls Crosse*, treating of Christs passion, and upon the three next Easter Holydayes, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the like learned men, by the like appointment, have used to preach on the forenoons at the said *Spittle*, to perswade the Article of Christs Resurrection; and then on Low Sunday, one other learned man at

Pauls Crosse, to make rehearsal of those four former Sermons, either commending, or reproving them, as to him (by judgement of the learned Divines) was thought convenient; And that done, he was to make a studied Sermon of his own, which in all, were five Sermons in one; At these Sermons so severally preached, the Maior with his Brethren the Aldermen, were accustomed to be present in their Violets at *Pauls*, on good Friday, and in their Scarlets at the *Spittle*, in the Holydayes (except *Wednesday*, in Violet) and the Maior with his Brethren on Low Sunday in Scarlet, at *Pauls Crosse*.

Touching the Antiquity of this Custom, I finde, that in the year one thousand three hundred ninety eight, King *Richard* having procured from *Rome*, confirmation of such Statutes, and Ordinances, as were made in the Parliament begun at *Westminster*, and ended at *Shrewsbury*; he caused the same confirmation to be read, and pronounced at *Pauls Crosse*, and at *St. Mary Spittle*, in a Sermon before all the People.

Philip Malpas, one of the Sheriffs, in the year, one thousand four hundred thirty nine, gave twenty shillings by the year, to the three Preachers at the *Spittle*.

Stephen Foster Maior, in the year, 1594. gave 40 l. to the Preachers of *Pauls Crosse* and *Spittle*. We find also, that the aforesaid House, wherein the Maior and Aldermen do sit at the *Spittle*, was builded (for that purpose) of the goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Rawson*, Alderman, and *Isabel* his Wife, in the year 1488.

In the year 1594. this Pulpit being old, was taken down, and a new one set up: the Preachers face turned towards the South, which was before towards the West. Also a large House (on the East side of the said Pulpit) was then builded, for the Governours and Children of *Christs Hospital* to sit in; and this was done of the goods of *William Elkin*, Alderman, before deceased; But within the first year, the same House decaying, and like to have fallen, was again (with great cost) repaired at the Cities Charge.

On the East side of this Church-yard, lyeth a large field, of old time called *Lolesworth*, now *Spittle-field*, which about the year, 1576. was broken up, for Clay to make Brick: in the digging thereof, many Earthen Pots called *Urns*, were found full of Ashes, with burnt bones of men, to wit, of the Romans that inhabited here; for it was the Custom of the Romans, to burn their dead, to put their Ashes in an Urn, and then bury the same with certain Ceremonies, in some field appointed for that purpose near unto their City; and commonly, there was another Urn of fresh water, laid by the other, denoting the teares of their friends.

Every of these Pots had in them (with the Ashes of the Dead) one piece of Copper money, with the Inscription of the Emperor then reigning, some of them were of *Claudius*, some of *Vespasian*, some of *Nero*, of *Antoninus Pius*, of *Trajanus*, and others; Besides those Urns, many other Pots were found in the same place, made of a white Earth, with long necks, and handles, like to our stone Jugs: these were empty, but seemed to be buried full of some liquid matter, long since consumed, and soked through; For there were found divers Vials, and other fashioned Glasses; some most cunningly wrought, and some of Crystal, all which had water in them (which it seems were the teare Bottles) nothing differing in clearness, tast, or savour from common Spring water, whatsoever it was at the first; Some of these Glasses had Oyl in them very thick, and earthy in savour; some were supposed to have balm in them, but had lost the vertue; many of these Pots and Glasses were broken in cutting of the Clay, so that few were taken up whole.

There were also found divers Dishes and Cups, of a fine red coloured Earth, which shewed outwardly such a shining smoothness, as if they had been of Cypria; Those had (in the bottoms) *Roman* letters printed: There were also

Lamps

Lamps of white Earth and red, artificially wrought with divers Antiques about them, some three or four Images, made of white Earth, about a span long each of them; one was of *Pallas*. Amongst divers of those Antiquities, there was found one Urn, with Ashes and Bones, and one pot of white Earth, very small, not exceeding the quantity of a quarter of a Wine pint, made in shape of a Hare squatted upon her legs, and between her Ears is the mouth of the Pot.

There hath also bin found (in the same field) divers Coffins of stone, containing the bones of men; these I suppose to be the Burials of some special persons, in time of the *Britons*, or *Saxons*, after that the *Romans* had left to govern here.

Moreover, there were also found the skulls and bones of men, without Coffins; or rather, whose Coffins (being of Timber) were consumed; divers great Nails of Iron were there found, such as are used in the Wheels of shod Carts; being each of them as big as a mans finger, and a quarter of a yard long; the heads two inches over: Those nayles were more wondered at, then the rest of the things there found; and many Opinions of men were there passed upon them; namely, that the men there buried, were murdered by driving those nayles into their heads.

But to set down what was observed, concerning this matter; there were there, the bones of a man lying, the head North, the feet South, and round about him (athwart his head) along both his sides, and thwart his feet such nails were found; wherefore it may be conjectured, they were the nayls of his Coffin, which had bin a trough cut out of some great Tree; and the same covered with a Plank of that thickness, fastened with such nayls, and found under the broad heads of some of those nayls, the old Wood was found scant turned into Earth; but still retaining both the grain and proper colour. And thus much for that part of *Bishopsgate Ward*; now we will proceed to that part which lyeth within the *Gate*.

And first, to begin on the left hand of *Bishopsgate*; from the *Gate* ye have certain Tenements of old time, pertaining to a Brother-hood of *St. Nicholas*, granted to the Parish-Clarks of *London*, for two Chaplains to be kept in the Chappel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, near unto the *Guild-Hall* of *London*, in the 27. of *Henry* the sixth. The first of these Houses towards the North, and against the Wall of the City, was sometime a large Inne or Court, called the *Wraslers* of such a signe; And the last in the high street, towards the South, was sometime also a fair Inne, called the *Angel*, of such a signe. Amongst these said Tenements was (on the same street side) a fair Entry or Court, to the common Hall of the said Parish-Clarks, with proper Alms-houses, seven in number adjoining; for Parish-Clarks, and their Wives, and their Widows, such as were in great years, nor able to labour; one of these by the said Brother-hood of Parish-Clarks, was allowed sixteen pence the week: the other six had each of them nine pence the week, according to the Patent granted to that effect.

This Brother-hood (amongst other) being suppressed, in the Reign of *Edward* the sixth: the said Hall, with the other Buildings there, was given to *Sir Robert Chester*, a Knight of *Cambridge-shire*, against whom the Parish-Clarks commencing suit, in the Reign of *Queen Mary*; and being like to have prevailed, the said *Sir Robert Chester* pulled down the Hall, sold the Timber, stone, and Lead; and thereupon the suit was ended. The Alms-houses remained in the *Queens* hands, and people were there placed, such as could make best friends, some of them taking the pension appointed, and letting forth their houses at great Rent, have given occasion to the Parson of the Parish, to challenge Tithes of them, &c.

Of the Sixth Ward, or Aldermanny of the
City of LONDON, called
Broad-street Ward.

WE will now proceed to make a Perambulation in Broad Street Ward, whereof part lies, contiguous to Bishopsgate Ward: for it beginneth from the water Conduit, Westward on both sides of the street, by *Alhallopes Church*, to an Iron Grate on the Channell, which runneth into the water-courie of *Wallbrook*, before ye come to the Postern called *Moorgate*, and this is the furthest West part of that Ward; Then have ye *Broad street*, where of the Ward taketh name, which stretcheth out of the former street, from the East Corner of *Alhallopes Church-yard*, somewhat South, to the Parish Church of *Saint Peter* the poor on both sides, and then by the South Gate of the *Augustine Fryars*, West, down *Throgmorton street* by the *Drapers Hall*, into *Leathbury*, to another Grate of Iron on the Channell there, whence the water runneth into the courie of *Wallbrook*, under the East end of *St. Margarets Church*; certain posts of Timber are there set up; and this is also the furthest West part of this Ward, in the said street, out of the which street it runneth up *Bartholomew Lane*, South, to the North side of the *Exchange*, then more East out of the former street; From over against the Fryars *Augustines Church* South gate, runneth up another part of *Broad street*, South, to a Pump, over against *St. Benets Church*.

Then have ye one other street, called *Three-needle street*, beginning at the Well with two Buckets, by *St. Martins Ousewich Church Wall*; This street runneth down on both sides to *Finkes Lane*, now called *Finch Lane*, and half way up that Lane, to a Gate of a Marchants house on the West side, but not so far on the East; Then the aforesaid street, from this *Finkes Lane* now *Finch Lane*, runneth down by the *Royal Exchange* to the *Stocks*, and to a place commonly called the *Scalding-house*, of *Scalding wicks*, but now *Scalding Alley*, by the West side whereof, under the Parish Church of *St. Mildred*, runneth the courie of *Wallbrook*, and these be the bounds of this Ward.

Here stands the Parish Church of *Alhallopes* in the Wall, so called of standing close to the Wall of the City near *Moorfields*, and over against *Winchester house*, which was so vast and spacious a Mansion, that it has been many years since cut into divers habitations; For the Glasse-house stood in part of it, the Spanish Ambassadour had another part; And now of late, the Excise Office hath bin kept in another part.

On the other side of the street, among many proper Houses (possessed for the most part by *Carriers*) is the *Carpenters Hall*, which Company was Incorporated in the seventeenth year of *Edward the fourth*.

Then East from the *Carriers* row, is a long and high Wall of stone in the foresaid *Winchester house*, enclosing the North side of a large Garden, adjoining to as large an house, builded in the Reigns of King *Henry the eighth*, and of *Edward the sixth*, by Sir *William Powlet*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, thorow his Garden, which (of old time) consisted of divers parts, now united, was sometimes a fair foot way, leading by the West end of the *Augustine Fryars Church* straight North, and opened somewhat West from *Alhallopes Church* against *London Wall*, towards *Moorgate*, which foot-way had Gates at either end,

end, locked up every night, but now the same way (being taken into those Gardens) the Gates are closed up with Stone, whereby the people are enforced to go about by *Saint Peters Church*, and the East end of the said *Fryers Church*, and all the said great place and Garden of *Sir William Pawler*, to *London Wall*, and so to *Moorgate*.

This great House adjoining to the Garden aforesaid, stretcheth to the North corner of *Broad-street*, and then turneth up *Broad-street* that side, to and beyond the East end of the said *Friers Church*; It was builded by the said Lord Treasurer, in place of *Augustine Fryers House*, Cloyster, and Gardens, &c. The *Fryers Church* he pulled not down, but the West end thereof, enclosed from the Steeple and Quire, was in the year 1550, granted to the *Dutch Nation* in *London*, to be their preaching place: The other part, namely, the Steeple, Quire, and side lies to the Quire adjoining, he reserved to household uses, as for Stowage of Corn, Coal, and other things: his Son and Heir, *Marquis of Winchester*, sold the Monuments of Noble men (there buried in great number, Paving stone, and whatsoever, (which cost many thousand pounds) for one hundred pounds, and in place thereof, made fair stabling for horses; He caused the Lead to be taken from the roofs, and laid Tyle in place, which exchange proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his disadvantage; for there have been some remarkable Judgements upon that Family since.

On the East side of this *Broad-street* amongst other buildings, on the back part of *Gresham House*, which is in *Bishopsgate street*, there are placed eight Alms-houses, builded of Brick and Timber, by *Sir Thomas Gresham* Knight, for eight Almes-men, which be now there placed rent-free, and receive each of them by his gift, six pound thirteen shillings four pence yearly for ever.

Next unto *Pawler House*, is the Parish Church of *Saint Peter* the poor, so called for a difference from other of that name, sometime (peradventure) a poor Parish, but at this present there be many fair Houses, possessed by rich Merchants, and others. In this little Church there be some fair Monuments, one of *Sir Thomas Love*, and another of *Sir William Garaway*, with *John Lucas* Esquire of *Colchester*.

Then next have ye the *Augustine Fryers Church*, and Church-yard, the entering thereunto by a South gate to the West Porch, a large Church having a most fine spired Steeple, small, high, and straight; that there are few the like, founded by *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, in the year one thousand two hundred fifty three. *Reginald Cobham* gave this Messuage in *London*, to the enlarging thereof, in the year one thousand three hundred fourty four. *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, re-edified this Church in the year 1354, whole Body was there buried in the Quire.

The small spired Steeple of this Church was overthrown by tempest of wind, in the year one thousand three hundred sixty two, but was raised of new, as still it might have stood, had not private benefit (the only devourer of Antiquity) pull'd it down.

Both that goodly Steeple, and all that East part of the Church, hath lately been taken down; and Houses (for one mans commodity) raised in the place, whereby *London* hath lost so goodly an ornament, and times hereafter may more talk of it.

This House was valued at fifty seven pounds, and was surrendered the twelfth of *November*, the 13 of *Henry* the 8. There were many great Monuments in this *Fryers Church*, one of *Edmond* first son to *Joan* mother to *Richard* the second, *Guy de Meryke* Earl of *Saint Paul*, *Lucie* Countesse of *Kent*, *Richard* the great Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, & *Warren*, *Sir Francis Astour* Earl of *Pembroke*,
John

John Vere Earle of Oxford, with *Aubrey de Vere* his son, the Lady of Bedford, with *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, and very many more persons of quality.

On the South side, and at West end of this Church, many fair houses are builded; namely in *Throgmorton* street, one very large and spacious, builded in the place of old and small Tenements, by *Thomas Cromwel*, Master of the Kings Jewel-house, after that, Master of the *Rolls*, then Lord *Cromwell* Knight, Lord Privie Seal, Vicar General, Earl of *Essex*, high Chamberlain of England, &c. This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a Garden, he caused the pales of the Gardens adjoining to the North part thereof, on a sudden to be taken down, two and twenty foot to be measured forth-right into the North of every mans ground, a Line there to be drawn, a Trench to be cast, a foundation laid and an high Brick Wall to be builded; and this was suddenly and no warning given, nor other answer, but (when any spake to the Surveyers of that work) they said their Master Sir *Thomas* commanded them so to do; so that no man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his Land; Thus the sudden rising of some men, causeth them to forget themselves.

The Company of *Drapers* in *London* bought this House, and now the same is their Common Hall. This Company obtained of King *Henry* the sixth, in the seveneenth of his Reign, to be incorporate. *John Gedney* was chosen to be their first Master, and the four Wardens were, *John VPorton*, *J. Darby*, *Robert Breton*, and *T. Cooke*; The Armes granted to the said Company by Sir *William Bridges* Knight, first Garter King at Arms, in Blazon are thus: Three Sun Beams, issuing out of three Clouds of flame, crowned with three Crowns, Imperials of Gold, upon a Shield Azure.

From this Hall, on the same side, down to the Grates and course of *Wall-brooke*, have ye divers fair houses for Marchants and other, from the which Grates back again on the other side in *Lotisbury* (so called in Record of *Edward* the third, the thirty eighth year, and now corruptly called *Lothbury*) are *Candlestick* founders placed, till ye come to *Bartholmew Lane*, so called of Saint *Bartholmew's* Church, at the South-east corner thereof. In this Lane also are divers fair builded Houses on both sides, and so likewise have ye in the other street, which stretcheth from the Fryers *Augustines* South gate, to the corner over against Saint *Bennets* Church. In this street, amongst other fair buildings the most ancient was (of old time) an house pertaining to the Abbot of Saint *Albans*; *John Catcher* Alderman (after) dwelled there; Then is the free School, pertaining to the late dissolved Hospital of Saint *Anthony*, whereof more shall be shewed in another place, and so up to *Thred-needle-street*.

On the South part of which street, beginning at the East, by the Well with two Buckets, now turned to a Pump, is the Parish Church of Saint *Martin* called *Oreswiche*, of *Martin de Oreswiche*, *Nicholas de Oreswiche*, *William Oreswiche*, and *John Oreswiche* Founders thereof, and all buried there, as appeareth by their Monuments.

There is also there a fair engraven Stone, with a Latine Epitaph upon the Lord *James Fulkes* Treasurer of *Holland* and Ambassador for the States of the united Provinces here in *England*. Sir *Thomas Row* gave 5 l. to perpetuity to this Parish, to buy Bread and Coals for the poor.

Some small distance from thence is the *Merchant-Tailors Hall*, pertaining to the Guild and Fraternity of Saint *John Baptist*, time out of mind called of *Tailors* and *Linnen Armorers* of *London*; For we find that King *Edward* the first, in the eight and twentieth of his Reign, confirmed this Guild by the name of *Tailors* and *Linnen Armorers*, and also gave to the Brethren thereof, authority every year at Mid-summer to hold a feast and to chooise unto them a Go-

vernour or Master, with Wardens; whereupon, the same year, one thousand three hundred, on the Feast day of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist, they chose Henry de Ryall to be their Pilgrim; For the Master of this Mystery (as one that travelled for the whole Company) was then so called, untill the eleventh year of Richard the second, and the four Wardens were then called Purveyers of Alms, (now called Quartredge) of the said Fraternity.

This Merchant-Taylors Hall, sometime pertaining to a worthy Gentleman, named Edmund Crepin, Dominus Creeping alter some Record; he, in the year of Christ 1331, the sixth of Edward the third, for a certain sum of money to him paid, made this grant thereof, by the name of his principal Messuage, in the Wards of Cornhill and Broad-street, which Sir Oliver Ingham Knight, did then hold, to John of Wakeley the Kings Pavilion-maker; This was called the New Hall, or Taylors Inne, for a difference from their old Hall, which was about the back side of the Red Lion in Basing Lane, and in the Ward of Cordwayner street.

The one and twentieth of Edward the fourth, Thomas Holm, aliàs Clarentiaux King of Armes for the South part of England, granted by his Patents to the said Fraternity and Guild of Saint John Baptist of Taylors and Linnen Armourers, to bear in a field Silver, a Pavilion between two Mantles Imperial, Purple, garnished with Gold, in a chief Azure, a holy Lamb, set within a Sun, the Crest upon the Helm; a Pavilion purple, garnished with Gold, &c.

After this King Henry the seventh, was himself a Brother of this Fraternity, or Guild of S. John Baptist, of Taylors or Linnen Armourers, (as diverse others of his Predecessors Kings had been) to wit Richard the third, Edward the fourth, Henry the sixth, Henry the fifth, Henry the fourth, and Richard the second. And for that diverse of that Fraternity had (time out of mire) been great Merchants, and had frequented all sorts of Merchandizes into most parts of the world, to the honour of the Kings Realm, and to the great profit of his Subjects, and of his Progenitors, and the men of the said Mystery, (during the time aforesaid) had exercised the buying and selling of all Wares and Merchandizes, especially, of Woollen Cloth, as well in grosse, as by retaile, throughout all this Realm of England, and chiefly within the said City; therefore he of his especial grace, did change, transfer, and translate, the Guild aforesaid, and did incorporate them into the name of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the Fraternity of S. John Baptist in the City of London.

Some distance West from this Merchant-Taylors Hall, is Finkes Lane, so called of Robert Finke, and Robert Finke his son, James Finke and Rosamond Finke; Robert Finke the elder, new builded the Parish Church of Saint Bennet commonly called Finke of the Founder; his Tenements were both of St. Bennets parish, and Saint Martins Osterwich Parish, the one half of this Finke Lane is of Broad-street ward, to wit, on the West side, up to the great and principal house, wherein the said Finke dwelled; But on the other side, namely the East, not so much towards Cornhill.

Then without this Lane, in the aforesaid Thread-Needle street, is the said Parish Church of Saint Bennet a handsome Church in which are sundry old Monuments.

There happened lately a great fire in Thread-Needle street, over against Merchant-Taylors Hall, which rag'd as far as Saint Bennets Church Walls, and there the fury was stopped, otherwise it might have destroyed all this City. The French Reformers have their Sermons in this Church, and the exercise of Calvin's Religion.

On the North side of this street, from over against the East corner, of *St. Martins Oseswich Church*, have ye divers fair and large houses, till you come to the Hospital of *St. Anthony*; sometime a Cell of *St. Antonies of Vienna*; For we read, that King *Henry* the third, granted to the Brother-hood of *St. Anthony* of *Vienna*, a place amongst the Jewes, which was sometime their *Synagogue*, and had been builded by them, about the year 1231. But the Christians obtained of the King, that it should be dedicated to our *blessed Lady*; and since, an Hospital being there builded, was called *St. Antonies in London*. It was founded in the Parish of *St. Bennet Fins*, for a Master, two Priests, one Schoolmaster, and twelve poor men; after which foundation, amongst other things, was given to this Hospital, one Messuage and Garden, whereon was builded the fair large *Free-School*, and one other parcel of ground, containing thirty seven foot in length, and eighteen foot in breadth, whereon were builded the *Alms-Houses* of hard Stone and Timber, in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth. Which said *Henry* the sixth, in the twentieth of his Reign, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Dr. of Divinity, and Master of *St. Antonies Hospital*, and to his Brethren, and their Successors for ever, his Mannor of *Poinington*, with the appurtenances, with certain Pensions, and Portions of *Milburn*, *Burneworth*, *Charleton*, and *Wimburn*, in the County of *Southampton*; towards the maintenance of five Scholars in the University of *Oxford*, to be brought up in the faculty of Arts, after the rate of ten pence the week for every Scholar; so that the said Scholars be first instructed in the rudiments of Grammar, at the Colledge of *Eaton*, founded by the said King.

In the year 1474. *Edward* the 4th granted to *William Say*, Batchelor of Divinity, Master of the said Hospital, to have Priests, Clerks, Scholars, poor men, and Brethren of the same, Clerks, or Laymen, Queristers, Proctors, Messengers, Servants in Household, and other things whatsoever, like as the Prior, and Convent of *St. Antonies of Vienna*, &c. He also annexed, united, and appropriated the said Hospital, unto the Collegiate of *St. George in Windsor*.

The Prorectors of this House, were to collect the benevolence of charitable Persons, towards the building and supporting thereof.

In the year 1499. Sir *John Tate*, sometime Alebrewer, then a Mercer, caused his Brewhouse, called the *Swan*, near adjoyning to the said *Free Chapel*, College, or Hospital of *St. Anthony*, to be taken for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly builded; toward the building whereof, the said *Tate* gave great sums of money, and finished it in the year 1501. Sir *John Tate*, deceased 1514. and was there buried, under a fair Monument by him prepared, Dr. *Taylor* Master of the Rolls, and other.

Walter Champion, Draper, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 1519. was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen twenty pounds, The Lands by year of this Hospital, were valued in the 37. of King *Henry* the eighth, to be 55 l. 6 s. and 8. pence.

One *Johnson* (a Schoolmaster of the famous *Free-School* there) became a prebend of *Windsor*, and then (by little and little) followed the spoil of this Hospital: he first dissolved the Quire, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments, then the Bels; and lastly, put out the Alms men from their houses, appointing them portions of twelve pence the week to each; but now I hear of no such matter performed; for their houses, with other, be letten out for rent, and the Church is a preaching place for the French Nation, as was touched before.

This School was commended in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth, and since commended above other; but now decayed, and come to nothing, by taking that from it, which thereunto belonged.

Next is the Parish Church of *St. Bartholmew*, at the end of *Bartholmew Lane*, *Thomas Pike* Alderman, with the assistance of *Nicholas Yoe*, one of the Sheriffs

of London, about the year 1438. new builded this Church.

West from this Church, have ye *Scalding Alley*, of old time called *Scalding House*, or *Scalding wick*, because that ground (for the most part) was then imployed by Poulterers, that dwelled in the high streer, from the Stocks Market, to the great Conduit. Their Poultry which they sold at their stalls, were scalded there: the street doth yet bear the name of the Poultry, and the Poulterers are but lately departed from thence, into other streets, as into *Grasse-street*, and the ends of *St. Nicholas Flesh-shambles*.

This *Scalding wick*, is the farthest part of *Broadstreet-Ward*, and is (by the water called *Wallbrook*) parted from *Cheap-Ward*.

Of the Seventh Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Corn-hill Ward.

NOW *Cornhil* Ward comes to consideration, corruptly called *Cornwel* by the vulgar; It was called *Corn-hill* of a *Corn-Market*, time out of mind there holden, and is a part of the principal high street, beginning at the West end of *Leaden-Hall*, stretching down West, on both the sides, by the South end of *Finkes Lane*, on the right hand, and by the North end of *Birchoven Lane*, on the left part: of which Lanes, to wit, to the middle of them, is of this Ward, and so down to the Stocks Market; and this is the bounds. The upper or East part of this Ward, and also a part of *Limestreet* Ward, hath been (as I said) a Market-place, especially for Corn, and since for all kind of Victuals, as is partly shewed in *Limestreet* Ward.

It appeareth by Record, that in the year 1522. the *Rippiers* of *Rie* and other places, sold their fresh Fish in *Leaden-hall* Market upon *Cornhill*; but forraign Butchers were not admitted there to sell Flesh, till the year 1533.

And it was enacted, that Butchers should sell their Bief, not above a half penny the pound; and Mutton, half penny, half farthing: which Act being devised, for the great Commodity of the Realm, (as it was then thought) hath since proved far otherwise; for, before that time, a fat *Oxe* was sold at *London*, for six and twenty shillings eight pence, at the most; a fat *Weather*, for three shillings four pence; a fat *Calf* at the same price; a fat *Lamb* for twelve pence; pieces of Bief weighing, 2. pounds and a half at the least, yea, 3. pound or better for a penny, on every Butchers Stall in this City; and of those pieces of Bief, 13. or fourteen for twelve pence; fat Mutton for eight pence the quarter; and one hundred weight of Bief, for four shillings eight pence, at the dearest.

What the price is now, I need not set down; many men thought the same Act to raise the price, by reason that *Grassiers* knew, or supposed what weight every their Beasts contained; and so raising their price thereafter, the Butcher could be no gainer, but by likewise raising his price: the number of Butchers then in the City and Suburbs, was accounted sixscore, of which every one killed six Oxen a peece weekly, which is in forty six weeks, 33120. Oxen, or seven hundred and twenty Oxen weekly.

The forraign Butchers (for a long time) stood in the high street of *Limestreet* Ward, on the North side, twice every week, viz, *Wednesdaies* and *Saturdaies*, and were some gain to the Tenants, before whose doors they stood, and into whose

whole houses they set their blocks and stalls; but that advantage being eipied, they were taken into *Leaden-Hall*, there to pay for their standing to the Chamber of *London*.

Thus much for the Market upon *Cornhill*.

The chief Ornaments in *Cornhill-Ward*, are these;

First, at the East end thereof, in the middle of the high street, and at the parting of four wayes, have ye a Water-Standard, placed in the year 1582. in manner following; A certain *German*, named *Peter Morris*, having made an artificial *Forcier* for that purpose, conveyed *Thames-water* in Pipes of Lead, over the Steeple of *St. Magnus Church*, at the North end of *London-Bridge*; and from thence into divers mens Houses in *Thames-street*, *New Fish-street*, and *Grasse-street*, (now *Gracious-street*) up to the North West corner of *Leaden-hall*, the highest ground of all the City; where the waste of the main Pipe rising into this Standard (provided at the charges of the City) with four spours, did at every Tyde run (according to Covenant) four wayes, plentifully serving to the Commodity of the Inhabitants, near adjoyning in their houses; and also cleansed the Channels of the street, toward *Bishops-gate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and the *Stocks Market*; but now no such matter, by what default I know not.

Then have ye a fair Conduit, of sweet water, castellated in the midst of that Ward; This Conduit was first builded of stone, in the year 1282, by *Henry VVallis*, Maior of *London*, to be a Prison for Night-walkers, and other suspicious persons, and was called the *Tunne upon Cornhill*; because the same was builded somewhat in fashion of a Tunne, standing on the one end.

To this Prison, the Night-watchers to this City, committed not only Night-walkers, but also other persons, as well spiritual as temporal, whom they suspected of incontinency, and punished them according to the customs of this City; but complaint therefore being made, about the year of Christ, 1297. King *Edward* the first, writeth to the Citizens thus.

‘*Edward* by the Grace of God, &c. VVhereas *Richard Gravesend* Bishop of ‘*London*, hath shewed unto us, that by the great Charter of *England*, the Church ‘hath a priviledge, that no Clark should be imprisoned by a Lay-man, without ‘our Commandment, and breach of peace: Which notwithstanding, some Ci- ‘tizens of *London*, upon meer spight, do enter in their vvatches, into Clarks ‘Chambers, and then (like Felons) carry them to the *Tunne*, which *Henry le ‘Wallis*, sometime Maior, built for Night-walkers; wherefore we will, that ‘this our Commandment, be proclaimed in a full *Hustings*, and that no vvatch ‘hereafter enter into any Clarks Chamber, under the forfeit of thirty pounds. Dated at *Carlisle*, the 18th of *March*, the 25. of our Reign.

More we read, that about the year of Christ 1299. the seven and twentieth of *Edward* the first, certain principal Citizens of *London*, to wit, *T. Romano*, *Rich: Gloucester*, *Nicholas Faringdon*, *Adam Helingbury*, *T. Saly*, *John Dunstable*, *Richard Ashby*, *John Wade*, and *William Storriforde*, brake up this Prison, called the *Tunne*, and took out certain Prisoners; for the which they were sharply punished, by long Imprisonment, and great fines; It cost the Citizens (as some have written) more than 20000 Marks, which they were amerced in, before *William de March*, Treasurer of the Kings Exchequer, to purchase the Kings favour, and the confirmation of their Liberties.

By the West side of the aforelaid Prison, then called the *Tunne*, was a fair Well of Spring water, curbed round with hard stone, but in the year 1401. the said Prison house called the *Tunne*, was made a Cestern for sweet water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead, from *Tyburne*, and was from thenceforth called the *Conduit upon Cornhil*; Then was the Well planked over, and a strong Prison made of Timber, called a Cage, with a pair of Stocks therein, set upon it; and this was for Night-walkers: on the top of which Cage, was placed a Pillory, for the punishment of Bakers, offending in the assize of Bread, for Millers stealing

stealing of Corn at the Mill; for Bawds, Scholds, and other offenders.

As in the year 1468. the seventh of *Edward* the fourth, divers persons, being common Jurors, such as at Assizes, were forsworn for rewards, or favour of parties, were judged to ride from *Newgate*, to the Pillory in *Corn-hill*, with Milers of Paper on their heads, there to stand, and from thence again to *Newgate*, and this judgement was given by the Maior of *London*.

On the North side of this street, from the East unto the West, have ye divers fair houses, for Marchants and others; amongst the which, one large House is called the *Wey-house*, where Marchandizes brought from beyond the Seas, are to be weighed at the Kings Beame: this House hath a Master, and under him four Master-Porters, with Porters under them, they have a strong Cart, and four great Horses, to draw and carry the Wares from the Marchants Houses to the Beam, and back again; Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight, builded this House, with a fair front of Tenements, toward the street, all which he gave to the *Grocers* of *London*, himself being free of the City, and a Brother of that Company.

Then have ye the said *Fink Lane*, the South end of which Lane, on both sides, is in *Corn-hill* Ward.

Then next is the *Royal Exchange*, erected in the year 1566. after this Order, viz. certain Houses upon *Corn-hill*, and the like upon the part thereof, in the Ward of *Broadstreet*, with three Allies; the first called *Swan Alley*, opening into *Corn-hill*; the second, *New Alley*, passing through out of *Corn-hill*, into *Broadstreet* Ward, over against *St. Bartholomew-Lane*; the third, *St. Christophers Alley*, opening into *Broadstreet*-Ward, and into *St. Christophers* Parish, containing many thick Households, were first purchased by the Citizens of *London*, for more than 3532. pounds, and were sold for 478. pounds, to such persons as should take them down, and carry them thence; Also the ground, or plot was made plain, at the Charges of the City, and then possession thereof was by certain Aldermen (in name of the whole Citizens) given to Sir *Thomas Gresham* Knight, sometimes Agent to the Queens Highness, thereupon to build a *Burse*, or place for Marchants to assemble in, at his own proper charges; And he, on the seventh of *June*, laying the first stone of the Foundation, being Brick, accompanied with some Aldermen, every of them laid a piece of Gold, which the Workmen took up; and forthwith followed upon the same, such diligence, that by the Month of *November*, in the year 1567. the same was covered with slate, and shortly after fully finished.

In the year 1570. on the 23. of *January*, the Queens Majesty, attended with her Nobility, came from her House at the Strand, called *Sommerset-House*, and entered the City by *Temple-Barre*, through *Fleet-street*, *Cheape*, and so by the North side of the Burie, through *Thredneedle-street*, to Sir *Thomas Greshams* House in *Bishop-gate-street*, where she dined: After dinner, her Majesty returning through *Corn-hill*, entered the *Burse* on the South side; and after she had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the *Pawne*, which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest Wares in the City, she caused the same *Burse*, by an Haurald and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed at the *Royal Exchange*, and so to to be called from thenceforth, and not otherwise.

Next adjoyning to this *Royal Exchange*, remaineth one part of a large stone House, and is now called the *Castle*, of such a sign at a Tavern door; there is a passage thorough out of *Cornhill*, into *Thred-needle-street*; The other part of the said stone House was taken down, for enlarging the *Royal Exchange*; This stone House was said of some to have been a Church, whereof it had no proportion; of others, a *Jewes* House, as though none but *Jewes* had dwelt in stone houses, but that opinion is without warrant.

For beside the strong building of stone houses, against invasion of thieves in the night when no warches were kept, In the first year of *Richard* the first, (to prevent casualties of fire, which often hau hapned in the City, when the Houses were builded of Timber, and covered with Reed and Straw, *Henry Fitz Allwine* being Mayor) it was Decreed, That from thenceforth, no man should build within the City but of stone unto a certain heighr, and to cover the same building with Slate, or burnt Tyle; This was the very cause of such stone Buildings, whereof many have remained until our time that for gaining of ground, they have been taken down, and in place of some of them being low, (as but two Stories above the ground) many Houses of four or five Stories high are placed.

From this Stone House down to the *Stocks*, are divers large Houses, especially for heighr, for Merchants and Artificers.

On the South side of this High-street, is the Parish Church of Saint *Peter upon Cornhill*, which seemeth to be of an ancient building, but not so ancient as fame reporteth; for it hath been lately repaired, if not all new builded, except the Steeple which is ancient.

The Roof of this Church and Glazing, was finished in the Reign of King *Edward* the fourth, as appeareth by Armes of Noble men, and Aldermen of *London* then living. There remaineth in this Church a Table, wherein it is written I know not by what Authority, but of no late hand, that King *Lucius* founded the same Church, to be an *Archbishops See*, Metropolitan:, and chief Church of his Kingdom, and that it so continued the space of four hundred years, unto the coming of *Augustine* the Monk.

Now, because many may be curious to be further acquainted therewith, I have here inserted the same *Verbatim*, as it is there recorded in the Table.

BE it known unto all men, that the year of our Lord God 179, *Lucius* the first Christian King of this Land, then called *Britaine*, founded the first Church in *London*, that is to say, the Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*; and he founded there an *Archbishops See*, and made that Church the Metropolitan and chief Church of this Kingdom, and so endured the space of four hundred years, unto the coming of *St. Austin*, the Apostle of the English, the which was sent into this Land by *St. Gregory* the Doctor of the Church, in the time of King *Ethilbert*; And then was the *Archbishops See*, and *Pall*, removed from the foresaid Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*, unto *Doreburniam* that now is called *Canterbury*, and there remaineth to this day. And *Millet* the Monk, which came into the Land with *St. Austin*, was made this first Bishop of *London*, and his See was made in *Pauls* Church. And this King *Lucius* was the first Founder of *St. Peters* Church upon *Cornhill*; and he reigned in this Land after *Brute*, a thousand two hundred forty five years, and the year of our Lord God, a hundred twenty four, *Lucius* was Crowned King; and the years of his Reign were seventy seven years, and he was (after some Chronicle) buried at *London*; and (after some Chronicle) he was buried at *Glocester*, in that place where the Order of *St. Francis* standeth now.

Joceline of *Furneis* writeth, that *Thean* or *Theon*, the first Archbishop of *London* in the Reign of *Lucius* builded the said Church, by the aid of *Ciran* chief Butler to King *Lucius*: and also that *Elvanus* the second Archbishop builded a Library to the same adjoining, and converted many of the *Drnydes* learned men in the Pagan Law, to Christianity.

William Harrison, discoursing hereon more at large, hath these very words,

There is a Controversy (saith he) moved among our Historiographers, whether the Church that *Lucius* built at *London*, stood at *Westminster*, or in *Cornhill*;

For

For, there is some cause, why the Metropolitane Church should be thought to stand where St. *Peters* now doth, by the space of four hundred and od years, before it was removed to *Canterbury* by *Austin* the Monk, if a man would lean to one side without any conference of the asseverations of the other; But herein there may lurk some scruple; for, besides that St. *Peters* Church stood in the East end of the City, and that of *Apollo* in the West; the word *Cornhill*, a denomination given of late (to speak of) to one street, may easily be mistaken for *Thorney*.

For as the word *Thorney*, proceedeth from the *Saxons*, who called the West end of the City by that name where *Westminster* now standeth, because of the wildernette and bushnette of the soile, so we do not read of any street in *London*, called *Cornhill*, before the Conquest of the *Normans*: wherefore, I hold with them, which make *Westminster* to be the place, where *Lucius* builded his Church, upon the ruines of that Fane, 264 years (as *Malsbury* saith) before the coming of the *Saxons*, and four hundred and eleven before the arrivall of *Augustine*.

Read also his Appendix in Lib. fourth *Pontif.* where he noteth the time of the *Saxons*, in the 444 of Grace, and of *Augustine* in 596 of Christ, which is a manifest account, though some Copies have 499 for the one, but not without manifest corruption and error.

And now to return where we left; True it is, that a Library there was, pertaining to this Parish Church, of old time builded of Stone, and of late repaired with Brick, by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby* Alderman, as his Arms on the South end do witness.

This Library hath been (of late time) to wit within this seventy years, well furnished of Books, *John Leyland* viewed and commended them: but now those Books are gone, and this place is occupied by a School-master, and his Usher, for a number of Scholers learning their Grammer Rules, &c. Notwithstanding before that time, a Grammar School had been kept in this Parish, as appeareth in the year a thousand four hundred twenty five.

We read, that *John Whitby* was Rector, and *John Steward* School-master there; and in the five and twentieth of *Henry* the sixth, it was Enacted by Parliament, that four Grammer Schools in *London*, should be maintained, viz. In the Parishes of *Albhallows* in *Thames* street, *Saint Andrew* in *Oldbarn*, *Saint Peters* upon *Cornhill*, and *Saint Thomas* of *Acre*.

Then have ye the Parish Church of St. *Michael* the Archangel: for the antiquity thereof, we find that *Alnothus* the Priest, gave it to the Abbot and Convent of *Covesham*; *Raynold* the Abbot and the Convent there, did grant the same to *Sparling* the Priest, in all measures, as he and his Predecessors before had held it: to the which *Sparling* also, they granted all their Lands which they there had, except certain Lands which *Orgar le proud* held of them, and paid two Shillings yearly; For the which grant, the said *Sparling* should yearly pay one mark of Rent to the said Abbot of *Covesham*, and find him his lodging, Salt, Water, and Fire, when he came to *London*; This was granted, a thousand one hundred thirty three, about the thirty four of *Henry* the first.

The fair new Steeple or Bell-Tower of this Church, was begun to be builded in the year 1421, which being finished, and a fair ring of five Bells therein placed, a sixth Bell was added, and given by *John VVhitwell*, *Isabel* his Wife, and *William Rus*, or *Roms* Alderman, and Goldsmith, about the year 1430, which Bell named *Rus*, (nightly at eight of the clock, and otherwise for Knells, and in Peals, rung by one man by the space of 160 years) of late over-haled by four or five at once, hath been thrice broken, and new cast, within the space of ten years, to the charges of that Parish more than 100 marks.

And here note of this Steeple: Upon St. *James* night, certain men in the loft next under the Bells, ringing of a peal, a tempest of Lightning and Thunder did arise;

arise, and an ugly-shapen sight appeared to them, coming in at the South Window, and lighted on the North, for fear whereof, they all fell down, and lay as dead for the time, letting the Bells ring and cease of their own accord; When the Ringers came to themselves, they found certain stones on the North Window to be raised, and scratched, as if they had been so much Butter printed with a Lions claw. The same stones were fattened there again, and so remain till this day; they may be seen to this day, together with the holes where the claws had entred, three or four inches deep.

At the same time, certain main Timber posts at *Queen-Hith*, were scratched and cleft from the top to the bottome; and the *Pulpit-crosse* in *Pauls Church-yard*, was likewise scratcht, cleft, and overturned; One of the Ringers lived in *Queen Elizabeths* time, who would verifie the same to be true to his knowledge.

Robert Fabian Alderman, and Chronicler of *England*, lieth buried in this Church, with divers others persons of note.

This *Parish Church* hath on the South side thereof a handsome Cloyster, and a fair Church-yard, with a *Pulpit-crosse*, not much unlike to that in *Pauls Church-yard*; *Sir John Rudstone* Mayor, caused the same *Pulpit-crosse* in his life time to be builded, the Church-yard to be enlarged, by ground purchased of the next *Parish*; and also handsome Houses to be raised, for lodging of *Quiremen*, such as at that time were assistants to *Divine Service*, then daily sung by note in that Church.

Then have ye *Burchever Lane*, so called of *Burchever* the first builder, and owner thereof, now corruptly called *Birchin Lane*; the North half whereof, is the said *Cornhill Ward*, the other half is of *Langborn Ward*.

This Lane and the High-street neer adjoining, hath been of old inhabited (for the most part) with wealthy *Drapers*, in whose room now *Mercers* and *Silkmen* are come; from *Burchever Lane*, on that side the street down to the *Stocks*, in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth, had ye (for the most part) dwelling there, *Frippers* or Upholders, that sold Apparel and old household stuff,

The *Popes-head Taverne*, with other Houses adjoining, strongly builded of Stone, hath of old time been all in one, appertaining to some great Estate, or rather to the King of this Realm, as may be supposed, both by largeness thereof, and by the Armes, to wit, three *Leopards passant guardant*, which was the whole Arms of *England*, before the Reign of *Edward* the Third, that quartered them with the Armes of *France*, the three *Flower de Luce*,

Of the Eighth Ward, or Aldermanry of the
City of LONDON, called
Langborn Ward.

VV E are now by discourse, and degrees of observation, come to *Langborn* Ward, so called of a long *Bourne* of sweet water, which (of old time) breaking out into *Fenny* Church-street, ran down the same street, and *Lombard* street to the West end of *St. Mary Woolnoth* Church, where turning South, and breaking into small shoares, rills, or streams, it gave the name of *Shave-borne* Lane, or *South-borne* Lane, (as we read) because it ran South to the River of *Thames*; This Ward beginneth at the West end of *Ealdgate* Ward in *Fen*-Church street, by the *Ironmongers Hall*, which is on the North side of that street, at a place called *Culver Alley*, where sometime was a Lane, through which men went into *Lime-street*, but that being long since stopped up, for suspicion of Theeves that lurked there by night, as is shewed in *Lime-street* Ward; there is now in this said Alley a *Tennis-Court*, &c.

Fen-Church-street, took that name of *Fenny* or *Moorish* ground, so made by means of this *Bourne*, which passed through it; And therefore (until this day) in the Guild-Hall of this City, that Ward is called by the name of *Langbourne*, and *Fenny about*, and not otherwise; yet others be of opinion, that it took that name of *Fannum*, that is, Hay sold there, as *Grass-street* took the name of *Grasse* or Herbs there sold.

In the midst of this street standeth a small Parish Church called, *S. Gabriel Fen-Church*, corruptly *Fan-Church*.

Helming Legget Esquire, by Licence of *Edward* the third, in the fourty ninth of his Reign, gave one Tenement, with a curtelarge thereto belonging, and a Garden with an entrey thereto leading, unto *Sir John Hariot*, Parson of *Fen*-Church, and to his Successors for ever, the House to be a Parsonage House, the Garden to be a Church-yard or burying place for the Parish.

Then have ye *Lombard* street, so called of the *Longobards*, and other Merchants strangers of divers Nations, assembling there twice every day: of what original, or continuance it hath been, ther's no Record, more than that *Edward* the second, in the twelfth of his Reign, confirmed a Messuage sometime belonging to *Robert Turk* abutting on *Lombard* street toward the South, and toward *Cornhill* on the North, for the Marchants of *Florence*, which proveth that street to have had the name of *Lombard* street before the Reign of *Edward* the second; The meeting of which Merchants, and others there, continued until the 22th of *December* in the year 1368, on the which day, the said Merchants began to make their Meetings at the Burse, a place then new builded for that purpose, in the Ward of *Cornhill*; and was since by her Majesty, *Queen Elizabeth*, named the *Royal Exchange*.

On the North side of this Ward, is *Lime* street, one half whereof (on both sides) is of this *Langbourne* Ward, and therein on the West side, is the *Pewterers* Hall, which Company were admitted to be a Brotherhood in the thirteenth of *Edward* the fourth,

At the South West corner of *Limestreet*, standeth a fair Parish Church of *St. Dionys*, called *Back-Church*, new builded in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth. *Job^{us} Bugge* Esquire, was a great Benefactor to that work, as appeareth by his Arms three water-Budgets, and his Crest a Morions head, graven in the Stone-work of the Quire, at the upper end on the North side, where he was buried.

Also *John Darby*, Alderman, added thereunto, a fair Ile or Chappel on the South side, and was there buried, about the year 1466. He gave (besides sundry Ornaments) his dwelling House, and others unto the said Church; The Lady *Wich*, Sir *Edward Osborn*, Sir *James Harvey*, with divers other persons, and Benefactors to that Church, lie interred there.

Then by the four Corners (so called of *Fen-Church-street* in the East, *Bridge-street* on the South, *Grasse-street* on the North, and *Lumbard-street* on the West) in *Lumbard-street* is one fair Parish Church, called *Alballowes Grasse-Church* in *Lumbard-street*; for so 'tis read in Evidences of Record; for that the *Grasse-Market*, went down that way, when that street was farre broader then now it is, being straightned by incroachments now.

This Church was new builded: *John Warner*, Armorer, and then Grocer, Sheriff 1494. builded the South Ile, his Sonne *Robert Warner*, Esquire, finished it, in the year 1516. The *Pewterers* were benefactors towards the North Ile, &c. The Steeple, or Bel-Tower thereof, was finished in the year 1554. about the 36. of *Henry* the 8th. The fair Stone-Porch of this Church, was brought from the late dissolved *Priory of St. John of Jerusalem*, by *Smithfield*, so was the frame of their Bells; but the Bells being bought, were never brought thither, by reason that one old *Warner*, Draper of that Parish deceasing, his Sonne *Mark Warner*, would not perform what his Father had begun and appointed, so that fair Steeple hath but one Bell, as Fryers were wont to use, &c.

Next is a common Ostery for Travellers, called the *George*, of such a signe. This is said to have pertained to the Earl *Ferrers*, and was his London Lodging in *Lumbardstreet*. And that in the year 1175. a Brother of the said Earl, being there privily slain in the night, was there thrown down into the dirty street.

Next is the Parish Church of *St. Edmond*, the King and Martyr, in *Lumbard-street*, by the South corner of *Birchover Lane*.

This Church is also called *St. Edmond Grasse-Church*, because the said *Grasse-Market* came down so low; Sir *John Milburn*, and Sir *William Chester*, both Lord Maiors, with others, have Monuments in this Church.

From this Church down *Lumbard-street*, by *Birchovers Lane*, (the one half of which Lane is of this Ward) and so down, be divers fair Houses; namely, one with a fair fore-front towards the street, builded by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith, since Maior of London. And then one other, sometime belonging to *William de la pole*, Earl of *Suffolk* in the 24. of *Richard* the second, and was his Marchants House, and so down towards the *Stocks Market*, lacking but some three houses thereof.

The South side of this Ward beginneth in the East, at the Chain to be drawn thwart *Mars-Lane*, up into *Fenchurch-street*, and so West, by the North end of *Mincheon-Lane*, to *St. Margarets Pattens-street*, or *Rood Lane*, and down that street to the mid-way, towards *St. Margarets Church*, then by *Philpots-Lane*, (so called of Sir *John Philpots* that dwelled there, and was owner thereof) and down that Lane, some six or eight houses, on each side, is all of this Ward.

Then by *Grasse-Church* corner, into *Lumbard-street*, to *St. Clements Lane*, and down the same to *St. Clements Church*, then down *St. Nicholas Lane*, and down the same to *St. Nicholas Church*, and the same Church is of this Ward.

Then to *Abchurch Lane*, and down some small portion thereof; then down *Skerborn-Lane*, a part thereof, and a part of *Bearbinder-Lane*, be of this Ward, and then down *Lombard-street*, to the sign of the Angel, almost to the corner over against the *Stocks Market*.

On the South side of this Ward, somewhat within *Mart-lane*, have ye the Parish Church of *Albhalloes*, commonly called *Stane Church*, (as may be supposed) for a difference from other Churches of that name in this City, which (of old time) were builded of Timber, and since were builded of stone. *Sir John Test*, Knight of the holy Sepulcher, hath here a Monument with others.

Then is the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas Acon*, or *Hacon* (for so it is read in the Records) in *Lombard-street*. *Sir John Bridges* Draper, Mayor 1520. newly repaired this Church, and imbarrelled it, and was there buried.

Then is there (in the high street) a comely Parish Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth*, of the *Nativity*; the reason of which name, the Annals make no mention; This Church is lately new builded, *Sir Hugh Price* Goldsmith, Mayor in the first year of *Henry the 7th*, Keeper of the Kings Exchange at *London*, and one of the Governours of the Kings Mint in the Tower of *London*, under *William Lord Hastings*, the fifth of *Edward the fourth* deceased, 1496. He builded in this Church a Chappel, called the *Charnel*; as also part of the Body of the Church, and of the Steeple, and gave money toward the finishing thereof, besides the stone that he had prepared; he was buried in the Body of the Church, and *Guy Bryes* or *Boys*, was also buried there, with some other of note.

Simon Eyre, 1459. He gave the Tavern, called the *Cardinal's Hat* in *Lombard-street*, with a Tenement annexed on the East part of the Tavern, and a Mansion behind the East Tenement; together, with an Alley from *Lombard-street* to *Corn-hill*, with the appurtenances; all which were by him new builded, toward a Brother-hood of our Lady in *St. Mary Wolnoth's Church*: Among others. *Sir Martin Bowes* hath a Monument there, who Anno 1569. gave certain Lands for discharging *Langborn Ward*, of all fifteen granted by Parliament.

Of the Ninth Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Billingsgate Ward.

WE will now go South-East, and take a Survey of *Billingsgate-Ward*, which beginneth at the West end of *Tower-street* Ward in *Thames-street*, about *Smarts Key*, and runneth down along that street, on the South side, to *St. Magnus Church*, at the Bridge foot, and on the North side of the said *Thames-street*, from over against *Smarts Key*, till over against the North-West Corner of *St. Magnus Church* aforesaid.

On this North side of *Thames-street*, is *St. Mary Hill Lane*, up to *St. Marys Church*, and then part of *St. Marys Patiens street*, at the end of *St. Mary Hills Lane*; next out of *Thames-street*, is *Lucas Lane*; and then *Rutolph Lane*; and at the North end thereof *Philpot Lane*, Then is there *Rother Lane*, of old time so called; and thwart the same Lane is little *East-Cheape*, And these be the bounds of *Billingsgate Ward*.

Touching

Touthing the principal Ornaments within this Ward, on the South side of *Thamesstreet*, beginning at the East end thereof, there is first the said *Smarrs Key*, so called, of one *Smarr*, sometime owner thereof.

The next is *Billingsgate*, whereof the whole Ward taketh name, the which (leaving out of the *Roman's* faining it to be builded by King *Belinus*, a *Britain*, long before the Incarnation of Christ) is at this present, a large Water-gate, Port, or Harbor for Ships and Boats, commonly arriving there, with Fish, both fresh and salt, Shell-fishes, Salt, Oranges, Onions, and other Fruits and Roots, Wheat, Rie, and Grain of divers sorts, for service of the City, and the parts of this Realm adjoining. This Gate is now more frequented, then of old times, when the *Queens Hith* was used, as being appointed by the Kings of this Realm, to be the special or only Port, for taking up of all such kind of Marchandizes, brought to this City by strangers and Forraigners, because the Draw-Bridge of Timber at *London Bridge*, was then to be raised, and drawn up for passage of Ships, with tops to the said *Queen Hith*.

Touthing the ancient Customs of *Billingsgate*, in the Reign of *Edward the third*; every great Ship landing there, paid for standage, two pence, every little Ship with orelocks, a peny: the lesser Boar, called a *Battle*, a half-peny; of two quarters of Corn measured, the King was to have one farthing; of a Combe of Corn, a peny, of every weight going out of the City, a half peny, of two quarters of Sea-Coals measured, a farthing; and of every Tun of Ale, going out of *England*, beyond the Seas, by Marchants strangers, four pence; of every thousand Herrings, a farthing, except the Franchises, &c.

Next to this is, *Summers Key*, which likewise took that name, of one *Summer*, dwelling there, as did *Lyon Key*, of one *Lyon*, owner thereof, and since of the Signe of the *Lyon*.

Then is there a fair Wharf or Key, called *Buttolphs-gate*, by that name so called, in the time of *William the Conqueror*, and before him, of *Edward the Confessor*.

Next is the Parish of *St. Buttolph*, a comely Church, and hath had many fair Monuments therein, now much defaced and gone; Among others, there is *William Ratmuel* and his Sonne, who gave a Stone-House to be a Vestry to that Church; with Lands and Tenements to discharge *Billingsgate*, *Dowgate*, and *Algate*, of fifteens granted to the King, and other Tolls: this was about the year 1426.

This Parish of *St. Buttolph*, is no great thing, notwithstanding, divers strangers are there harboured, as may appear by a presentment, not many years since made, of strangers Inhabitants in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, in these words.

In *Billingsgate Ward*, were one and fifty Households of strangers, whereof thirty of these Housholders, inhabited in the Parish of *St. Buttolph*, in the chief and principal Houses, where they give twenty pounds a year, for an house letten, used to be let before for four marks: the nearer they dwell to the Water side, the more they give for Houses; and within 30. years before, there was not in the whole Ward above three *Netherlanders*; at which time, there was within the said Parish, levied for the help of the poor, seven and twenty pounds by the year; but since they came so plentifully thither, there cannot be gathered above eleven pounds; the strangers being exempted, to contribute to such charges as other Citizens do, in regard they much advance the Trade of the City.

On the North side is *Bosse Alley*, so called of a *Bosse* of Spring-water, continually running, which standeth by *Billingsgate*, against this Alley; and was sometimes made by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

Then

Then is *St. Mary Hill Lane* which runneth up North from Billingsgate, to the end of *St. Margaret Pattens*, commonly called *Rood-lane*; and the greatest half of that Lane, is also of Billingsgate Ward. In this *St. Mary Hill Lane*, is the fair Parish Church of *St. Mary on the Hill*, called so, because of the ascent from Billingsgate.

In the year 1497. in the Moneth of *April*, as labourers digged for the foundation of a Wall, within the Church of *St. Mary Hill*, near unto *Billingsgate*, they found a Coffin of rotten Timber, and therein the Corps of a Woman, whole of skin, and of bones undiscovered, with the joynts of her Arms, pleyable, without breaking of the skin; upon whole Sepulcher this was engraven.

Here lie the Bodies of *Richard Hackney, Fishmonger, and Alice his Wife*; The which *Richard*, was Sheriff, in the fiftenth of *Edward the second*.

Her Body was kept above ground three or four dayes, without noyance; but then it waxed unflavory, and was again buried.

This Lane on both sides, is furnished with fair Houses for Marchants, and hath at the North end thereof, one other Lane, called *St. Margaret Pattens*, because of old time, *Pattens* were usually there made and sold; but of latter time, this is called *Rood Lane*, of a Rood there placed, in the Church-yard of *St. Margaret*, whilst the old Church was taken down, and again new builded; during which time, the oblations made to this Rood, were employed towards building of the Church; But in the year 1538. about the 23. of *May* in the morning, the said Rood was found to have been in the night preceding (by people unknown) broken all to pieces; together, with the Tabernacle, wherein it had bin placed.

Then have ye another Lane, called *Rother Lane*, or *Red Rose Lane*, of such a signe there, now commonly called *Pudding Lane*, because the Butchers of *East-Cheape*, have their Scalding-house for Hoggs there, & their Puddings, with other filth of Beasts, are voided down that way to their Dung-boats on the *Thames*: In this Church you have the Sepulchers of sundry worthy men, among other of *Mr. Vandepute*, a very worthy Marchant, whose Son *Mr. Giles Vandepute*, was lately buried also there.

Then on the West side of *St. Mary Hill Church*, is a Lane called *Rope-lane* of old, and after *Lucas-lane*, but now *Love lane*; Then have you the Parish of *St. Andrew Hubbard* in *East-Cheape*; Then is there *Buttolph-lane*, and afterwards the Church of *St. George Buttolph-lane*, which though small, hath divers Monuments,

*Of the Tenth Ward, or Aldermanry of
the City of London, called Bridge-Ward
within.*



WE will direct our pace downward now, and take a Survey of *Bridge Ward within*, so called of *London Bridge*, which Bridge is a principal part of that Ward, and beginning at the Stulps on the South end by *Southwark*, runneth along the Bridge, and North up *Bridge-street*, commonly called (of the Fish Market) *New Fish-street*, from *Fish-street Hill* up *Grasse-street*, to the North corner of *Grasse-Church*. All the Bridge is replenished on both the sides, with large, fair, and beautiful buildings, Inhabitants for the most part Rich Marchants, and other wealthy Cittizens, Mercers, and Haberdashers.

In *New Fish-street*, be Fishmongers and fair Taverns; on *Fish-street Hill*, and *Grasse-street*, men of divers Trades, Grocers, and Haberdashers.

In *Grasse-street*, have ye one fair Conduit of sweet water, castellated with crest and vent, made by the appointment of *Thomas Hill* Mayor, 1484. who gave by his Testament a hundred Marks towards the conveyance of water to this place; It was begun by his Executors in the year 1491, and finished of his goods, whatsoever it cost.

On the East side of this Bridge Ward, have ye the fair Parish Church of *Saint Magnus*, in the which Church have been buried many men of good repute, whose Monuments are now for the most part defaced. Among others *Sir Richard Morgan* chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and *Morris Griffiths*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, both born in *Wales* about the year 1556.

Then is the Parish Church of *St. Margarets Fish-street Hill*; a proper Church, but Monument it hath none of any note.

Up higher on this Hill, is the Parish Church of *St. Leonard Milk-Church*, so termed of one *William Melker*, an especial builder thereof, but commonly called *Saint Leonards East-cheap*, because it standeth at *East-cheap* corner.

This Church, and from thence into little *East-cheap*, to the East end of the said Church, is of the Bridge Ward.

Then higher in *Grasse-street*, is the Parish Church of *St. Bennet* called *Grasse Church*, of the Herbe Market there kept; this Church also is of the Bridge Ward, and the farthest Northrend thereof.

The Customes of *Grasse-Church Market*, in the Reign of *Edward* the third, as appears in a Book of Customes, were these: every forreign Cart laden with Corn, or Malt, coming thither to be sold, was to pay one half penny; every Forreign Cart bringing Cheese, two pence; every Cart of Corn and Cheese together, (if the Cheese be more worth than the Corn) two pence; and if the Corn be more worth than the Cheese, it was to pay a half-penny; of two Horses laden with Corn or Malt, the Bayliff had one farthing; The Carrs of the Franchife of the *Temple*, and of *Saint Mary Le Grand*, paid a farthing; the Cart of the *Hospitall of St. Iohn of Jerusalem*, paid nothing of their proper goods, and if the Corn were brought by Merchants to sell again, the load paid a half penny, &c.

On the West side of this Ward, at the North end of *London Bridge*, is a part of *Thames street*, which is also of this Ward, to wit, so much as of old time was called *Stock-Fishmonger Row*, of the *Stock-Fish-mongers* dwelling there; down West to a Water-gate, of old time called *Ebgate*, since *Ebgate Lane*, and now

now the *Old Swan*, which is a common Itair on the *Thames*, but the passage is very narrow, by means of encroachments.

On the South side of *Thames* Street, about the Mid-way betwixt the Bridge foot and *Ebgate Lane*, standeth the *Fishmongers Hall*, and divers other fair Houses for Merchants.

These *Fishmongers* were sometimes of two several Companies, to wit, *Stock-Fishmongers* and *Salt-Fishmongers*. Of whose antiquity we read that by the name of *Fishmongers* of *London*, they were for fore-stalling, &c. contrary to the Laws and constitutions of the City, fined to the King at 500 Marks, the eighteenth of King *Edward* the first; Moreover, that the said *Fishmongers* hearing of the great victory obtained by the same King against the *Scots*, in the six & twentieth of his Reign, made a Triumphant and tolemon Shew through the City, with divers Pageants, and more than a thousand Horsemens, &c.

These two Companies of *Stock-Fishmongers* and *Salt-Fishmongers*, of old time had their severall Halls, to wit, in *Thames* Street twain, in New Fish-street twain, in Old Fish-street twain, in each place one for either Company, in all six severall Halls; the Company was so great, that it lies upon Records, that these *Fishmongers* have been jolly Citizens, and six Mayors have been of their Company in the space of four and twenty years, to wit, *Walter Turk* 1350, *John Leskin* 1359, *John Wryth*, 1361, *John Pechie* 1362, *Simon Morden* 1369, and *William Wallworth* 1374.

It followed, that in the year 1387, through the Counsell of *John Northampton* Draper, then being Mayor, *William Essex*, *John More* Mercer, and *Richard Northbury*, the said *Fishmongers* were greatly troubled, hindred of their Liberties, and almost destroyed by combinations made against them, so that in a Parliament at *London*, the controversie depending between the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and the *Fishmongers*, *Nic. Exton* Speaker for the *Fishmongers*, prayeth the King to receive him and his Company into his protection for fear of corporal hurt, whereupon it was commanded, either part to keep the peace, upon pain of losing all they had; Hereupon, a *Fishmonger* starting up, replied, that the complaint brought against them by the movers, &c. was but matter of malice, for that the *Fishmongers*, in the Reign of *Edward* the 3d. being chief Officers of the City, had for their misdemeanors then done, committed the chief exhibitors of those Petitions to prison. In this Parliament the *Fishmongers* (by the Kings Charter Patents) were restored to their Liberties; Notwithstanding, in the year next following 1383, *John Cavendish* *Fishmonger*, craveth the peace against the Chancellour of *England*, which was granted, and he put in Sureties, the Earls of *Stafford* and *Salisbury*, and challengeth the Chancellour for taking a bribe of ten pounds, for favour of *Cavendish* Case, which the Chancellour by Oath upon the Sacrament avoideth. In further triall, it was found, that the Chancellours man (without his Masters privity) had taken it; whereupon *Cavendish* was Judged to prison, and to pay the Chancellour 1000 Marks for slandering him.

After this, many of the Nobles assembled at *Reading*, to suppress the seditious Sheirs of the said *John Northampton*, or *Combarton*, late Mayor, that had attempted great and hainous enterprises, of the which he was convicted; and when he stood mute nor would utter one word; it was Decreed, that he should be committed to perpetual prison, his goods confiscate to the Kings use, and that he should not come within a hundred miles of *London*, during his life; He was therefore sent to the Castle of *Fintegall* in the Confinnes of *Cornwall*; and in the mean space the Kings Servants spoiled his goods: *John Moore*, *Richard Northbury*, and others were likewise there Convict, and condemned to perpetual prison, and their goods confiscate, for certain Congregations by them made against the *Fishmongers* in the City of *London*, as is aforesaid; but

but they obtained and had the Kings pardon in the fourteenth of his Reign, as appeareth upon Record and thus were all these troubles appeased.

Those *Stock-Fishmongers* and *Salt-Fishmongers* were united in the year 1536, the eight and twentieth of *Henry* the eighth, their Hall to be but one, in the House given unto them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope*, and of *Amphull*, in the Parish of Saint *Michael* in *Crooked Lane*, in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth.

Thus much was thought remarkable to be spoken of the *Fishmongers*, men ignorant of their Antiquities, and not able to shew a reason why, or when they were in amity with the *Goldsmiths*, do give part of their Arms, &c. Neither to say ought of Sir *William Walworth* (the Glory of their Company) more than that he slew *Jack Straw*, which some do question: for the said *Straw* was after the overthrow of the Rebels, taken, and by judgement of the Mayor beheaded, whose confession at the Gallows is extant in Mr. *Stows Annales*, where also is set down the most valiant and praiseworthy act of Sir *William Walworth*, against the principal Rebel *Wat Tyler*.

On that South side of *Thames* street, have ye *Drink-water Wharf*, and *Fish Wharf*, in the Parish of Saint *Magnus*.

On the North side of *Thames* street is Saint *Martins* Lane, a part of which Lane is also of this Ward, to wit, on the one side to a Well of water, and on the other side as far up as against the said Well. Then is St. *Michaels* Lane part whereof is also of this Ward, up to a Well there &c.

Then at the upper end of *New Fish-street*, is a Lane turning towards St. *Michaels* Lane, and is called *Crooked Lane*, of the crooked windings thereof; Above this Lanes end, upon *Fish-street* Hill, is one great House for the most part builded with stone, which pertained sometime to *Edward* the black Prince, for ne to *Edward* the third, who was in his life time lodged there; and it was called the Prince of *Wales* his Court, which was afterward for a long time a common Holtry, having the sign of the *Black Bell*.

Of the Eleventh Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Candle-wick Ward.

WE will now see what light Antiquity can give us of *Candle-wick* street, or *Candle-wright* street Ward. It beginneth at the East end of great *East-cheap*, it passeth West through *East-cheap* to *Candle-wright* street, and thorough the same down to the North end of *Suffolk* Lane: on the South side, and down that Lane by the West end of St. *Lawrence* Church-yard, which is the farthest West part of that Ward; the street of Great *East-cheap*, is so called of the Market there kept, in the East part of the City, as *West-cheap* is a Market so called, being in the West.

This *East-Cheap* is now a *Flesh-market* of Butchers, there dwelling on both sides of the street: it had sometime also *Cooks* mixed amongst the Butchers, and such other as sold *Viſtuals* ready dressed of all sorts; For of old time, when friends did meet, and were disposed to be merry, they never went to dine and Sup in Taverns, but to the *Cooks*, where they called for meat what them liked,

which they alwayes found ready dressed, and at a reasonable rate; for *Vintners* then sold only Wine.

In the year 1410, the eleventh of *Henry* the fourth, upon the Even of Saint *John Baptist*, the Kings Sonnes, *Thomas* and *John*, being in *East-Cheape* at Supper, (or rather at break-fast; for it was after the Watch was broken up, betwixt two and three a Clock after mid-night) a great debate happened between their men, and other of the Court, which lasted one houre, till the Maior and Sheriffs, with other Citizens appeased the same; For the which, afterwards, the said Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, were called to answer before the King, his Sons, and divers Lords, being highly moved against the City; At which time, *William Gascoigne*, chief Justice, required the Maior and Aldermen, for the Citizens to put them in the Kings Grace; whereunto they answered, that they had not offended, but (according to the Law) had done their best, in stinting debate, and maintaining of the peace; upon which answer, the King remitted all his Ire, and dismissed them.

And to prove this *East-Cheape* to be a place replenished with Cooks, it may appear by a Song, called *London lick-penny*, made by *Lidgate*, a Monk of *Bury*, in the Reign of *Henry* the fifth, in the person of a Country-man, comming to *London*, and travelling thorough the same. In *West-Cheape* (saith the Song) he was called on to buy fine Lawn, Paris Thred, Cotton Umbles, and other linnen Clothes, and such like, (he speaketh of no silk.) In *Corn-hill*, to buy old Apparel, and Household-stuffe, where he was forced to buy his own Hood, which he had lost in *Westminster-hall*. In *Candlewright-street*, Drapers profered him Cheap Cloth. In *East-Cheape*, the Cooks cryed hot Ribs of Beef roasted, Pies well baked, and other Viſtuals. There was clattering of Pewter-Pots, Harp, Pipe and Sawtry; yea by cock, nay by cock, for greater Oaths were spared, some sang of *Jenkin*, and *Julian*, &c. All which Melody liked well the Passenger, but he wanted money to abide by it; and therefore gat him into *Gravesend-Barge*, and home into *Kent*.

Candlewright (so called in old Records, of the *Guild-hall* of *St. Mary Overies*, and other) or *Candlewick-street*, took that name (as may be supposed) either of Chaundlers, or Makers of Candles, both of Wax and Tallow, for *Candlewright* is a Maker of Candles, and of Wick, which is the Cotton, or yarn thereof, or otherwise which is the place where they used to work them, as scalding wick by the Stocks-Market, was called of the Poulterers dressing and scalding their Poultry there. And in divers Countries, Dairy-houses, or Cottages, wherein they make Butter and Cheese, are usually called *Wickes*. There dwelled also of old time, divers Weavers of Woollen Clothes, brought in by *Edward* the 3d; for I read that in the four and twentieth of his Reign, the Weavers, brought out of *Flanders*, were appointed their meetings to be in the Church-yard of *St. Lawrence Poulney*; and the Weavers of *Brabant*, in the Church-yard of *St. Mary Sommerſet*: There were then in this City, Weavers of divers sorts, to wit, of Drapery or Tapery, and Nappery: these Weavers of *Candlewick-street*, being in short time worn out, their place is now possessed by rich *Drapers*, Sellers of Woollen Cloth, &c.

On the North side of this Ward, at the West end of *East-Cheape*, have ye *St. Clements Lane*; a part whereof, (on both sides) is of *Candlewick-street Ward*, to wit, somewhat North, beyond the Parish Church of *St. Clements* in *East-cheape*. Though this Church be small, yet there are some comely Monuments in it, among others of *William Charney*, and *William Overy*, who founded a Chantry there.

Next is *St. Nicholas Lane*, for the most part on both sides, of this Ward, almost to *St. Nicholas Church*:

Then is *Abchurch Lane*, which is on both sides, almost wholly of this Ward: the Parish Church there (called of *St. Mary Abchurch*, *Apechurch*, or *Ilpechurch*, as I have read it) standeth somewhat near unto the South end thereof, on a rising ground. It is a fair Church; *Simon de Winchcombe*, founded a Chauntry there, the 19th of *Richard the 2d*, *John Littleton* founded another, and *Thomas Hondon* another.

Here are likewise some remarkable Monuments, particularly of *Sir James*, and *Sir John Branch*, both Lord Mayors of *London*, about the year 1570.

On the South side of this Ward, beginning again at the East, is *St. Michaels lane*; which lane is almost wholly of this Ward, on both sides down towards *Thames street*, to a Well or Pump there; on the East side of this Lane is *Crooked Lane* afore said, by *St. Michaels Church*, towards *New Fishstreet*. One of the most ancient Houses in this Lane, is called the *London Porch*, and belonged sometime to *Sir John Merston*, Knight, the first of *Edward the 4th*; It is now called the *Swan in Crooked Lane*, possessed of strangers, and retailing of *Rhenish Wine*. The Parish Church of this *St. Michaels*, was sometime but a small and homely thing, standing upon part of that ground, wherein now standeth the *Parsonage House*, and the ground thereabout was a filthy plot, by reason of the Butchers in *East-Cheape*, who made the same their Laying-stall.

W. de Burgo, gave two Messuages to that Church in *Candlewick street*, 1317. *John Loveken*, Stock-fishmonger, four times Maior, builded (in the same ground) this fair Church of *St. Michael*, and was there buried in the Quire, under a fair Tombe, with the Images of him and his Wife in *Alabaster*: the said Church hath bin since increased, with a new Quire, and side Chappels by *Sir W. Walworth*, Stock-fishmonger, Maior, sometime Servant to the said *John Loveken*; All the Tombe of *Loveken* was removed, and a flat stone of gray marble, garnished with Plates of Copper, laid on him, as it yet remaineth in the Body of the Church.

This *William Walworth* is reported by some, to have slain *Jack Straw*; but *Jack Straw* being afterward taken, was first adjudged by the said Mayor, and then executed by the losse of his head in *Smithfield*: True it is, that this *William Walworth*, being a man wise, learned, and of an incomparable Manhood, arrested *Wat Tyler*, a presumptuous Rebel, upon whom no man durst lay hand, whereby he delivered the King and Kingdom, from most wicked Tyranny of Traytors: the Mayor arrested him on the head with a sound blow; whereupon, *Wat Tyler* furiously stroke the Mayor with his Dagger, but hurt him not, by reason he was well armed. The Maior having received his stroke, drew his *Bastiliard*, and grievously wounded *Wat* in the Neck; and withall, gave him a great blow on the Head: in the which Conflict, an Esquire of the Kings Hou'e, called *John Cavendish*, drew his Sword, and wounded *Wat* twice or thrice, even to the death, and *Wat* spurring his Horse, cryed to the Commons to revenge him: the Horse bears him about eighty foot from the place, and there he fell down half dead, and by and by, they which attended on the King, environed him about, so as he was not seen of his Company; many of them thrust him in, in divers places of his Body, and drew him into the Hospirall of *St. Bartholomew*; from whence again the Maior caused him to be drawn into *Smithfield*, and there to be beheaded: In reward of his Service, (the people being dispersed) the King commanded the Maior to put a *Basenet* on his Head; and the Mayor requesting why he should so do, the King answered, he being much bound unto him, would make him *Knight*; The Mayor answered, that he was neither worthy, nor able to take such an Estate upon him; for he was but a *Marchant*, and had to live by his Marchandize only: Notwithstanding, the King made him to put on his *Basenet*, and then with a Sword in both his hands,

he strongly struck him on the Neck, as the manner was then, and the same day he made three other Citizens *Knights* (for his sake) to wit, *John Philpotts*, *Nicholas Brember*, and *Robert Lawnde*, Aldermen. The King gave to the Maior, a hundred pound Land by year, and to each of the other forty pound Land yearly, to them and their Heires for ever.

After this, in the same year, the said Sir *William Walworth*, founded in the said Parish Church of *St. Michael*, a Colledge, of a Master and nine Priests, or Chaplains, and deceased 1385. was there buried in the North Chappel by the Quire; but his Monument being (amongst other by bad people) defaced in the Reign of *Edward the sixth*; and again, since renewed by the Fishmongers, for lack of knowledge, whatsoever before had been written in this Epitaph, they followed a fabulous Book, and wrote *Jack Straw*, instead of *Wat Tyler*.

It hath also been, and is now grown to a common opinion, that in reward of this service done by the said *William Walworth*, against the Rebel, that King *Richard* added to the Arms of this City (which was Argent, a plane Crose Gules) a Sword, or Dagger, (for so they terms it) whereof *Mr. John Stow* makes a doubt; but to the contrary, he alledgeeth, that in the fourth year of *Richard the second*, in a full Assembly made in the upper Chamber of the Guild-hall, summoned by this *William Walworth*, then Mayor, as well of Aldermen, as of the Common Council, in every Ward, for certain affaires concerning the King, it was there by common content agreed and ordained, that the old Seal of the Office of the Majoralty of the City, being very small, old, unsap, and unsomely for the Honour of the City, should be broken, and one other new should be had, which the said Mayor commanded to be made artificially, and honourably for the exercise of the said Office thereafter, in place of the other. In which new Seal, besides the Images of *Peter* and *Paul*, which of old were rudely engraven, there should be under the feet of the said Images, a Shield of the Arms of the said City, perfectly graven with two *Lions* supporting the same, and two Serjeants of Arms; in the other part, one, and two Tabernacles; in which, above, should stand two Angels, between whom (above the said Images of *Peter* and *Paul*) should be set the *Glorious Virgin*. This being done, the old Seal of the Office was delivered to *Richard Orlham*, Chamberlain, who brake it; and in place thereof, was delivered the new Seal to the said Mayor, to use in his Office of Majoralty, as occasion should require.

This new Seal seemeth to be made before *William Walworth* was Knighted; for he is not there intituled Sir, as afterwards he was; and certain it is, that the same new Seal then made, is now in use, and none other in that Office of the Majoralty, which may suffice to answer the former supposition, without shewing of any evidence sealed with the old Seal, which was the *Crosse*, and *Sword* of *St. Paul*, and not the *Dagger* of *William Walworth*. In this Church are sundry ancient Monuments, of Mayors and Sheriffs of *London*.

West from this *St. Michaels Lane*, is *St. Martins Orgar Lane*, by *Candlewick street*, which lane is, on both sides down to a Well, replenished with fair and large Houses for Marchants; and it is of this Ward. One of which Houses was sometime called *Beauchamps Inn*, as pertaining unto them of that Family. *Thomas Arundel*, Arch Bishop of *Canterbury* commonly, for his time was lodged there.

The Parish Church of *St. Martin Orgar*, is a small thing. *William Crowmer*, Maior, builded a proper Chappel on the South side thereof, and was buried there in an ancient Tombe 1533. where are some others, of Maiors and Aldermen.

Then is there one other Lane, called *St. Lawrence*, of the Parish Church there. This Lane, down to the South side of the Church-yard, is of *Candlewick street* Ward.

The Parish Church of *St. Laurence*, was increased with a Chappel of *Jesus*, by *Thomas Cole*, for a Master and Chaplain; the which Chappel and Parish Church, was made a Colledge of *Jesus*, and of *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and seven Chaplains, by *John Poulney* Maior, and was confirmed by *Edward the third*, the twentieth of his Raig; of him was this Church called *St. Laurence Poulney* in *Candlewick street*; which Colledge was valued at seventy nine pounds, seventeen shillings eleven pence, and was surrendred in the Reig of *Edward the sixth*.

In this Church, *Robert* and *Henry Radcliffe*, Earls of *Stafford*, lie buried.

Of the Twelfth Ward, or Aldermanry
of the City of LONDON,
called Wallbrook Ward.

WE will now proceed, and make a Perambulation of *Wallbrook Ward*, which beginneth at the west end of *Candlewick street Ward*. It runneth down *Candlewick street*, west toward *Budge Rowe*; It hath on the North side thereof, *St. Swithens Lane*, so called of *St. Swithens*, a Parish Church by *London-stone*; This Lane is replenished (on both the sides) with fair builded Houses, and is wholly of *Wallbrook Ward*. The said Parish Church of *St. Swithens*, standeth at the South west corner of this Lane; Licence was procured, to new build and increase the said Church and Steeple, in the year 1410. Sir *John Hent* Draper, and Maior, was an especial Benefactor thereunto, as appeareth by his Arms in the Glasse windows, even in the tops of them, which is in a Field Argent, a Chief Azure, a Lyon passant Argent, a Cheneon Azure, three Escalops Argent; *Ralph Joceline*, Maior of *London*, among others, hath a Monument in this Church, having bin a benefactor to it.

On the South side of this high street, near unto the Channel, is pitched upright a great Stone, called *London stone*, fixed in the ground very deep, fastned with Barres of Iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if Carts do run against it, through negligence, the Wheels be broken, and the Stone it self unshaken. The cause why this Stone was there set, the time when, or other memory thereof is none, but that the same hath long continued there, is manifest, namely since (or rather before) the Conquest; for in the end of a fair written Gospel Book, given to *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Ethelstane*, King of the west Saxons, mention is made of Lands and Rents in *London*, belonging to the said Church, whereof one parcel is described to lie near unto *London Stone*. Of latter time we read, that in the year of Christ 1135. the first of King *Stephen*, a fire, which began in the house of one *Ailward*, near unto *London Stone*, consumed all East to *Ealdgate*, in which fire the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was burnt, and west to *St. Erkenwalds* Shrine in *Pauls Church*, and these be the Eldett Notes that I read thereof.

Some have said, this stone to be set there, as a Mark in the middle of the City within the Wall, but in truth it standeth far nearer to the River of *Thames*, than to the Wall of the City.

Some

Some others have said, the same to be set, for the tendering and making of payment by Debtors to their Creditors, at their appointed dayes and times, till of latter time, payments were more usually made at the *Font* in *Ponts Church*, and now most commonly at the *Royal Exchange*; Some again have imagined, the same to be set up by *John* or *Thomas London-stone* dwelling there against it; but more likely it is, that such men have taken name of the Stone, than the Stone of them: as did *John* at *Noke*, and *Thomas* at *Stile*, *William* at *Wall* or at *Well*&c. But the most probable opinion, is, that it was placed there by the *Romans* for a *Milliare*, as was observed elsewhere in this Discourse.

Down West from this Parish Church, and from *London-stone*, have ye *Wall-brooke* corner, from whence runneth up a street North to the *Stocks* called *Walbrook*; because it standeth on the East side of the same Brook by the Bank thereof, and the whole Ward taketh name of that street. On the East side of this street, and at the North corner thereof, is the *Stocks Market*, which had this beginning. About the year of Christ 1282, *Henry Wallis* Mayor, caused divers houses in this City to be builded towards the maintenance of *London-Bridge*, namely, in one void place neare unto the Parish Church called *Wooll-Church*; On the North side thereof, where sometime (the way being very large and broad) had stood a pair of *Stocks* for punishment of offenders; This building took name of thole *Stocks*, and was appointed (by him) to be a Market-place for Fish & Flesh, in the midst of the City: other Houses be builded in other places, as by Patent of *Edward* the first it doth appear, dated the tenth of his Reign.

After this, in the year 1322, the seventeenth of *Edward* the second, a Decree was made by *Hamond Chickwell* Mayor, that none should sell fish or flesh, out of the Markets appointed, to wit, *Bridge-street*, *East-chap*, *Old Fish-street*, *St. Nicholas Shambles*, and the said *Stocks*, on pain to forfeit such fish or flesh as were there sold, for the first time; and the second time to lose their Freedom: Which Act was made by commandment of the King, under his *Letters Patents*, dated at the *Tower* the 17th of his Reign, & then was this *Stocks* let to Farm for forty six pounds thirteen shillings four pence by year: this *Stocks Market* was again begun to be builded, in the year 1410, in the eleaventh of *Henry* the fourth, and was finished in the year next following. In the year 1507, the same was rented fifty six pounds nineteen shillings ten pence; And in the year 1543, *John Cotes* being Mayor, there was in this *Stocks Market*, for *Fishmongers* five and twenty Boards or Stalls, rented yearly to 34 pounds, 13 shillings. 4 pence. There was for Butchers 18 Boards or Stalls rented at 41 pounds, 16 shillings 4 pence, and there were also Chambers above sixteen, rented at five pounds, thirteen shillings four pence, in all, eighty two pounds three shillings.

Next unto this *Stocks* is the Parish Church of *St. Mary VVool-Church*, so called of a Beam placed in the Church-yard, which was thereof called *Wool-Church Haw*, of the Tronage or weighing of Wooll there used, and to verifie this, we find amongst the Customs of *London* written in *French*, in the Reign of *Edward* the second, a Chapter intituled, *Les Customes de VVool-Church Haw*, wherein is set down, what was there to be paid for every parcel of Wooll weighed; this Tronage, or weighing of Wooll, till the sixth of *Richard* the second, was there continued; *John Church-man* then builded the Custome-house upon *VVool Key*, to serve for the said Tonnage as is before shewed in *Tower-street Ward*.

This Church is reasonable fair and large, and was afterwards new builded, by Licence granted in the twentieth of *Henry* the sixth, with condition to be builded fifteen foot from the *Stocks Market*, for sparing of light to the said *Stocks*, the Parson of this Parish is to have four Marks the year, for Tyth of the said *Stocks*, paid him by the Masters of the Bridge-house, by a special Decree, made the second of *Henry* the seventh. In the year about 1500, *John VVingar* Lord Mayor, gave two Basons of silver to this Church; And *Richard Shore* Sheriff of *London* made the Porch at the West end: they lye both there entombed.

From

From the *Stocks Market*, and this Parish Church East, up into *Lombard-Street*, some four or five houses on a side, and also on the South side of *VVool- Church* have ye *Bear-Binder Lane*, a part whereof is of this *VVallbrook Ward*.

Then down lower in the street called *Wallbrook*, is one other fair Church of *St. Stephen*, builded new on the East side thereof; for the old Church stood on the West side, in place where now standeth the *Parsonage House*, and therefore so much nearer to the Brook, even on the Bank.

This Church was finished in the year 1439. The breadth thereof is sixty seven foot, and length one hundred twenty five foot, the Church-yard ninety foot in length, and thirty seven in breadth, and more. *Robert VVhittingham* (made Knight of the Bath) in the year 1432, purchased the Patronage of this Church, from *John Duke of Bedford*, Uncle to *Henry the sixth*; and *Edward the fourth*, in the second of his Reign, gave it to *Sir Richard Lee* then Mayor, who ilth there hanfomely entomb'd, having bin twice Lord Maior, with divers others.

Lower down from this Parish Church, be oivers fair houses, namely one, wherein of late *Sir Richard Baker*, a Knight of *Kent* was lodged; and wherein also dwelled *Mr. Thomas Gore*, a Merchant famous for Hospitality.

On the West side of this *VVallbrook* street, over against the *Stocks Market*, is a part of the High street, called the *Poultry*; On the South side West, till over against *Saint Mildred Church*, and the *Scalding wike*, is of this Ward.

Then down again *Wallbrook* street, some small distance, in *Buckles Bury*, a street so called of *Buckle*, that sometime was owner thereof; part of which street on both sides, three or four Houses, to the course of the Brook, is of this Ward, and so down *VVallbrook* street, to the South corner, from whence West, down *Budge row*, some small distance, to an Alley, and thorow that Alley South, by the West end of *St. Johns Church* upon *VVallbrook*, by the South side and East end of the same, again to *VVallbrook* corner. This Parish Church is called, *St. John upon VVallbrook*, because the West end thereof is on the very bank of *Wallbrook* by *Horschoe Bridge*, in *Horschoe-Bridge* street.

This Church was also lately new builded: for about the year 1412, Licence was granted by the Mayor and Commualty, to the Parson and Parish, for the enlarging thereof, with a piece of ground on the North part of the Quire, one and twenty foot in length, seventeen foot in breadth, and three inches; and on the South side of the Quire, one foot of the common soyle.

On the South side of *Wallbrook Ward*, from *Candle-wick* street, in the mid-way between *London-stone* and *Wallbrook* corner, is a little Lane with a Turn-Pike in the midst thereof, and in the same a hanfome Parish Church, called *S. Mary Bothaw*, or *Boat-Haw*, by the *Erbar*. This Church being near unto *Downgate*, on the River of *Thames*, hath the addition of *Bothaw* or *Boat-haw*, of near adjoyning to an *Haw* or *Yard*, wherein (of old time) Boats were made and landed from *Downgate* to be mended, as may be suppoed; for other reason I find none, why it should be so called. This Church hath one remarkable thing in it, viz. The Monument of the first Lord Mayor of *London*, *Sir Henry Fitz Alwin*; His dwelling House remains yet in the Parish, but divided to divers Tenements; *Mr. Stow* relates, that he was buried in the holy Trinity within *Algate*, but it is far more probable that he was buried here, because his Arms are both upon the Gravestone and the Windows.

*Of the Thirteenth Ward, or Aldermanry of
the City of London, called Dowgate
Ward.*

WE will now, following the thred of our Discourse, descend to *Downgate* Ward, which beginneth at the South end of *Wallbrook* Ward, over against the East corner of *St. Johns* Church upon *Walbrook*, and descendeth on both the sides to *Downgate* or *Dowgate*, on the *Thames*, and is so called of that down going or descending thereunto, and of this *Downgate* the Ward taketh name; This Ward turneth into *Thames* street Westward, some ten Houses on a side, to the course of *Walbrooke*, but East in *Thames* street (on both sides) to *Edge Lane*, or *Old Swan*, the Land-side whereof hath many Lanes turning up, as shall be shewed when we come to them.

But first to begin with the High street called *Downgate*: at the upper end thereof, is a fair Conduit of *Thames* Water, castellated, and made in the year 1568, at the charges of the Citizens, and is called, the Conduit upon *Downgate*. The descent of this street is such, that in the year 1574, on the fourth of *September* in the afternoon, there fell a storm of rain, where-through the Channels suddenly arose and ran with such a swift course towards the Common-shores, that a Lad of eighteen years old, minding to have leapt over the Channel near unto the said Conduit, was taken with the stream, and carried from thence towards the *Thames*, with such a violence, that no man, with staves, or otherwise, could stay him till he came against a Cart-wheele, that stood in the said Water-gate; before which time he was drowned and stark dead.

On the West side of this street is *Tallow-Chandlers Hall*, a handsome house, which Company was incorporated in the second year of *Edward* the fourth.

Somewhat lower standeth the *Skinners* Hall, a fair house, which was sometimes called *Copped Hall* by *Downgate*, in the Parish of *St. John* upon *Wallbrook*. In the nineteenth year of *Edward* the second, *Ralph Cobham* possessed it, with five shops, &c.

This Company of *Skinners* in *London*, was incorporate by *Edward* the third, in the first of his Reign; they had two Brotherhoods of *Corpus Christi* viz. one at *St. Mary Spittle*, the other at *St. Mary Bethlem* without *Bishopsgate*. *Richard* the second, in the eighteenth of his Reign, granted them to make their two Brotherhoods one, by the name of the Fraternity of *Corpus Christi* of *Skinners*; divers Royal persons were named to be Founders, and Brethren of this Fraternity, to wit, *Kings* six, *Dukes* nine, *Earls* two, *Lords* one; *Kings*, *Edward* the third, *Richard* the second, *Henry* the fifth, *Henry* the sixth, and *Edward* the fourth.

This Fraternity had also once every year on *Corpus Christi* day afternoon a procession, which passed through the principal streets of the City, wherein was borne more than one hundred Torches of Wax, (costly garnished) burning light, and above two hundred Clerks and Priests in Surplices and Coaps, singing; After the which, were the Sheriffs servants, the Clerks of the Compters, Chaplains for the Sheriffs, the Mayors Sergeants, the Council of the City, the Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet and then the *Skinners* in their best Liveries.

Then lower, was a Colledge of Priests, called *Jesus Commons*, a House well furnished with Brasie, Pewter, Napery, Plare, &c. besides a fair Library well stored with Books; all which of old time were given to a number of Priests that

that should keep Commons there; and as one left his place (by death or otherwise) another should be admitted into his room; but this Order within these 70. years, being discontinued, the said Houle was dissolved, and turned into Tenements.

Down lower have ye *Elbowe Lane*, and at the corner thereof, was one great Stone-house, called *Old-hall*; it is now taken down, and divers fair Houles of Timber placed there: This was sometime pertaining to *William de pont le Arch*, and by him given the *Priority of St. Mary Overy in Southwark*, in the Reign of *Henry the first*. In this *Elbow-lane*, is the *Inholders Hall*, and other fair Houles: this Lane runneth West, and suddenly turneth South into *Thames-street*, and therefore (of that bending) is called *Elbow-lane*: on the East side of this *Downgate-street*, is the great old House before spoken of, called the *Erbar*, neere to the Church of *St. Mary Bothaw*; *Geffery Sc.* held it by the gift of *Edward the third*, in the fourteenth of his Reign: It belonged since, to *John Nevel*, Lord of *Raby*; then to *Richard Nevel*, Earl of *Warwick*; *Nevel*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was lodged there, 1457. Then it came to *George Duke of Clarence*, and his Heires Males, by the gift of *Edward the fourth*, in the fourteenth year of his Reign. It was lately builded by *Sir Thomas Pullison* Maior, and was afterward Inhabited by *Sir Francis Drake*, that famous Navigator; Next to this great House, is a Lane turning to *Bush-lane*, (of old time called *Carter-lane*, of Carts, and Carmen having Stables there) and now called *Chequer-lane*, or *Chequer-Alley*, of an Inne called the *Chequer*.

In *Thames-street*, on the *Thames* side West from *Downgate*, is *Greenwich lane*, of old time so called, and now *Fryer lane*, of such a signe there set up.

In this Lane is the *Joyners Hall*, and other fair Houles.

Then is *Granthams Lane*, so called of *John Grantham*, sometime Maior, and owner thereof, whose house was very large and strong, builded of stone, as appeareth by Gates Arched yet remaining; *Ralph Dodmer*, first a Brewer, then a Mercer, Maior 1529. dwelled there, and kept his Majoralty in that house: it is now a *Brew-house*, as it was before.

Then is *Down-gate*, whereof is spoken in another place; East from this *Downgate*, is *Cosin lane*, named of one *William Cosin*, that dwelled there in the fourth of *Richard the second*, as divers his Predecessors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him; *William Cosin* was one of the Sheriffs, in the year 1306.

That House standeth at the South end of the Lane, having an old and Artificiall conveyance, of *Thames water* into it; And is now a *Dye-house*, called *Lambards Messuage*; Adjoyning to that House, there was lately erected an Engine, to convey *Thames water* unto *Downgate* Conduit afore said.

Next to this Lane, on the East, is the *Steel-yard* (as they terme it) a place for Marchants of *Almain*, that used to bring hither, as well Wheat, Rie, and other Grain, as Cables, Ropes, Masts, Pitch, Tarre, Flax, Hemp, Linnen Cloth, Wainscots, Wax, Steel, and other profitable Marchandizes; unto the Marchants in the year 1259. *Henry the third*, at the Request of his Brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, King of *Almain*, granted, that all and singular the Marchants, having a House in the City of *London*, commonly called *Guilds Aula Theutonorum*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, by all such freedoms, and free usages or Liberties, as by the King and his Noble Progenitors time they had, and enjoyed, &c. *Edward* the first renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties granted by his Father; And in the tenth year of the same *Edward*, *Henry Wallis* being Mayor, a great Controversie did arise between the said Mayor, and the Marchants of the *Hannce of Almaine*, about the reparations of *Bishops-gate*, then likely to fall; for that the said Marchants enjoyed divers priviledges, in respect of maintaining the said Gate, which they now denied to repair; for the appeasing of which controversie, the King sent

his Writ to the Treasurer, and Baron of his Exchequer commanding that they should make Inquisition thereof; Before whom the Marchants being called, when they were not able to discharge themselves, such they enjoyed the Liberties to them granted for the same, a precept was sent to the Maior and Sheriffs, to distrain the said Marchants to make reparations; namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the Haunce, *Ralph de Cussarde* a Citizen of Colen, *Ludero de Denauar*, a Burgesse of *Trivon*, *John of Aras* a Burgesse of *Trivon*, *Bartram* of *Hamburgh*, *Godestalk* of *Handondale*, a Burgesse of *Trivon*, *John de Deal* a Burgesse of *Munster*, then remaining in the said City of London, for themselves, and all other Marchants of the Haunce, and so they granted 210 Marks sterling, to the Maior and Citizens; and undertook, that they and their Successors, should (from time to time) repair the said Gate, and bear the third part of the Charges in money, and men to defend it, when need were.

And for this Agreement, the said Maior and Citizens, granted to the said Marchants their liberties, which till of late they have enjoyed; as namely, amongst other, that they might lay up their Grain, which they brought into this Realm, in Inns, and sell it in their Garners, by the space of forty dayes, after they had laid it up; except by the Mayor and Citizens they were expressly forbidden, because of Dearth, or other reasonable occasions. Also they might have their Aldermen, as they had bin accustomed; provided alwayes, that he were of the City, and presented to the Maior and Aldermen of the City, so oft as any should be chosen, and should take an Oath before them, to maintain Justice in their Courts; and to behave themselves in their Office, according to Law, and as it stood with the Customs of the City.

Thus much for their priviledges, whereby it appeareth, that they were great Marchants of Corne, brought out of the East parts hither; inlomuch, that the Occupiers of Husbandry in this Land, were enforced to complain of them, for bringing in such abundance, when the Corn of this Realm was at an easie price; whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, That no person should bring into any part of this Realm, by way of Marchandize, Wheat, Rie, or Barley, growing out of the said Realm, when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not the price of six shillings eight pence, Rie four shillings the Quarter, and Barley three shillings the Quarter, upon forfeiture one half to the King, the other half to the seignor thereof: These Marchants of the Haunce, had their Guild-Hall in *Thames-street*, in the place aforesaid, by the said *Cosin-lane*: Their Hall is large, builded of Stone, with three Arched Gates towards the street; the middlemost whereof, is far bigger than the other, and is seldom opened, the other two be mured up, the same is now called the *Old Hall*.

In the 6th of *Richard* the 2d, they hired one House next adjoyning to their *Old Hall*, which sometime belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidary, one of the Sheriffs of London in the 49 of *Edward* the 3d; and in the 4th of *Richard* the 2d, by the Rebels of *Kent*, drawn out of that House, and beheaded in *West-Cheape*: This also was a great House, with a large Wharf on the *Thames*; and the way thereunto was called *Windgoose*, or *Wilagoose-lane*, which is now called *Windgoose-Alley*; for that the same Alley is (for the most part) builded on by the *Strylard Marchants*. The Abbat of *St. Albans*, had a Messuage here, with a key given to him, in the 34. of *Henry* the 6th.

Then is one other great House, which sometime pertained to *John Rainwel*, Stock-Fishmonger, Maior, and it was by him given to the Maior and Commonalty, to the end, that the profits thereof, should be disposed in deeds of piety; which House, in the 15th of *Edward* the 4th, was confirmed unto the said Marchants, in manner following, viz.

It is ordered by our Sovereign Lord, and his Parliament, that the said Marchants of *Almain*, being of the Company, called the Guild-hall Theutonicorum, (or the *Flemish Geld*) that now be, or hereafter shall be, shall have, hold, and enjoy to them

them and their Successors for ever, the said place, called the Steel-houle, yielding to the Maior and Commonalty, an annual Rent of threescore and ten pounds, three shillings, foure pence, &c.

In the year 1551, the 5th of Edward the 6th, through complaint of the English Marchants, the liberty of the Steel-yard Marchants, was seized into the Kings hands, and to it reiteth.

Then is Church-lane, at the West end of Alhollowes Church, called Alhollowes the more in Thames-street, for a difference from Alhollowes the lesse, in the same street; It is also called Alhollowes ad fanum in the Ropery, because Hay was sold near thereunto, at Hay-wharf, and Ropes of old time made and sold in the high street: This is a fair Church, with a large Cloyster on the South side thereof, about their Church-yard, but foully decayed and ruined. Dr. Lichfield, a learned man, and an Authour, who died 1447. lieth here buried, with other Benefactors.

At the East end of this Church goeth down a Lane, called Hay-wharf-lane, now lately a great Brew-houle, builded there by one Por; Hen. Campion, Esq; a Beere-Brewer, used it, & Abraham his Son, since possessed it: Then was there one other Lane, sometime called Woolseys Gate, now out of use, for the lower part thereof, upon the Bank of Thames, is builded by the late Earl of Shrewsbury; & the other end is builded on, & stopped up by the Chamberlain of London, J. Butler, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, in the year 1420. dwelled there; He appointed his houle to be sold, and the price thereof to be given to the poor; it was of Alhollowes Parish the lesse.

Then is there the said Parish-Church of Alhollowes called the Lesse, and by some Alhollowes on the Cellars; for it standeth on Vaults, it is said to be builded by Sir John Poultney, sometimes Mayor: The Steeple and Quire of this Church, stand on an Arched Gate, being the entry to a great House, called Cold Harbrough, the Quire of late being fallen down, is now again at length, in the year 1594. by the Parishioners new builded.

Touchoing this Cold Harbrough, I finde, that in thirteenth of Edward the second, Sir John Abel, Knight, demised, or let unto Henry Stow, Draper, all that his Capital Messuage, called the Cold Harbrough, in the Parish of All Saints ad fanum, & all the puerenances within the Gate, with the Key which Rob. Harford Citizen, Son to W. Harford, had, & ought, & the foresaid Rob. paid for it Rent, 33s. the year. This Ro. Harford being owner thereof, as also of other Lands in Surrey, deceasing without issue Male, left two Daughters his Co-heires, to wit, Adonia, married to Sir Ralph Biggor, and Maude married to Sir Stephen Cosenton Knights, between whom the said Houle & Lands were parted. After the which Jo. Biggor Sonne to the said Sir Ralph, & Sir John Cosenton, did sell their Moyeties of Cold Harbrough unto John Poultney, Sonne of Adam Poultney, the 8th of Edward the 3d. This Sir John Poultney dwelling in this House, and being four times Mayor, the said Houle took the name of Poultnays Inne; notwithstanding this, Sir John Poultney, the 21. of Edward the 3d, by his Charter gave and confirmed to Humphrey de Bohune, Earl of Hereford, and Essex, his whole Tenement, called Cold Harbrough, with all the Tenements and Key adjoining, and appurtenances sometime pertaining to Robert de Hereford, on the way called Hay-wharf Lane, &c. for one Rose at Midsummer, to him and his Heires, for all services, if the same were demanded, This Sir John Poultney deceased 1349. and left issue, by Margaret his Wife, William Poultney, who dyed without issue; and Margaret his Mother was married to Sir Nicholas Lovel Knight, &c. Philip St. Cleare, gave two Messuages, pertaining to this Cold Harbrough, in the Ropery, towards the enlarging of the Parish Church, and Church-yard of All Saints, called the lesse, in the 20. of Richard the second.

In the year 1397. the 21. of Richard the 2d. John Holland, Earl of Huntington, was lodged there, and Richard the second his Brother, dined with him, it was

then counted a right fair and stately house; But in the next year following, I finde, that *Edmund, Earl of Cambridge*, was there lodged, notwithstanding, the said house still retained the name of *Poulneys Inne*, in the Reign of *Henry the sixth*, the 26 of his Reign. It belonged since to *H. Holland, Duke of Excester*, and he was lodged there, in the year 1472. In the year 1485. *Richard the third*, by his Letters Patents, granted and gave to *John VVrith, alias Garter*, principal King of Arms of English men, and to the rest of the Kings Heralds, and Purſeuants of Arms, all that Messuage, with the appurtenances called *Cold Harber*, in the Parish of *Al-Saints the little in London*, and their Successors for ever, Dated at *Westminster*, the second of *March, Anno regni sui primo*, without fine or fee. How the said Heralds departed therewith, I have not read; but in the Reign of *Henry the eighth*, the Bishop of *Durhams* house, neer *Charing Crosse*, being taken into the Kings hand, *Cuthbert Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, was lodged in this *Cold Harber*; since the which time it hath belonged to the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, by composition, (as is supposed) from the said *Cuthbert Tunstall*. The last decea'd Earl took it down, and in place thereof, builded a great number of small Tenements, now letten out for great Rents, to people of all sorts.

Then is the *Dyers-hall*, which Company was made a Brother-hood and a Guild, in the fourth of *Henry the sixth*, and appointed to consist of a Gardian, or Warden, and a Commualty, the twelvth of *Edward the fourth*. Then be there divers large Brew-houses, and others, till you come to *Ebgate Lane*, where that Ward endeth in the East; On the North side of *Thames-street*, be divers Lanes also, the first is at the South end of *Elbow Lane*, before spoken of, West from *Downgate*, over against *Greenwich-lane*, then be divers fair Houses for Marchants, and others all along that side; The next Lane East from *Down-gate*, is called *Bush-lane*, which turneth up to *Candlewick-street*, and is of *Down-gate Ward*. Next is *Suffolk-lane*, likewise turning up to *Candlewick-street*, in this Lane is one notable Grammar School, founded in the year 1561. by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Marchant-Taylors, in the Parish of *St. Lawrence Poulney*, *Richard Hills*, sometimes Master of that Company, having before given 500*l.* toward the purchase of an House, called the *Mannor of the Rose*, sometime belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, wherein the said School is kept.

Then is there one other Lane, which turneth up to *St. Lawrence-hill*, and to the South west Corner of *St. Lawrence Church-yard*, then another Lane, called *Poulney-lane*, that goeth up of this Ward to the South-East corner of *St. Lawrence Church-yard*, and so down again, and to the West corner of *St. Martin Orgar lane*, and over against *Ebgate-lane*; and this is all of *Downgate-vward*, the thirteenth in number, lying East from the Water-course of *VVallbrooke*, and hath not any one House on the West side of the said Brook.

This *Downgate vward* is more considerable then others, in divers things; for it hath more Halls then any other; it hath also the *Great Hans*, or the *Tentonique Guild*, call'd now the *Seil-yard*. *Mr. John Robinson*, who hath his House in *Milk-freet*, is lately made the Alderman of this VVard, a generous, discreet, and worthy Gentleman, being of the Company of the *Turkie*, or *Leuantine Marchants*.

*Of the Fourteenth Ward, or Aldermanry
of the City of London, called Vintry
Ward.*

THe Wards spoken of hitherto may be said to lye on the East. Now I am to treat of the other Wards, twelve in number, all lying on the West side of the course of *Wallbrook*, and first of the *Vintry Ward*, so called of *Vintners*, and of the *Vintry*, a part of the Bank of the River of *Thames*, where the Merchants of *Bordeaux* craned their Wines out of Lighters, and other Vessels, and there landed and made sale of them, within forty daies after; until the twenty eighth of *Edward* the first, at which time the said Merchants complained, that they could not sell their Wines, paying poundage, neither hire Houses or Cellars to lay them in: and it was redressed by virtue of the Kings Writ, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, dated at *Carlaverok* or *Carlisle*, since the which time, many fair and large houses (with Vaults and Cellars for stowage of Wines and lodging of *Bordeaux* Merchants) have been builded, in place where before time were Cooks houses: for *Fitz Stephen*, in the Reign of *Henry* the second, writeth, that upon the Rivers side, between the Wine in Ships, and the Wine to be sold in Taverns, was a common Cooks row, &c. as in another place I have set down. Whereby it appears, that in those daies, (and till of late times) every man lived according to his own professed Trade, nor any one interrupting another; The Cooks dressed meat, and sold no Wine; and the Taverner sold Wine, but dressed no meat for sale, &c.

This Ward beginneth in the East, at the West end of *Downgate Ward*, at the Water-course of *Wallbrook*, which parteth them, to wit, at *Granthams Lane* on the *Thames* side, and at *Elbow-Lane* on the Lands side, it runneth along in *Thames Street* West, some three houses beyond the *Old Swan* a Brew-house; and on the Land side, some three Houses West, beyond *Saint James* at *Garlick Hike*.

In breadth, this Ward stretcheth from the *Vintry* North, to the Wall of the West gate of the *Tower Royal*, the other North part is of *Cordwainer-street* Ward. Out of this *Royal Street* by the South gate of *Tower Royal*, runneth a small street East to *St. Johns* upon *Wallbrook*, which street is called *Horseshoe-Bridge*, of such a Bridge sometime over the Brook there, which is now vaulted over, and paved.

Then from the South gate West, runneth one other street, called *Knight-riders street*, by *Saint Thomas Apostles Church*, on the North side, and *Wringwren Lane*, by the said Church, at the West end thereof, and to the East end of *Trinity Church* in the said *Knight-riders street*, where this Ward endeth, on that South side the street; but on the North side it runneth no farther than the corner against the new builded Taverne, and other Houses, in a plot of ground where sometime stood *Ormond place*; yet have ye one other Lane, lower down in *Royal-all-street*, stretching forth from over against *Saint Michaels Church*, to and by the North side of *Saint James Church* by *Garlick Hike*, this is called, *Kerion Lane*; and thus much for the bounds of the *Vintry Ward*. Now on the *Thames* side, West from *Granthams Lane*, have ye *Herbert Lane*, or *Brickles Lane*, so called of *John Brickles*, sometimes owner thereof.

Then

Then is *Simpsons Lane*, of one *Simpson*; or *Emperours head Lane*, of such a Sign: then the *Three Cranes Lane*, so called, not only of a Sign of three *Cranes* at a *Taverne* door, but rather of three strong *Cranes* of *Timber* placed on the *Vintry Wharf*, by the *Thames* side, to *Crane up Wines* there as is aforesaid; this *Lane* was of old time, to wit, the ninth of *Richard* the second, called the *Painted Tavern Lane*, of the *Tavern* being painted.

Then next over against *St. Martins Church*, is a large *House* builded of *Stone* and *Timber*, with *Vaults* for the stowage of *Wines*, and is called the *Vintry*; There dwelled *John Gifers* *Vintner*, *Mayor* of *London*, and *Constable* of the *Tower*; and then was *Henry Picard*, *Vintner*, *Mayor*; In this house *Henry Picard* feasted four *Kings* in one day, as is shewed before.

Then next is *Vanners Lane*, so called of *Vanner* that was owner thereof; it is now called *Church Lane*, of the coming up from *St. Martins Church*.

Next is *Broad Lane*, for that the same is broader for the passage of *Carts* from the *Vintry Wharf*, than be the other *Lanes*. At the *Northwest* corner of this *Lane*, is the *Parish* *Clarkes Hall*, by them purchased, since they lost their old *Hall* in *Bishopsgate-street*. Next is *Spittle Lane*, of old time so called, since *Stodies Lane*, of the owner thereof named *Stodie*; *Sir John Stodie*, *Vintner* and *Mayor* in the year 1357 gave it, with all the *Quadrant* wherein *Vintners Hall* now standeth, with the *Tenements* round about, unto the *Vintners*.

The *Vintners* builded for themselves a fair *Hall*, and also thirteen *Alms-houses* there, for thirteen poor people, which are kept of *Charity Rent-iree*.

The *Vintners* in *London*, were (of old time) called *Marchant Vintners* of *Gascoyne*, and so I read them in the *Records* of *Edward* the second, the eleventh year, and *Edward* the third the ninth year: they were as well *English-men* as *strangers* born beyond the *Seas*, but then subjects to the *King* of *England*, great *Burdeaux Merchants* of *Gascoyne & French Wines*, divers of them were *Mayors* of this *City*; namely, *John Adrian* *Vintner*, *Reignold* at *Conduit*, *John Oxenford*, *Henry Picard* that sealed the *Kings* of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*; *John Stodie*, that gave *Stodies Lane* to the *Vintners*, which four last named, were *Mayors* in the *Reign* of *Edward* the third, and yet *Gascoyne Wines* were then to be sold at *London*, not above fourpence, nor *Rhenish Wines* above six pence the *Gallon*.

I read of *Sweet Wines*, that in the fiftieth of *Edward* the third, *John Peachie*, *Fishmonger* was accused of; for that he procured a *License* for the only sale of them in *London*, which he endeavoured to justify by *Law*, yet he was imprisoned and fined.

More I read, that in the sixth of *Henry* the sixth, the *Lombards* corrupted their *Sweet Wines*; when knowledge thereof came to *John Raynol* *Mayor* of *London*, he (in divers places of the *City*) commanded the heads of the *Butts* and other *Vessells* in the open streets, to be broken, to the number of a hundred and fifty, so that the liquor running forth, passed through the *City* like a stream of rain water, in the sight of all the people, from whence there issued a most loathsome savour.

I read in the *Reign* of *Henry* the seventh, that no *Sweet Wines* were brought into this *Realm* but *Malmsey*, by the *Longobards*, paying to the *King* for his *Licence*, six shillings eight pence of every *Butt*, besides twelve pence for *Bottellage*.

In those daies *Malmsey* was not to be sold above three half-pence the pint; For proof whereof, it appeareth in the *Church* of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, that in the year 1547, *J. G.* and *S. K.* then *Church-Wardens*, for eighty pints of *Malmsey* spent in the *Church*, after one penny half penny the pint, paid at the years end for the same ten shillings.

More

Moreover, no Sacks were sold, but *Rymney*, & that for Medicine more than for drink; but now many kinds of Sacks are known and used. And so much for Wines.

I read further that in the Reign of *Henry* the fourth, the young Prince *Henry*, T. Duke of *Clarence*, J. Duke of *Bedford*, and *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester* Kings sons, came to Supper amongst the Merchants of *London*, in the *Vintry*, in the House of *Lewes John a Briton*.

The successors of those Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the Gallons, Pottels, quarts, and pint, were all incorporated by the name of *Wine-shunners*, in the Raig of *Edward* the third, and confirmed the fiftenth of *Henry* the sixth.

Next is *Palmer's Lane*, now called, *Anchor Lane*, the *Plummers* have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the Vintners.

Then is *Worcester House*, sometimes belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, now divided into many Tenements; The *Fruisers* have there Hall there.

On the Land side, is the *Royal street*, and *Pater noster Lane*, I think of old time called the *Arches*; for I read, that *Robert de Suffolk* gave to *Walser Darford*, his Tenement with the apurtenance, in the Lane called *Let Arches*, in the Parish of *Saint Michael de Pater noster Church*, between the Wall of the field called *Winchester field* on the East, and the same Lane on the West, &c.

More, there was a stone House called *Stode de Winton*, *juxta Stodum Bridge*, which in that Lane was over *Walbrook* water.

Then is the fair Parish Church of *Saint Michael*, called *Pater noster Church*, in the *Royal street*; This Church was new builded, and made a Colledge of *S. Spirit*, and *S. Mary*, founded by *Richard V Whittington*, Mercer, four times Mayor, for a Master, four Fellows, Masters of Art, Clerks, Conducts, Chorists, &c. and an Alms-house, called *Gods house* or Hospital, for thirteen poor men, one of them to be Tutor, and to have sixteen pence the week, the other twelve, each of them to have fourteen pence the week for ever, with other necessary provision, an Hurch with three Locks, with a common Seal, &c.

The Licence for this foundation was granted by King *Henry* the fourth, the eleventh of his Reign, and in the twelfth of the same Kings reign, the Mayor and the Commuallty of *London*, granted to *Richard V Whittington*, a vacant piece of ground thereon, to build his Colledge in the *Royall*; all which was confirmed by *Henry* the sixth the third of his Reign; to *John Coventry*, *Jenkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to to *Richard Whittington*.

This foundation was again confirmed by Parliament, the tenth of *Henry* the sixth, and was suppressed by the Statute of *Edward* the sixth. The Alms-Houses, with the poor men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers.

This *Richard V Whittington* was (in this Church) three times buried, first, by his Executors, under a fair Monument; then, in the Reign of *Edward* the sixth, the Parson of that Church, thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his Monument to be broken, his Body to be spoiled of his Leaden sheet, and again the second time to be buried; And in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Parishioners were forced to take him up, and lap him in Lead, as afore, to bury him the third time, and to place his Monuments, or the like, over him again, which remaineth still and so he rested.

Among others, Sir *Thomas Tankes* Knight of the Garter born in *Almain*, a great Martial man, lieth buried there.

At the upper end of this street, is the *Tower Royall*, whereof that street taketh name; This Tower & great place was so called, of pertaining to the King of this Realm, but by whom the same was first builded, or of what Antiquity continued, it doth not appear, more than that in the Reign of King *Edward* the

first, the second, fourth, and seventh year, it was the Tenement of *Simon Beaumes*; Also that in the thirty six of *Edward the third* the same was called the *Royall*, in the Parish of *St. Michael de Pater noster*, and that in the three and fortieth of his Reign, he gave it by the name of his Inne, called the *Royall*, in his City of *London*, in value twenty pounds by year, unto his Colledge of *Saint Stephen* at *Westminster*; Notwithstanding, in the Reign of *Richard the second*, it was called the *Queens Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth:

King *Richard*, having in *Smithfield* overcome and dispersed the Rebels, He, his Lords, and all his Company, entered the City of *London* with great joy, and went to the Lady *Princess* his Mother, who was then lodged in the Tower called the *Queens Wardrobe*; where she had remained three daies and two nights much affrighted; But when she saw the King her Son, she was greatly rejoyced, *Ah Son, What great sorrow have I suffered for you this day?* The King answered and said, *Certainly, Adadam, I know it well, but now rejoyce, and thank God, for I have this day recovered mine Heritage, and the Realm of England, which I had near-hand lost.*

This Tower seemeth to have been (at that time) of good defence; for when the Rebels had beset the Tower of *London*, and got possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed, the *Princess* being forced to fly, came to this Tower-Royall, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard, and it may be also supposed, that the King himself was at that time lodged there.

I read, that in the year 1386, *Lyon King of Armony*, being chased out of his Realm, by the *Tartarians*, received innumerable gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King then lying in the *Royall*, where he also granted to the said King of *Armony*, a Charter of a thousand pounds by year during his Life; This for proof may suffice, that Kings of *England* have been lodged in this Tower, though the same (afterwards) hath been neglected, and turned into stabling, for the Kings Horses, and now letten out to divers men and divided into Tenements.

In *Horse-Bridge-Street*, is the *Cutlers Hall*, *Richard de Wilehale*, 1295, confirmed to *Paul Butelar* this Houle, and Edifices, in the Parish of *Saint Michael Pater noster Church*, and *Saint John* upon *Walbrooke*, which sometime *Lawrence Gifers*, and his son *Peter Gifers* did possesse, and afterward *Hugonis de Hingham*, and lyeth between the Tenement of the said *Richard* towards the South; and the Lane called *Horse-shoe-Bridge*, towards the North, and between the way called *Pater noster Church* on the West, and the course of *Walbrooke* on the East, paying yearly one Clove of *Gilliflowers* at *Easter*, and to the poor and Convent of *Saint Mary Overy*, six shillings. This Houle sometime belonged to *Simon Dolesty* Grocer, and Mayor 1359. They of this Company had (of old time) three Arts, or sorts of Workmen, to wit, the first were *Smiths*, *Forgers* of *Blades*, and therefore called *Bladers*, and divers of them proved wealthy men, as namely, *Walter Nole Blader*, one of the *Sheriffs*, the twelfth of *Edward the third*, Deceased 1352, and was buried in *Saint James Garlicke Hithe*. He left Lands to the mending of High-ways about *London*, betwixt *Newgate* and *Wiccombe*, *Ealdgate* and *Chilmsford*, *Bishopsgate* and *Ware*, *Southwark* and *Rochester*, &c. The second were *Makers* of *Hafes*, and otherwise *Garnishers* of *Blades*. The third sort were *Sheath-makers* for *Swords*, *Daggers*, and *Knives*. In the tenth of *Henry the fourth*, certain Ordinances were made betwixt the *Bladers*, and the other *Cutlers*, and in the fourth of *Henry the sixth*, they were all three Companies drawn into one Fraternity, or Brotherhood, by the name of *Cutlers*.

Then is *Knights-riders street*, so called (as is supposed) of Knights well armed and mounted at the *Tower-Royall*, riding from thence through the street West to *Cross-Lane*, and so out at *Ludgate*, towards *Smithfield*, when they were there to *Turney-Just*, or otherwise to shew activities before the King and States of the Realm.

In this street is the Parish Church of *Saint Thomas Apostles*, by *Wring-wren Lane* a handsome Church, and in the year 1629, well repaired and finely garnished; but Monuments of antiquity, there are none beyond the Reign of *Henry the eighth*, except some Arms in the Windows, as also in the Stone-work, which some suppose to be of *John Barnes Mercer*, Mayor of *London*, in the year 1371, a great builder thereof. *H. Causton Merchant*, was a Benefactor and had a Chantry there about, 1396. *T. Roman Mayor* 1310, had also a Chantry there 1319. *Fitz Williams* also a Benefactor, had a Chantry there. More, Sir *William Littlebury*, alias *Horne*, (for King *Edward the fourth* so named him) because he was a most excellent Winder of an Horne; he was a Salter, and Merchant of the *Staple*, Mayor of *London* in the year 1487, and was buried in this Church, having appointed (by his Testament) the Bells to be changed for four new Bells of good tune and sound; but that was not performed: he gave five hundred Marks towards the repairing of High-waies, between *London* and *Cambridge*; his dwelling House, with a Garden and appurtenances in the said Parish, to be sold; and bestowed in charitable actions.

His House called the *George* in *Bread-street* he gave to the *Salters*, they to find a Priest in the said Parish, to have six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence the year; to every Preacher at *Pauls-Crosse*, and at the *Spittle*, four pence for ever; to the Prisoners of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, *Marshallsey*, and *Kings-Bench*, in Visittals, ten shillings at *Christmas*, and ten shillings at *Easter* for ever, which Legacies were not performed.

Among others, ther's one Epitaph in Greek in this Church on the Lady *Katherine Killegree*.

Then West from the said Church on the same side, was one great Messuage, sometime called *Ipres Inn* of *William* of *Ipres* a *Flemming*, the first Builder thereof; This *William* was called out of *Flanders*, with a number of *Flemmings* to the aid of King *Stephen*, against *Maud* the Empress, in the year 1138, and grew in favour with the said King for his service, so far, that he builded this House near unto *Tower-Royall*, in the which Tower it seemeth the King was then lodged, as in the heart of the City, for his more safety.

Robert Earl of Glocester, Brother to the Empresse, being taken, was committed to the Custody of this *William*, to be kept in the Castle of *Rocheſter*, till King *Stephen* was also taken, and then the one was delivered in exchange for the other, and both set free.

This *William* of *Ipres* gave *Eldredes Hith*, now called *Queens Hith*, to the Prior and Canons of the Holy Trinity in *London*, he founded the *Abbey* of *Borley* in *Kent*, &c.

In the first of *Henry the second*, the said *William*, withall the other *Flemmings* (fearing the indignation of the new King) departed the Land, but it seemeth that the said *William* was shortly called back again, and restored both to the Kings favour, and to his old possessions here, so that the name and Family continued long after in this Realm.

On the other side, I read of a Messuage, called *Kinged Hall*: King *Henry the eighth*, the thirty two of his Reign, gave the same (with four Tenements adjoyning) unto *Morgan Phillip*, alias *Wolfe*, in the Parish of *Saint Thomas Apostles* in *London*, &c.

Over against *Ipses Inne* in *Knights-Riders street*, at the corner towards Saint *James Garlick Hise*, was sometime a great House builded with Stone, and called *Ormond place*, for that it sometime belonged to the Earls of *Ormond*.

King *Edward* the Fourth in the fifth of his Reign, gave to *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Mannor of *Greenwich* with the Tower and Park, in the County of *Kent*.

He also gave this Tenement called *Ormond place*, with all the appurtenances to the same, situate in the Parish of Saint *Trinity* in *Knights-Rider street* in *London*. This House is now taken down, and divers fair Tenements are builded there.

Then lower down in *Royall-street*, is *Kerion Lane*, of one *Kerion* sometime dwelling there. In this Lane be divers fair Houses for Merchants, and amongst others is the *Glasiers Hall*.

At the South corner of *Royall-street*, is the fair Parish Church of Saint *Martin*, called, in the *Vintry*, sometimes called *St. Martin de Beremond Church*; This Church was new builded about the year 1399, by the Executors of *Matthew Columbaris*, a stranger born, a *Burdeaux* Marchant of *Gascoine* and French Wines: His Armes remain yet in the East Window, and is a Cheveron, between three *Colombins*.

Sir *John Gisors* Mayor, with his Brother, and his Son, lye there buried; He had a great Mansion House called *Gisors Hall*, in *St. Mildreds* Parish in *Bread-street*. There are sundry Latin Epitaphs in this Church.

Then is the Parish Church of *St. James*, called, at *Garlick Hise*, or *Garlick Hise*, for that (of old time) on the River of *Thames*, near to this Church *Garlick* was usually sold; This is a comely Church, whereof *Richard Rothing* one of the Sheriffs 1326, is said to be the new builder, and lyeth buried in the same: so was *Walter Nels* Blader, one of the Sheriffs 1337, *John of Oxenford*, Vintner, Mayor 1341.

I read in the first of *Edward* the third, that this *John of Oxenford* gave to the *Priory of the Holy Trinity* in *London*, two Tofts of Land, one Mill, fifty Acres of Land, two Acres of Wood, with the appurtenances in *Kentish Town*, in value twenty shillings and three pence by year.

The Lady *Stanley*, the Countesse of *Huntington*, and the Lady *Harbert*, lye buried in this Church.

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OLD-WAY-TO

Of the Fifteenth Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Cordwayner Ward.

VE will passe now from the Vintry to Cordwainer-street Ward, taking that name of Cordwayners or Shoemakers; Curriers, and Workers of Leather dwelling there; for it appeareth in the Records of Henry the sixth, the ninth of his Reign, that an Order was taken then for Cordwayners and Curriers, in Corney-street and Sopers Lane. This Ward beginneth in the East, one the West side of Walbrooke, and runneth West thorow Budge-row, (a street so called of Budge Furre, and of Skippers dwelling there) then up by Saint Anthones Church, thorow Asheling (or Noble-street) as Leyland termeth it, commonly called Washling-street, to the Red-Lion, a place so called, of a great Lion of Timber placed there, at a Gate entring a large Court, wherein are divers fair and large Shops, well furnished with Broad-cloths, and other Draperies of all sorts to be sold, and this is the farthest West part of this Ward.

On the South side of this street from Budge-row, lyeth a Lane turning down by the West-gate of the Tower Royall, and to the South end of the Stone Wall beyond the said Gate, which is of this Ward, and is accounted a part of the Royal-street.

Against this West gate of the Tower-Royall, is one other Lane, that runneth West to Cordwainer-street, and this is called Turnbase Lane; on the South side whereof is a piece of Wring-wren-Lane, to the North-west corner of Saint Thomas Church the Apostle. Then again out of the High-street called Washling, is one other street, which runneth thwast the same, and this is Cordwayner street, whereof the whole Ward taketh name.

This street beginneth by West-cheap, and Saint Mary Bow Church is the head thereof on the West side, and it runneth down South, thorow that part which of latter time was called Hofer Lane, now Bow Lane; and then by the West end of Aldermar Church to the new builded Houses, in place of Ormond House, and so to Garlick hill, or Hith, to St. James Church.

The upper part of this street towards Cheap, was called Hofer Lane, of Hofiers dwelling there in place of Shoemakers; but now those Hofiers being worn out by men of other Trades, (as the Hofiers had worn out the Shoemakers) the same is called Bow-Lane, of Bow Church.

On the West side of Cordwainer-street, is Basing-lane, right over against Turnbase-lane. This Basing-lane, West to the back gate of the Red Lion, in Washling-street, is of this Cordwainer-street Ward.

Now again on the North side of this high street, is Budge-row: by the East end of St. Anthones Church, have ye St. Siches Lane, so called of St. Siches Church, (which standeth against the North end of that Lane) and this is wholly of Cordwainer-street Ward; also the South side of Needler Lane, which reacheth from the North end of St. Siches Lane, west to Soper Lane; then west from St. Anthones Church, is the South end of Sopers Lane, which lane took that name, not of Soper-making, as some have supposed, but of Alen le Soper, in the ninth of

Edward the second; nor can we read of *Sope-making* in this City, till within this hundred and fifty years, that *John Lamb*, dwelling in *Grasse-street*, set up a boyling house; for this City (in former time) was served of white Sope in hard Cakes (called *Castle-Soap*, and other) from beyond the Seas, and of gray Sope, speckled with white, very sweet and good, from *Bristow*, sold here for a peny the pound, and never above peny farthing; and black Sope for an half-peny the pround.

Then in *Bow-lane* (as they now call it) is *Goose-lane*, by *Bow-Church*; *Will and Essex*, Mercer, had Tenements there, in the six and twentieth of Edward the third.

Then from the South end of *Bow-lane*, up *Watling-street*, till over against the *Red Lyon*, are the bounds of *Cordwainer-street* Ward.

Then is there a fair Parish in *Budge-row*, called *St. Anthonies* at first, and now *St. Anslins*, Sir *Thomas Knowles* Lord Mayor of London, lyeth buried there, who repaired, and was a great Benefactor to that Church, upon whom is this Epitaph,

*Here lyeth graven under this Stone,
Thomas Knowles, both flesh and bone, &c.*

Next on the South side of *Budge-row*, by the West corner thereof, and on the East side of *Cordwainer-street*, is one other fair Church, called *Aldermary Church*, because the same was very old, and elder then any Church of *St. Mary* in the City; till of late years, the foundation of a very fair new Church, was laid there by *Henry Keeble*, Grocer, and Mayor, who deceased 1518. and was there buried in a Vault, by him prepared, with a fair Monument raised over him, on the North side of the Quire, now destroyed and gone: he gave by his Testament, a thousand pound toward the building up of that Church; and yet was not permitted a resting place for his bones there afterwards. *Richard Chancer* Vintner, thought to be the Father of *Jeffrey Chancer* the Poet, was a great Benefactor to this Church.

At the upper end of *Hosier-lane*, toward *VVest-Cheape*, is the fair Parish Church of *St. Mary Bow*; this Church in the Reign of *VVilliam the Conqueror*, being the first in this City, builded on *Arches of Stone*, was therefore called *New Mary Church*, of *St. Mary de Avenbui, or le Bow*, in *VVest-Chauping*; As *Stratford Bridge*, being the first builded (by *Matilda*, the Queen, *VVife to Henry* the first) with *Arches of Stone* was called *Stratford le Bow*; which names, to the said Church and Bridge, remain till this day; the Court of the *Arches* is kept in this Church, and taketh name of the place, not the place of the Court; but of what Antiquity, or continuation that Court hath there continued, 'tis uncertain.

This Church is of *Cordwainer-street*, and for divers accidents happening there, hath bin made more famous than any other Parish Church of the whole City, or Suburbs.

First we read, that in the year 1090, and the third of *VVilliam Rufus*, by tempest of wind, the roof of the Church of *St. Mary Bow* in *Cheape*, was overturned, wherewith some persons were slain, and four of the Rafter of six and twenty foot in length, with such violence were pitched in the ground of the high street, that scarcely four foot of them remained above ground; which were said to be cut even with the ground, because they could not be plucked out; for the City of London was not then paved, but a Moorish ground.

In the year 1196, *VVilliam Fitz Osbert*, a seditious Traytor, took the *Scepter of Bow*, and fortified it with Munitions and vituals, but it was assaulted, and *VVilliam* with his Complices, were taken (though without blood-shed) for he was forced by fire and smoak to forsake the Church, and then being by the Judges condemned, he was by the heels drawn to the *Elmes* in *Smithfield*,
and

and there hanged with nine of his fellowes, where because his favourers came not to deliver him, he forsook *Maries* Son, (as he termed Christ our Saviour) and called upon the Devil to help and deliver him: such was the end of this deceiver, a man of an evil life, a secret murderer, a filthy fornicator, a keeper of Concubines, and (amongst other his detestable facts) a false accuser of his elder Brother, who had (in his youth) brought him up in learning, and done many things for his preferment.

In the year 1371. a great part of the Church of *Bow* fell down, and slew many people, men and women.

In the year 1384, the thirteenth of *Edward* the first, *Lawrence Duckett*, Goldsmith, having grievously wounded one *Ralph Crepin* in *West Cheap*, fled into *Bow Church*, into the which (in the night time) entred certain evil persons, friends unto the said *Ralph*, and slew the said *Lawrence*, lying in the Steeple, and then hanged him up, placing him so by the Window, as if he had hanged himself, and so was it found by Inquisition; for the which fact, *Lawrence Duckett* being drawn by the feet, was buried in a ditch without the City; but shortly after (by relation of a Boy, who lay with the said *Lawrence*, at the time of his death, and had hid him there for fear) the truth of the matter was disclosed; for the which cause, *Jordan Gold-Cheape*, *Ralph Crepin*, *Gilbert Clarke*, and *Jessey Clarke*, were attainted, and a certain Woman named *Alice*, that was chief cause of the said mischief, was burned, and to the number of sixteen men, were drawn and hanged, besides others that, being richer, after long imprisonment, were hanged by the purse.

The Church was interdicted, the Doors and Windows were stopped up with Thorns for a while, but *Lawrence* was taken up, and honestly buried in the Church-yard afterwards.

The Parish Church of *St. Mary Bow*, by meanes of incroachment, and building of Houses, wanting room in their Church-yard, for burial of the Dead, *John Rotham*, or *Rotham*, Citizen and Taylor, by his Testament dated the year 1465, gave to the Parson and Church-wardens, a certain Garden in *Hosier-lane*, to be a Church-yard, which so continued near a hundred years, but now is builded on, and is a private mans house. The old Steeple of this Church, was by little and little re-edified, and new builded up, at the least so much as was fallen down, many men giving sums of money to the furtherance thereof, so that at length, to wit, in the year 1469, it was ordained by a Common Councel, that the *Bow Bell* should be nightly rung at nine of the Clock.

Shortly after, *John Donne* Mercer, by his Testament dated 1472; according to the trust of *Reginald Longdon*, gave to the Parson and Church-wardens of *St. Mary Bow* two Tenements, with the appurtenances, since made into one, in *Hosier-lane*, then so called, to the maintenance of *Bow Bell*, the same to be rung as aforesaid, and other things to be observed, as by the Will appeareth.

The Arches or Bows thereupon with the Lanthorns five in number, to wit, one at each Corner, and one on the top in the middle upon the Arches, were also afterward finished of Stone, brought from *Caux* in *Normandy*, delivered at the Customers Key, for four shillings eight pence the Tun 1515, and 1516, *William Copland* being Church-warden. It is said that this *Copland* gave the great Bell, which made the fifth in the Ring, to be rung nightly at nine of the Clock: This Bell was first rung (as a Knell) at the Burial of the same *Copland*; It appeareth, that the Lanthorns on the top of this Steeple, were meant to have bin glazed, and lights in them placed nightly in the Winter, whereby Travelers to the City might have the better sight thereof, and not to misse of their ways.

In this Parish also was a Grammar-School, by commandment of King *Henry* the sixth, which *School* was (of old time) kept in an house for that purpose prepared in the Church-yard; But that *School* being decayed, as others about this City, the School-house was let out for Rent, in the Reign of *Henry* the 8th, for four shillings the year, a Cellar for two shillings the year, and two Vaults under the Church, for 15 s. both.

There are Monuments of divers Citizens of note in this Church, but most of them much defac'd, and mouldred away.

Without the North side of this Church of *St. Mary Bow*, towards *West-Cheape*, standeth one fair building of Stone, called in Record *Sildam*, a shed which greatly darkneth the said Church; for by meanes thereof, all the Windows and doors on that side, are stopped up; King *Edward* the third, upon occasion, as shall be shewed in the Ward of *Cheape*, caused this side or shed to be made, and strongly to be builded of Stone for himself, the Queen, and other States, to stand there to behold the Justings, and other shewes at their pleasures; And this House (for long time after) served to that use, namely, in the Reign of *Edward* the third, and *Richard* the second; but in the year 1410. *Henry* the fourth, in the twelfth of his Reign, confirmed the said shed or building, to *Stephen Spilman*, *William Marchford*, and *John Wattle*, Mercers, by the name of one new *Sildam*, Shed or Building, with Shops, Cellars, and Edifices, whatsoever appertaining, called *Crownfield*, or *Tumerfeld*, situate in the Mercery of *West-Cheape*, and in the Parish of *St. Mary de Arcubus* in *London*, &c.

Notwithstanding which grant, the Kings of *England*, and other great Estates, as well of forraign Countries repairing to this Realm, as Inhabitants of the same, have usually repaired to this place, therein to behold the shewes of this City, passing through *West-Cheape*; namely, the great *Watches* accustomed in the night, on the Even of *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Peter* at Midsummer; the Examples whereof were over-long to recite, wherefore let it suffice briefly to touch one.

In the year 1510, on *St. Johns* Eve at night, King *Henry* the eighth, came to this place, then called the *Kings-Head* in *Cheape*, in the Livery of a Yeoman of the Gard, with an Halberd on his shoulder, and there beholding the Watch, departed privily, when the Watch was done; and was not known to any, but whom it pleased him; But on *Saint Peters* night next following, He and the Queen came Royally riding to the said place, and there with their Nobles, beheld the Watch of the City, and return'd in the morning.

Of the Sixteenth Ward, or Aldermanry of
the City of LONDON, called
Cheape-Ward.

WE enter now into the Center of the City, which is *Cheape-Ward*; taking name of the Market there kept, called *West Cheaping*, which *Ward*, as a River, as Mr. *Stow* saith, that hath three heads, and running along to the uttermost of his bounds, issueth out on the sides into little streams: so this Ward, beginning on the Course of *Wallbrook*, and is not the meaneſt of the Wards, (if for no other cause, yet because it is nearest to the heart of the City) hath his beginning on the East from three places. The High street of the *Poultry*, the lower end of *Rucklesbury*, and the nether part of the *Venell*, or entry into *Scalding Alley*, & so running along, as far as unto the North-East corner of *Bow-lane* on the South side, and from thence into *Bow-lane* on the East side, until ye come to the Channel over against the Cellardoor under the Church; & then, on the North side of *Cheape*, up to the Standard, stretching it self into divers Lanes and peeces, on the right hand, and on the left hand, as it cometh along.

First, for the High street of the *Poultry* (which is the main body of this Ward:) on the South side thereof toward the East, this Ward beginneth in the way going down to St. *Mary Woolf-Church*.

Now for Antiquities, and things worthy of memory in *Cheape-Ward*.

First, in the main Body of this Ward, that is, the *Poultry*, standeth the handsome little Church, that beareth the name of St. *Mildred in the Poultry the Virgin*, which name was given surely for distinction not for superstition; for so was the Custom of the Kingdom (& yet is) in building their things for the service of God, that the Founders called them by the name of some Apostle, Saint, Martyr, or Confessor, as best liked their own conceit, at the present time, to distinguish them from others.

Who this *Mildred* was, whether she was the Eldest Daughter of *Merwaldus*, King of the *West-Mercians*, as some think, or that she was Daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, one of the founders of *Pauls Church*, it is incertain: neither is it much material, but it is probable, that she was some holy and devout Maid, which the People of that Age held to be a Saint afterward in Heaven.

In what years this Church was first erected, or who was the first Founder of it, we find not; but it appeareth by some ancient Evidences of the said Church, that from the beginning it had not so much spare ground about it, as to make a Church-yard of, until in the year of our Lord God 1410, and the 8th of King *Henry the fifth*, *Thomas Morsted* Esquire, and Chirurgion to the Kings, *Henry the fourth*, *Henry the fifth*, and *Henry the sixth*. (And afterward, in *Anno Dom.* 1436. was Sheriff and Alderman of *London*) gave unto the Church a parcel of ground, lying between his dwelling-house and the said Church (and adjoining unto the said Church toward the North) to make a Church-yard of, for the burial of their Dead, containing in length, from the Course of *Wallbrook*, toward the West, forty five foot, and in breadth, from the Church toward the North, thirty five foot.

Within short time after, some body, of Religious and Charitable disposition, erected upon the sides of the said Church-yard, but upon Posts and Pillars, with Cloysters underneath, toward the West, a Parlor-house, or Mansion, and free dwelling of the Ministers and Rectors of the said Church, and toward the

the East four Chambers, then called the Priests Chambers, now converted into a Tenement or dwelling House, & demised for yearly Rent, but the Church-yard is much abridged, and of late foully defaced; and the lights of the said Parsonage hindered by additions of pieces, to the said ancient Chambers, which ought not to be: In this ancient Church, some Citizens of note lie buried.

Some few Houses West from this Parish Church of *St. Mildred*, is a Prison-house, pertaining to one of the Sheriffs of *London*, and is called the Counter in the *Poultry*: This hath bin there kept, and continued time out of minde; for I have not read of the Original thereof: West from this Counter, was a proper Chappel, called of *Corpus Christi*, and *St. Mary*, at *Cony-hope* lane end, in the Parish of the said *Mildred*, founded by one named *Jorivirannes*, a Citizen of *London*, in the Reign of *Edward* the third; in which Chappel was a *Guild*, or Fraternity, that might dispense in Lands better then twenty pounds by year; it was suppressed by *Henry* the eighth, and purchased by one *Thomas Hobson*, Haberdasher: he turned this Chappel into a fair Ware-house, and Shops towards the street, with fair Lodgings over them.

Then is *Cony-hope* lane, of old time so called, of a signe of three Coneyes, which hung over a Poulterers Scall at the Lanes end; within this Lane standeth the *Grocers Hall*, which Company being of old time called *Pepperers*, were first incorporated by the name of *Grocers*, in the year 1345, at which time, they elected for Custos, or Gardian of their Fraternity, *Richard Oswin*, and *Lawrence Hallwell*, and twenty Brethren were then taken in, to be of their Society.

In the year 1411, the Custos or Gardian, and the Brethren of this Company, purchased of the Lord *Robert Fitzwaters*, one Plot of ground, with the building thereupon, in the said *Cony-hope* lane, for three hundred twenty Marks, and then laid their foundation of their new Common-Hall.

About the year 1429, the *Grocers* had Licence to purchase five hundred Marks Land; since the which time, near adjoining unto the *Grocers Hall*, the said Company have builded seven proper Houses, for seven aged poor Almspeople; *Thomas Knowles* Grocer and Maior, gave his Tenement in *St. Anthanies Church-yard* to the *Grocers*, towards the relief of the poor Brethren in that Company: Also *Henry Keeble*, Grocer and Maior, gave to the seven Almspeople, six pence weekly for ever; which Pension is now increased by the Masters, to some of them two shillings a peece weekly, and to some of them lesse; &c.

Henry Ady Grocer, 1563, gave a thousand Marks to the *Grocers* to purchase Lands, and Sir *Henry Pecky*, Knight Banneret, free of that Company, gave them five hundred pounds to certain uses: he builded Alms-houses at *Loding stone* in *Kent*, and was there buried.

West from this *Cony-hope* Lane, is the *Old Jury*, whereof some portion is of *Cheape Ward*; at the South end of this Lane, is the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Cole-Church*, named of one *Cole*, that builded it: this Church is builded upon a Vault above ground, so that men are forced to go to ascend up thereunto, by certain steps, I finde no Monuments of this Church more, than that *Henry* the fourth granted Licence to *William Marshal*, and others, to found a Brotherhood of *Saint Katherine* therein, because *Thomas Becket* and *St. Edmond*, the Arch Bishop were baptized there.

The *Old Jury* hath had alwayes Citizens of quality, and fair large Houses, as there is now *Gurney-house*, where Alderman *Friderique* lives, a very worthy Gentleman.

There is also another ancient fair House of *Thomas Bowyer*, and another of *Mr. Bonnel*, worthy and wealthy brave Marchants.

We read of *Breadstreght-lane*, to be of that Parish; and thus much for the North side of the *Poultry*. The South side of the said *Poultry*, beginning on the Bank

Bank of the said Brook, over against the Parishi-Church of St. *Mildred*, passing up to the great Conduit, hath divers fair Houles, which were sometimes inhabited by the *Poulterers*, but now by *Grocers*, *Haberdashers*, and *Upholsters*.

Concerning other Antiquities there, first is *Bucklesbury*, so called of a Mannor, and Tenements pertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelled, and kept his Courts; this Mannor is supposed to be the great Stone-Building, yet in part remaining on the South side of the street, which of late time hath been called the *Old Barge*, of such a signe hanged out, near the Gate thereof; This Mannor, or great Houle, hath of long time bin divided, and letten out into many Tenements; and it hath bin a common Speech, that when *Wallbrook* did lie open, Barges were rowed out of the Thames, or rowed up so far; and therefore the place hath ever since bin called the *Old Barge*.

Also, on the North side of this street, directly over against the said *Bucklesbury*, was one ancient and strong Tower of Stone; the which Tower, King *Edward* the third, in the eighteenth of his Reign, called by the name of the *Kings Houle*, and *Cornet Stoure* in London, and did appoint his *Exchange of money*, there to be kept: In the nine and twentieth, he granted it to *Frydus Chynysane*, and *Landus Bardaile*, Marchants of *Luke*, for twenty pound the year; And in the three and twentieth, he gave the same Tower to his Colledge, or Free Chappel of St. *Stephen* at *Westminster*, by the name of *Cornet Stoure*, at *Bucklesbury* in London.

This whole street, called *Bucklesbury*, on both the sides throughout, is possessed of *Grocers*, and *Apothecaries*; toward the West end thereof, on the South side, breaketh out one other short lane, called in Records, *Peneritch-street*, it reacheth but to St. *Sythes* lane; and St. *Sythes* Church, is the farthest part thereof; for by the West end of the said Church, beginneth *Needles Lane*, which reacheth to *Sopers Lane*, as is aforesaid.

This small Parishi Church of St. *Sybs*, hath also an addition of *Benets Shorne*, (or *Shrog*, or *Shorehog*) for by all these names it hath bin called; but the ancient is *Shorne*, wherefore it seemeth to take that name of one *Benedict Shorne*, sometime a Citizen and *Stock-fishmonger* of London, a new Builder, repairer, or Benefactor thereof, in the year of *Edward* the second, so that *Shorne* is but corruptly called *Shrog*, and more corruptly *Shorehog*; Here are divers Monuments, and among other the Tomb of Sir *Raph Warren*, Knight, Alderman, twice Lord Maior of London, and Marchant of the Staple at *Callic*, with his two Wives, Anno 1553.

Then in *Needlers Lane*, have ye the Parishi Church of St. *Pancrase*, a proper small Church, but divers rich Parishioners therein, and hath had of old time, many liberal Benefactors; But of late, such as (not regarding the Order taken by Queen *Elizabeth*) the least Bell in their Church being broken, have rather sold the same for half the value, then put the Parishi to charge with new casting; late experience hath proved this to be true, besides the spoils of Monuments there; This little Church hath also some handiome Monuments.

Then is a part of *Sopers Lane*, turning up to Cheap.

By the assent of *Stephen Abunden*, Maior, the *Pepperers* in *Sopers lane*, were admitted to sell all such Spices, and other Wares, as *Grocers* now use to sell, retaining the old name of *Pepperers* in *Sopers lane*, till at length, in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth, the same *Sopers lane* was inhabited by *Cordwainers* and *Curriers*, after that the *Pepperers* or *Grocers* had seated themselves in a more open street, to wit, in *Bucklesbury*, where they now remain: Thus much for the South Wing of Cheap-Ward.

At the West end of this *Poultry*, and also of *Bucklesbury*, beginneth the large street of West Cheaping, a Market place so called, which street stretcheth West, till ye come to the little Conduit by *Pauls Gate*, but not all of Cheap

Ward. In the East part of this street standeth the Great Conduit, of Sweet-water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead, under ground from *Paddington*, for service of this City, castellated with stone, and Cisterned in Lead, about the year 1285, and again new builded and enlarged by *Thomas Ilam* one of the Sheriffs, 1479.

About the middest of this street is the *Standard* in *Cheape*: of what Antiquity, the first foundation is; I have not read. But *Henry* the sixth by his Patent, dated at *Windsor*, the one and twentieth of his Reign (which Patent, was confirmed by Parliament, 1442) granted Licence to *Thomas Kneller*, *John Chichele*, and other Executors to *John Wells*, Grocer, sometime Maior of *London*, with his Goods to make new the high-way, which leadeth from the City of *London*, towards the place of *Westminster*, before and nigh the Mannor of *Savoy*, parcel of the Duchey of *Lancaster*, a way then very ruinous, and the Pavement broken, to the hurt and mischief of the Subjects, which old Pavement, then remaining in that way, within the length of five hundred foot, and all the breadth of the same, before and nigh the site of the Mannor aforesaid, they were to break up, and with Stone, Gravel, and other stuffe, make one other good and sufficient way for the Commodity of the Subjects; And further, that the *Standard* in *Cheape*, where divers Executions of the Law before time had bin performed, which *Standard* at that present was very ruinous with age, in which there was a Conduit, should be taken down, and another competent *Standard* of Stone, together with a Conduit in the same, of new, strongly to be builded, for the Commodity and honour of the City, with the goods of their Testator, without interruption, &c.

Of Executions at the *Standard* in *Cheape*, we read, that in the year 1293. three men had their right hands smitten off there, for rescuing of a Prisoner, arrested by an Officer of the City.

In the year 1326, the Burgesses of *London*, caused *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exceter*, Treasurer to *Edward* the second, and others, to be beheaded at the *Standard* in *Cheape* (but this was by *Pauls Gate*.)

In the year 1351, the six and twentieth of *Edward* the third, two Fishmongers were beheaded at the *Standard* in *Cheape*. 1381, *Wat Tylar* beheaded, *Richard Lyons*, and others, there.

In the year 1399, *Henry* the fourth, caused the Blank Charters, made by *Richard* the second, to be burnt there.

In the year 1450, *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentish* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there.

In the year 1461, *John Davy* had his hand stricken off there, because he had stricken a man before the Judges at *Westminster*, &c.

Then next is the great Crosse in *West Cheap*, which Crosse was there erected in the year 1290, by *Edward* the first; upon occasion thus, *Queen Elianor* his Wife, dyed at *Hardeby* (a Town near unto the City of *Lincoln*) her Body was brought from thence to *Westminster*, and the King in memory of her, caused in every place, where her Body reled by the way, a stately Crosse of Stone to be erected, with the Queens Image, and Arms upon it, as at *Gransham*, *Woborn*, *Norshampton*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *St. Albones*, *Walsbam*, *West-Cheape*, and at *Charing*, from whence she was conveyed to *Westminster*, and there buried.

This Crosse in *West-Cheape*, being like to those other which remain to this day; and being by length of time decayed, *John Hatherley*, Mayor of *London*, procured in the year 1441, Licence of King *Henry* the sixth, to re-edifie the same in more beautiful manner, for the honour of the City; and had Licence also to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead, for the building thereof, & of certain Conduits, and a common Granary. This Crosse was then curiously wrought, at the Charges of divers Citizens: *John Fisher* Mercer, gave six hundred

dred Marks towards it, the same was begun to be set up 1484, and finished 1486 the second of *Henry* the seventh: It was, after, gilt over, in the year 1522, against the coming in of *Charles* the fifth, Emperor. In the year 1553, against the Coronation of *Queen Anne*. New burnished against the Coronation of *Edward* the sixth; And again new gilt 1554, against the coming in of *King Philip*. Since which time, the said Crosse having bin presented by divers Juries, (or Quests of *Wardmore*) to stand in the high-way, to the let of carriages (as they alledged) but could not have it removed; it followed, that in the year 1581, the twenty one of *June*, in the night, the lowest Images round about the said Crosse (being of *Christ* his Resurrection, of the *Virgin Mary*, *King Edward* the Confessor, and such like) were broken, and defaced: Proclamation was made, that who so would discover the doers, should have forty Crowns, but nothing came to light: the Image of the blessed *Virgin*, at that time was robbed of her Son, and her Arms broken, by which she stayed him on her knees; her whole body was also haled with Ropes, and left likely to fall; but in the year 1595. was again fastened and repaired; and in the year next following, a new mis-shapen Son, as born out of time, all naked, was laid in her Arms; the other Images remaining, broke as afore. But on the East side of the same Crosse, the steps being taken thence; under the Image of *Christ*s Resurrection defaced, was set up a curious wrought Tabernacle of gray Marble, and in the same an Alabaſter Image of *Diana*, and water conveyed from the *Thames*, prilling from her naked Breſt for a time, but now decayed.

In the year 1599, the Timber of the Crosse at the top, being rotted within the Lead, the Arms thereof bending, were feared to have fallen, to the harming of some people; and therefore the whole Body of the Crosse, was scaffolded about, and the top thereof taken down, meaning in place thereof, to have set up a *Pyramis*: but some of her Majesties honourable Councillors, directed their Letters to *Sir Nicholas Mosley*, then Maior, by her Highnesse express Commandment concerning the Crosse, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly stood, &c. Notwithstanding, the said Crosse stood headless more then a year after, whereupon the said Councillors in great number, meaning not any longer to permit the continuance of such a contempt, wrote to *William Rider*, then Maior, requiring him, by vertue of her Highnesse said former direction and Commandment, without any further delay, to accomplish her Majesties most princely care therein, respecting especially, the Antiquity and continuance of that Monument, and ancient Ensign of Christianity, &c. dared the four and twentieth of *December*, 1600. After this, a Crosse of Timber was framed, set up, covered with Lead, and gilded, the Body of the Crosse downward, cleaned of dust, the Scaffold carryed thence. About twelve nights following, the Image of our Lady was again defaced, by plucking off her Crown, and almost her head, taking from her her naked Child, and stabbing her in the Breſt.

But in the year 1644, during the Reign of the long Parliament, the said Crosse, by an Ordinance thereof, was utterly demolished; and while the thing was doing, there was a noyse of Trumpets blew all the while. Upon the utter demolition of this so ancient and visible a Monument, or Ornament of the City of *London* as all Forrainers esteemed it, it fortun'd, that there was another new one, popp'd up in *Cheap-side*; hard by the Standard, viz. a high square Table of Stone, left in Legacy by one *Russel* a Porter, and well-minded man, with this Distich engraven,

*God blesse the Porter who great pains doth take,
Rest here, and welcome when thy back doth ake.*

Thus much for the Crosse in *West-cheape*. Then at the West end of *West-cheape*.

Cheap-street, was sometimes a Crosse of Stone called the *Old Crosse*. *Ralph Higden* in his *Polychronicon* saith, that *Walter Stapleton* Bishop of Exeter, Treasurer to *Edward* the second, was by the Burgeses of *London* beheaded at this Crosse, then called the Standard, without the North door of *St. Pauls* Church; and so it is noted in other Writers that then lived. This old Crosse stood and remained at the East end of the Parish Church called *St. Michael* in the corner by *Pauls* Gate, near to the North end of the old Exchange, till the year 1390, the thirteenth of *Richard* the second, in place of which old Crosse then taken down, the said Church of *St. Michael* was enlarged, and also a fair Water-Conduit builded, about the ninth of *Henry* the sixth.

In the Reign of *Edward* the third, divers Justings were made in this street, betwixt *Sopers* Lane and the great Crosse, namely, one in the year 1331, about the one and twentieth of *September*, as 'tis observed by divers Writers of that time. In the middle of the City of *London*, (say they) in a Street called *Cheap*, the Stone pavement, being covered with sand, that the Horses might not slide, when they strongly set their feet to the ground, the King held a Tournement three daies together with the Nobility, valiant men of the Realm, and others, some strange Knights; And to the end the beholders might with the better ease see the same, there was a wooden Scaffold erected crosse the street, like unto a Tower, wherein *Queen Philip* and many other Ladies, richly attired, and assembled from all parts of the Realm, did stand to behold the Justs, but the higher frame in which the Ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were (with some shame) forced to fall down, by reason whereof the Knights, and such as were underneath, were grievously hurt; wherefore the Queen took great care to save the Carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her Knees) pacified the King and Councel, and thereby purchased great love of the people. After which time, the King caused a shed to be strongly made of Stone for himself, the Queen, and other States to stand on, and thereto behold the Justings, and other shewes, at their pleasure, by the Church of *St. Mary Bow*, as is shewed in *Cordwayner-street* Ward. Thus much for the High street of *Cheap*.

Now of the North side of *Cheap* street and Ward, beginning at the great Conduit, and by *St. Mary Cole Church*, where we left; Next thereunto Westward, is the *Mercers Chappel*, sometime an Hospital, entituled of *St. Thomas of Acon*, or *Acars*, for a Master and Brethren, *Militia Hospitalis &c*, saith the Record of *Edward* the third, the fourteenth year, it was founded by *Thomas Fitz Theobald de Heili*, and *Agnes* his Wife, sister to *Thomas Becket*, in the Reign of *Henry* the second: they gave to the Master and Brethren the Lands with the appurtenances, that sometimes were *Gilbert Beckets*, Father to the said *Thomas*, in the which he was born, there to make a Church; There was a Charnel, and a Chappel over it of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Stephen*; This Hospital was valued to dispend two hundred seventy seven pounds, three shillings four pence, surrendred the thirtieth of *Henry* the eighth, the one and twentieth of *October*, and was since purchased by the *Mercers*, by means of *Sir Richard Gresham*, and was again set open on the Eve of *Saint Michael* 1541, the three and thirtieth of *Henry* the eighth; It is now called the *Mercers Chappel*, therein is kept a free Grammar School, as of old time had been accustomed, commanded by Parliament.

In this Chappel there is every Sunday morning throughout the year a Sermon in the *Italian* Tongue, beginning about ten a clock.

Here be many Monuments remaining, but more have been defaced; among others, there is *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, and *Dame Joane* his Countesse, 1428.

Before this Hospital towards the street, was builded a fair and beautiful Chappel arched over with stone, and thereupon the *Mercers* Hall, a most curious
piece

piece of work; Sir John Allen Mercer, being founder of that Chappel, was there buried; but since his Tombe is removed thence into the Body of the Hospitall Church, and his Body-room divided into shops, are letten out for Rent; These Mercers were enabled to be a Company, and to purchase Lands to the value of twenty pound the year, the seventeenth of Richard the second; they had three Messuages and Shops in the Parish of Saint Martins Outwich, in the Ward of Bishopgate, for the sustentation of the poor, and a Chantry, the two and twentieth of Richard the second. Henry the fourth in the twelfth of his Reign, confirmed to Stephen Spilman, W. Marchford and John Waild Mercers by the name of one new Sildam, shed, or building, with Shops, Cellars, and Edifices whatsoever appertaining, called *Crownfildes* Situate in the *Mercery* in West-cheap, in the Parish of St. Mary de Arcubus in London, &c. to be holden in Burgage, as all the City of London is.

Next beyond the *Mercers Chappel*, and their Hall, is *Ironmonger Lane*, so called of *Ironmongers* dwelling there.

In this Lane, is the small Parish Church of St. Martin, called *Powary*, upon what occasion I certainly know not; it is supposed to be of Apples growing, where now Houses are lately builded.

Farther West, is St. Lawrence Lane, so called of St. Lawrence Church, which standeth directly over against the North end thereof. Antiquities in this Lane I finde none other, then that among many fair Houses, there is one large Inne for receipt of travellers, called *Blossomes Inne*, but corruptly *Bosomes Inne*, and hath to Sign St. Lawrence the Deacon, in a Border of Blossoms or Flowers.

Then near to the standard in Cheap, is *Hony-lane*, being very narrow, and somewhat dark.

In this Lane, is the small Parish Church called *Alballowes in Hony-Lane*; There be no Monuments in this Church worth the noting. I find that John Norman, Draper, Mayor 1453, was buried there. He gave to the Drapers his Tenements on the North side the said Church; they to allow for the Beam light and Lamp, thirteen shillings four pence yearly, from this Lane to the Standard. And thus much for Cheap Ward, in the High-street of Cheap, for it stretcheth no farther.

Now, for the North wing of Cheap Ward, have ye *Casse-street*, corruptly called, *Cattenten-street*, which beginneth at the North end of *Ironmonger Lane*, and runneth to the West end of Saint Lawrence Church, as is afore-shewed.

On the North side of this street is the *Guild-hall*, wherein the Courts for the City are kept, namely, first the Court of *Common-Council*, second the Court of the Lord Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen, third the Court of *Hustings*, fourth the Court of *Orphanes*, fifth the two Courts of the Sheriffs, sixt the Court of the *Wardmore*, seventh the Court of *Hallmore*, eight the Court of *Requeets*, commonly called the Court of *Conscience*, nine the *Chamberlains Court* for Pientices, & making them free; This *Guild-hall*, saith Robert Holman, was began to be builded new, in the year 1411, the twelfth of Henry the fourth, by Thomas Knowles, then Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen; The same was made, of a little Cottage, a large and great House, as now it standeth, towards the charges whereof, the Companies gave large benevolences; Also offences of men were pardoned for sums of money towards this work, extraordinary Fees were raised, Fines, Amercements, and other things imployed, during seven years, with a Continuation thereof, three years more, all to be employed to this building.

The first year of Henry the sixth, John Coventry & John Carpenter Executors to Richard Whittington, gave towards the paving of this great Hall twenty pounds and the next year fifteen pounds more to the said pavement, with hard Stone of *Purbeck*; They also glaz'd some Windows thereof, and of the Mayors Court, on

on every which Window the Arms of *Richard Whittington* are placed. The foundation of the Mayors Court was laid in the third year of the Reign of *Henry* the sixth; and of the Porch on the South side of the Mayors Court, in the fourth of the said King. Then was builded the Mayors Chamber, and the Councel Chamber, with other Roomes above the staires.

Having here so just occasion, speaking of that former ancient Councel Chamber, which hath continued so ever since, I cannot but account it expedient (as in no place better fitting) to remember the fair and goodly new Councel Chamber, a worthy Act, and an Honour to the City. The said new Councel Chamber, with a fair Room over the same, appointed for a Treasury, wherein to preserve the Books and Records belonging to the City, and another Room also underneath the same Chamber, reserved for necessary use and employment, began to be builded the first week after Easter, in the time of the Majoralty of *Sir Thomas Middleton*, Knight, and Alderman, in the year of our Lord 1614, it was fully finished shortly after *Michaelmas* 1615, at the latter end of the Majoralty of *Sir Thomas Hayes*, Knight and Alderman; But the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, kept their first Court in the said new Councel Chamber, on the seventh day of *November*, in the year of our Lord 1615, *Sir John Jolles* Knight and Alderman, being then Lord Mayor; by whose order and direction, the said building was performed, from the first beginning thereof, to the finall finishing of the same, amounting to the charge of 1740*l.* than which, no money could be better bestowed, nor more to the Cities credit and renown.

Last of all, a stately Porch entring the great Hall, was erected; the front thereof towards the South, being beautified with Images of Stone.

Now for the Chappel or Colledge of our Lady *Mary Magdalene*, and of *All Saints* by *Guild-Hall*, called *London Colledge*, we read, that the same was builded about the year 1299, and that *Peter Fanelore*, *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowick*, Citizen, gave one Messuage with the appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Foster*, to *William Brampton* Custos of the Chauntry, by them founded in the said Chappel, with four Chaplains; and one other House in the Parish of *St. Giles* without *Creeplegate*, in the seven and twentieth of *Edward* the third, was given to them.

Adjoyning to this Chappel on the South side, was sometime a fair and large Library, furnished with Books pertaining to the *Guild-Hall* and Colledge.

These Books (as it is said) were in the Reign of *Edward* the sixth, sent for by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Lord Protector, with promise to be restored shortly; Men laded from thence threescore Carts with them, but they were never returned; This Library was builded by the Executors of *R. Whittington*, and by *W. Bury*; on the other side, it is now losted through, and made a Store-house for Cloaths.

South-west from this *Guild-Hall*, is the fair Parish Church of *St. Lawrence*, called, in the *Jury*, because (of old time) many Jewes inhabited there about; This Church is fair and large, and hath divers Monuments.

In this Church there was the Shank-bone of a man, and also a Tooth of a very great bigness, hanged up for shew, in Chains of Iron, upon a Pillar of Stone: the Tooth (being about the bigness of a mans fist) is long since conveyed from thence; the Thigh or Shank-bone, of five and twenty inches in length by the Rule, remaineth yet fastned to a post of Timber, and is not so much to be nored for the length, as for the thicknes, hardness, and strength thereof; for when it was hanged on the Stone Pillar, it fretted (with moving) the said Pillar, and was not it self fretted, nor (as seemeth) is not yet lightened by remaining dry: but where or when this Bone was first found or discovered, I have not heard.

*Of the Seventeenth Ward, or Aldermanry
of the City of London, called Coleman-
street Ward.*

V V E will now steer our course Northward, and look towards *London Walls* to find out another Ward, and next to *Cheap Ward* on the North side thereof, is *Coleman-street Ward*, and beginneth also in the East, on the courie of *Wallbrook*, in *Lothbury*, and runneth West, (on the South side to the end of *Ironmongers Lane*, and on the North side, to the West corner of *Basing-Hall street*; On the South side of *Lothbury*, is the street called the *Old Jewry*; the one half, and bettery on both sides towards *Cheap*, is of this Ward.

Antiquities therein to be noted, are these, First, the street of *Lothbury*, *Lothbery*, or *Loadbay*; This street is possessed (for the most part) by Founders, that cast Candlesticks, Chafing-dishes, Spice-Mortars, and such like Copper or Latin workes, and do after turn them with the Foot, and not with the Wheel, to make them smooth and bright, with turning and scrating, (as some do teim it) making a loathsome noise to the by-passers, that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainedly called *Lothbury*. On the South side of this street amongst the Founders be some fair Houses and large, for Merchants; namely, one that of old time was the *Jews Synagogue*, which was defaced by the Citizens of *London*, after that they had slain seven hundred Jewes, and spoiled the residue of their goods, in the year 1262, the forty seventh of *Henry the third*. And not long after, in the year 1291, King *Edward* the first banished the remnant of the Jewes out of *England*, as is afore shewed.

The *Synagogue* being so suppressed, certain Fryars got possession thereof; For in the year 1257, (saith *Matthew Paris*) there were seen in *London* a new Order of Fryars, called *De penitentia Jesu*, or *Fratres de sacco*, because they were apparelled in sackcloth, who had their House in *London*, near unto *Aldersgate*, without the gate, and had Licence of *Henry the third*, in the four and twentieth of his Reign, to remove from thence to any other place; and in the fifty sixt, she gave unto them this *Jews Synagogue*. After which time *Eliaor* the Queen, wife to *Edward the first*, took into her protection, and warranted unto the Prior and Brethren *De penitentia Jesu Christi*, of *London*, the said Land and building in *Cole-Church street*, in the Parish of *Saint Olave* in the Jury and *St. Margaret* in *Lothbury*, by her granted, with consent of *Stephen de Fulborn*, under-Warden of the Bridge-house, and other Brethren of that House, for threescore Marks of Silver, which they had received of the said Prior and Brethren of repentance, towards the building of the said Bridge. This Order of Friers gathered many good Schollars, and multiplied in number exceedingly, untill the Council of *Lyons*; by the which it was Decreed, that (from that time forth) there should no more Orders of Begging Fryers, be permitted, but only the four Orders, to wit, the *Dominick* or Preachers, the *Minorites* or *Gray Fryers*, and the *Augustines*; and so from that time the Begging Fryers decreased and fell to nothing.

Now

Now it followed, that in the year 1305, *Robert Fitzwalter*, requested and obtained of the said King *Edward* the first, that the same Fryers of the *Sack*, might assigne to the said *Robert*, their Chappel or Church, of old time, called the Synagogue of the *Jewes*, near adjoyning to the then Mansion house of the same *Robert*, which was in place where now standeth the *Grocers Hall*, and the said Synagogue was at the North Corner of the old *Jury*, *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor, in the year 1439, kept his Majoralty in this House, and dwelled there until his dying day.

This House standeth, and is of two Parishes, as opening into *Leekbury*, of *St. Margaret* Parish, and opening into the *Old Jewry*, of *St. Olaves* Parish. The said *Robert Large*, gave liberally to both these Parishes, but was buried at *St. Olaves*.

Hugh Clopton, Mercer, Maior 1492, dwelled in this House, and kept his Majoralty there: it is now a Tavern, and hath to signe a Wind-Mill.

And thus much for this House, sometimes the *Jews* Synagogue, since an house of Fryers, then a Noble mans House, after that, a Marchants House, wherein Majoralties have bin kept, and now a Wine-Tavern.

Then is the *Old Jewry*, a street so called of *Jews*, sometime dwelling there, and near adjoyning in the Parishes of *St. Olave*, *St. Michael Bassing Hall*, *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*, *St. Lawrence*, called the *Jewry*, and so West to *Wood-street*. *William Duke of Normandy*, first brought them from *Rome* to inhabit here.

William Rufus favoured them so far, that he sware by *Lukes* face, his common Oath, if they could overcome the Christians, he would be one of their Sect.

Henry the second, grievously punished them for corrupting his Coyne. *Richard* the first forbad *Jewes*, and Women to be present at his Coronation; for fear of Inchantments; for breaking of which Commandment, many *Jews* were slain, who being ass. mbled, to present the King with some gift, one of them was stricken by a Christian, which some unfully people perceiving, fell upon them, beat them to their houses, and brent them therein, or slew them at their coming out.

Also the *Jewes* at *Norwich*, *St. Edmondsbury*, *Lincoln*, *Stanford*, and *Lyn*, were robbed and spoiled; and at *York*, to the number of five hundred; besides Women and Children. entred a Tower of the Castle, profered money to be in surety of their lives; but the Christians would not take it; whereupon, they cut the throats of their own Wives and Children, and cast them over the Walls on the Christians heads; and then, entering the Kings Lodging, they burned both the House and themselves.

King *John*, in the 11th of his Reign, commanded all the *Jews*, both Men and Women, to be imprisoned, and grievously punished, because he would have all their Money; some of them gave all they had, and promised more, to escape so many kinds of torments; for every one of them, had one of their eyes at the least plucked out. Amongst whom there was one, which being tormented many wayes, would not ransom himself, till the King had cauted (every day) one of his great teeth to be plucked out, by the space of seven dayes, and then he gave the King ten thousand Marks of silver: to the end, they should pull out no more, the said King at that time, spoiled the *Jews* of sixty six thousand Marks.

The 17th of this King, the Barons brake into the *Jews* Houses, rifled their Coffers, and with the Stone of their Houses, repaired the Gates and Walls of *London*.

King *Henry* the third, in the 11th of his Reign, granted to *Semarine*, of *Ballaster*, the house of *Benomie Mittun* the Jew, in the Parish of *St. Michael Bassing-lange*, in which the said *Benomy* dwelt, with the fourth part of all his Land

Land in that Parish, which *William Elis* held of the Fee of *Hugh Nevel*, and all the Land in *Colemanstreet*, belonging to the said *Benomy*; and the fourth part of the Land, in the Parish of *St. Lawrence*, which was the Fee of *Thomas Buckarel*, and were excheted to the King, for the murther which the said *Benomy* committed in the City of *London*, to hold to the said *Semaine*, and his Heires, of the King, paying at Easter, a pair of gilt Spurs, and to do the service thereof due unto the Lords Court.

In the like manner, and for like services, the King granted to *Guso* for his Homage, the other part of the Lands of the said *Benomy* in *St. Michaels* Parish, which *Law*, the Painter held, and was the Kings Excheter, and the Lands of the said *Benomy*, in the said Parish, which *Walter Turner* held, and fifteen foot of Land, which *Hugh Harman* held, with fifteen Iron Ells of Land, and an half, in the front of Iron-monger-lane, in the Parish of *St. Martin*, which were the said *Benomyes*, of the Fee of the Hospital of *St. Giles*, and which *Adam* the Smith held, with two Stone-Houses, which were *Moses* the Jew of *Canterbury*, in the Parish of *St. Olave*; and which are of the Fee of *Arnold de Rem*, and are the Kings Exchetes, as aforesaid.

The 16th of the said *Henry*, the Jews in *London*, builded a Synagogue, but the King commanded, it should be dedicated to our blessed Lady, and after gave it to the Brethren of *St. Anthonies of Vienna*, and so was it called *St. Anthonies Hospital*.

This King *Henry* founded a Church and House for converted Jews, in a new street by the Temple, whereby it came to passe, that (in short time) there was gathered a great number of Converts.

The twentieth of this King *Henry*, seven Jews were brought from *Norwich*, which had stolen a chriltened Child, had circumcised, and minded to have crucified him at *Easter*, wherefore their Bodies and Goods were at the Kings pleasure: The six and twentieth, the Jews were constrained to pay to the King, twenty thousand Marks, at two Termes in the year, or else to be kept in perpetual Prison.

The five and thirtieth, He taketh inestimable sums of money, of all rich men, namely, of *Aaron*, a Jew born at *Tork*, fourteen thousand Marks for himself, and ten thousand Marks for the Queen; and before, he had taken of the same Jew as much, as in all, amounted to thirty thousand Marks of Silver, and two hundred Marks of Gold to the Queen.

In the fortieth year, were brought up to *Westminster*, two hundred Jews from *Lincoln*, for crucifying a Child, named *Hugh*; eighteen of them were hang'd.

The forty third, a Jew at *Tewksbury* fell into a Privie on the Saturday, and would not that day be taken out, for reverence of his Sabbath; wherefore *Richard Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, kept him there till *Monday*, that he was dead.

The forty seven, the Barons slew of the Jews at *London*, seven hundred; the rest were spoiled, and their Synagogue defaced, because one Jew would have forced a Christian to have payd more than two shillings, for the lone of twenty shillings a week.

The third of *Edward* the first, in a Parliament at *London*, usury was forbidden to the Jews; and that all Usurers might be known, the King commanded that every Usurer should weare a Table on his brest, the breadth of a Paveline, or else to avoid the Realm.

The sixth of the said King *Edward*, a Reformation was made for clipping of the Kings Coyn; for which offence, two hundred sixty seven Jews were drawn and hanged; three were English Christians, and other were English Jews.

The same year the Jews crucified a child at *Northampton*; for the which fact, many Jews at *London* were drawn at Horses Tayls, and hanged.

The 11th of Edward the first, *John Perkeham*, Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, commanded the Bishop of *London*, to destroy all the Jewes Synagogues in his Diocese.

The 16th of the said *Edward*, all the Jewes in *England*, were (in one day) apprehended by precept from the King, but they redeemed themselves for twelve thousand pounds of silver; notwithstanding, in the nineteenth of his Reign, he banished them all out of *England*, giving them only to bear their Charge, till they were out of this Realm, the number of Jewes then expelled, were fifteen thousand and sixty persons: the King made a mighty masse of money of their Houses, which he sold; and yet the Commons of *England* had granted, and gave him a fiftieth of all their Goods, to banish them; and thus much for the Jewes.

In this street called the *Old Jewry*, is a proper Parish-Church of *St. Olave Upwell*, so called in Record, 1320, *John Brian*, Parson of *St. Olave Upwell*, in the *Jewry*, founded there a Chauntry, and gave two Messuages to that Parish, the 11th of *Edward* the second, and was by the said King confirmed. In this Church to the commendations of the Parsons and Parishioners, the Monuments, of the dead, remain lesse defaced than in many other.

From this Parish Church of *St. Olave*, to the North end of the *Old Jewry*, and from thence West to the North end of *Ironmonger-lane*, almost to the Parish Church of *St. Martin*, (was of old time) one large building of stone, very ancient, made in place of Jewes Houses; but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was builded, or for what use, is not known: more than that King *Henry* the sixth, in the 16th of his Reign, gave the Office of being Porter, or Keeper thereof, unto *John Stent*, for terme of his life, by the name of his principal Pallace in the *Old Jewry*. This was called the *Old Wardrobe*, but of latter time, the outward Stone-Wall hath bin by little and little takedown, and divers fair Houses builded thereupon, even round about.

Now on the North side of this *Lothbury*, beginning again at the East end thereof, upon the Water-Course of *Wallbrook*, have ye a proper Parish Church, called *St. Margaret*, which was newly re-edified and builded, about the year 1440.

By the West end of this Parish-Church, have ye a fair Water-Conduit, builded at the Charges of the City, in the year, 1546.

Next is the *Founders Hall*, a hanfom House, and so to the South-West corner of *Basings-hall-street*, have ye fair and large Houses for Marchants, namely, the Corner-house, at the end of *Basings-Hall-Street*; an old peece of work, builded of Stone, sometime belonging to a certain Jew, named *Mansere*, the Sonne of *Aaron*, the Sonne of *Coke* the Jew, the seventh of *Edward* the first, since, to *Rabere Sopers-Lane*, then, to *Simon Francis*. *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, kept his Majoralty there, deceased 1509. part of this House hath bin lately employed as a Market-house for the sale of Woollen Bayes, Watmoles, Flannels, and such like.

On this North side, against the *Old Jewry*, is *Colemanstreet*, so called of *Coleman*, the first builder and owner thereof; as also of *Cole-Church*, or *Coleman-Church*, against the great Conduit in *Cheape*: This is a fair and large street, on both sides builded with divers fair Houses, besides Allies with small Tenements in great number, on the East side of this street, almost at the North end thereof, is the *Armourers-Hall*, which Company of Armourers, were made a Fraternity of Guild of *St. George*, with a Chantry in the Chappel. of *St. Thomas*, in *Pauls Church*, in the first of *Henry* the sixth; also on the same side is *Kings Alley*, and *Love-lane*, both containing many Tenements, And on the West side, towards the South end, is the Parish Church of *St. Stephen*, wherein the Monuments are defaced.

This

This Church was sometime a Synagogue of the Jews; then a Parish Church, then a Chappel to Saint Olaves in the Jewry, until the seventh of Edward the fourth, and was then incorporated, a Parish Church.

Of the Eighteenth Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Bafings-Hall-Ward.

THe next adjoining to Coleman-street-Ward, on the West side thereof, is Bafings-Hall-Ward, a small thing, and consisteth of one street, called Bafings-Hall-street, of Bafings-Hall, the most principal Houle, whereof the Ward taketh name: it beginneth in the South, by the late spoken Market House, called the Bay Hall, which is the last of Coleman-street-Ward. This street runneth from thence North, down to London-Wall, and some distance both East and West, against the said Hall, And this is the bounds of Bafings-Hall-Ward.

Amongst divers fair Houses for Marchants, have ye three Halls of Companies, namely, the *Masons Hall* for the first; but of what Antiquity that Company is, I have not read. The next is the *Weavers Hall*, which Company hath bin of great Antiquity in this City, as appeareth by a Charter of Henry the second, in these words, *Rex omnibus ad Quos, &c.* to be englished thus.

Henry King of England, Duke of Normandy, and of Guyen, Earl of Arjou, to the Bishop, Justices, Sheriffs, Barons, Ministers, and all his true Lieges of London, sendeth greeting: Know ye, that we have granted to the *Weavers in London* their Guild, with all the Freedoms, and Customs that they had in the time of King Henry my Grandfather, so that they intermit none but within the City, of their Craft, but he be of their Guild; neither in *Southwark*, or other places pertaining to London, otherwise than it was done in the time of King Henry my Grandfather; wherefore I will and straightly command, that ever all lawfully they may treat, and have all afore said, as well in peace, free, worshipful, and wholly, as they had it freer, better, worshipfuller, and whollier than in the time of King Henry my Grandfather, so that they yield yearly to me, two Marks of Gold, at the feast of St. Michael. And I forbid, that any man to them do any Unright, or Disease, upon pain of ten pound, &c.

Lower down, is the *Girdlers Hall*, and this is all touching the East side of this Ward.

On the West side, almost at the South end thereof is *Bakewell-Hall*, corruptly called *Blackwell-Hall*, concerning the Original whereof, I have heard divers Opinions, which I over-passe as Fables, without colour of truth; for though the same seemed a Building of great Antiquity, yet (in mine Opinion) the Foundation thereof was first laid, since the Conquest of William, Duke of Normandy; for the same was builded upon Vaults of Stone; which Stone was brought from *Cane* in Normandy: The like of that in *Pauls Church*, builded by *Mauritius* and his Successors, Bishops of London; but that this House hath bin a Temple, or Jewish Synagogue (as some have fantasied) I allow not, seeing that it had no such form of roundness, or other likeness; neither had it the form of a Church, for the Assembly of Christians, which are builded East

and West; but contrariwise, the same was builded North and South, and in the form of a Noblemans House, and therefore the best Opinion (in my judgement) is, that it was (of old time) belonging to the Family of the *Basing's*, which was in this Realm, a name of great Antiquity and Renown; and that it beares also the name of that Family, and was called therefore *Basing's-Haugh*, or *Hall*.

Now how *Bakewell-hall* took that name, is another Question. For which I read, That *Thomas Bakewel* dwelled in this House, in the 36. of *Edward* the 3d, and that in the 20. of *Richard* the 2d, the said King for the sum of 50. pounds, which the Mayor and the Communalty, had paid into the *Hanaper*, granted Licence, so much as was in him, to *John Frosh*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, (Citizens and Mercers) that they, the said Messuage, called *Bakewell-hall*, and one Garden, with the appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Michael* of *Basing's-Haugh*, and of *St. Lawrence*, in the Jewry of *London*, and one Messuage, two Shops, and one Garden, in the said Parish of *St. Michael*, which they held of the King in *Burgage*, might give and assign to the Mayor and Communalty for ever.

This *Bakewell-Hall* thus established, hath bin long since imployed, as a weekly Market-place for all sorts of *Woollen Clothes*, broad and narrow, brought from all parts of this Realm, there to be sold. In the 21. of *Richard* the second, *Richard Whittington* Mayor; and in the 22. *Drew Barrington* being Mayor, it was decreed, that no Forraign or stranger, should sell any *Woollen-Cloth*; but in *Bakewell-hall*, upon pain of forfeiture thereof.

This House (of late years) growing ruinous, and in danger of falling, *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor, at his decease, gave towards the new building of the outward part thereof, 300*l.* upon condition, that the same should be performed, within three years after his Decease; whereupon, the old *Bakewell-Hall*, was taken down, and in the Moneth of *February* next following, the foundation of a new, strong, and beautiful Store-house being laid, the work thereof was so diligently applyed, that within the space of ten moneths after, to the charges of two thousand five hundred pounds, the same was finished, in the year 1588.

Next beyond this House, are placed divers fair Houses for Marchants, and others, till ye come to the back Gate of *Guild-hall*; which Gate, and part of the building within the same, is of this Ward: some small distance beyond this Gate, the *Coopers* have their common Hall.

Then is the Parish Church of *St. Michael*, called *St. Michael at Basing's-hall*, a proper Church, lately re-edified or new builded.

*The Nineteenth Ward, or Aldermanny of the
City of LONDON, called Cripple-
gate Ward.*

THe Next Ward is called of *Cripplegate*, and consisteth of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well without the Gate and Wall of the City, as within. First, within the Wall on the East part thereof, towards the North; it runneth to the West-side of *Bassing Hall's Ward*, and towards the South, it joyneth to the Ward of *Cheap*; It beginneth at the West end of the *St. Laurence Church* in the Jury, on the North-side, and runneth West to a Pumpe, where sometimes was a well with Buckets, at the South Corner of *Alderman-Bury-Street*, which Street runneth down North to *Gayspur Lane*, and to London Wall, which Street and Lane are wholly (on both sides) of this Ward, and so be some few houses (on both sides) from *Gayspur Lane*, by and against the Wall of the City, East to the Grates, made for the water-course of the Channels, and West to the *Cripplegate*.

Now on the South side, from over against the West End of *Saint Laurence Church*, to the Pumpe, and up *Milke-Street* South unto *Cheap*, which *Milke-Street* is wholly (on both the sides) of *Cripplegate Ward*, as also without the South end of *Milke-Street*, a part of West *Cheap*, to wit, from the Standard to the Crosse, is all of *Cripplegate Ward*. Then down great *Wood-Street*, which is wholly of this Ward on both the sides thereof, so is little *Wood-Street*, which runneth down to *Cripplegate*.

Out of this *Wood-Street* be diver Lanes, namely on the East side is *Lad Lane*, which runneth East to *Milke-Street* Corner, down lower in *Wood-Street* is *Love Lane*, which lieth by the South side of *St. Albans Church* in *Wood-Street*, and runneth down to the *Conduits* in *Aldermanbury-Street*; Lower down in *Wood-Street*, is *Adde-Street*, out of the which runneth *Philip-Lane*, down to London Wall. These be the Lanes on the East-side.

On the West side of *Wood-Street*, in *Huggan Lane*, by the South side of *St. Michaels Church* &c goeth chorow to *Guthersons Lane*; Then lower is *Maiden-Lane*, which runneth West to the North End of *Guthersons Lane*, and up the said Lane on the East side thereof, till against *Kery Lane*, and back again, then the said *Maiden-Lane*, on the North side, goeth up to *Straining Lane*, &c up a part thereof on the East side, to the farthest North part of *Haberdashers Hall*, and back again to *Wood-Street*, and there lower down is *Silver Street*, which is of this Ward, till ye come to the East End of *St. Olaves Church* on the South side, and to *Monks-well Street*, on the North side, then down the said *Monks-well Street* on the East side thereof, and so to *Cripplegate*, do make the bonds of this Ward within the Walls.

Of these *Moor-Fields*, you have formerly read, what a Moorish rotten ground they were, unpassable, but for Cawlsways; purposely made to that intent; what they were also in our own nearer times of Memory, even till *Sir Leonard Halliday* was Lord Major of London, I am very well assured many do perfectly remember. And what they are now at this instant by the honourable cost and care of this City, and the industrious pains and diligence of that worthy Citizen Mr. *Nicolas Leake*, we all (to our continuall comfort) do evidently behold.

Then to turn back again, through the said *Postern Lane* to *Moor Lane*, which

More-lane, with all the Allies and buildings there, is of this Ward. After that is *Grub-Street* more then half thereof to the Streightning of the Street, Next is *White-Crosse-Street*, up to the End of *Beech-lane*, and then *Red-Crosse-Street*, wholly with a part of *Golding-lane*, even to the posts there placed, as a bounder.

Then is *Beech lane* before spoken of; the East side of the *Red-Crosse*, and the *Barbican-Street*, more than halfe thereof toward *Aldersgate-Street*.

Touching the Antiquitie of this Old *Aldermans-Bury* or Court, I have not read other, then that *Richard Kenery*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*; in the first of *Richard* the first, which was in the year of Christ 1189. gave to the Church of *Saint Mary at Osney by Oxford*, certain grounds and rents in *Alderman-Bury*, of *London*, as appeareth by the Register of that Church, as is also entered into the *Hustings* of the Guild-Hall in *London*.

This Old Bery Court, or Hall continued, and the courts of the Major and Aldermen were continually holden there, untill the New *Bery-Court*, or Guild-Hall that now is, was builded and finished, which Hall was first begun to be founded in the year 1411, and was not fully finished in twenty years after. The ruines of the Old Court Hall in *Alderman-Bury-Street* yet appear which of late hath bin imp'oyed as a Carpenters yard, &c.

Then is the parish Church of *St. Mary Aldermanbury*, a fair Church, with a Church-yard and Cloyster adjoyning. In the which Cloyster is hanged and fastened a Shanke-bone of a man (as is said) very great, and larger by three inches and a half, than that which hangeth in *St. Laurence Church* in the *Jury*, for it is in length twenty Eight inches and a half of assise, but not so hard and Steely, like as the other; for the same is Leight, and somewhat pory and spongy. This bone is said to be found amongst the bones of men removed from the Charnell house of *Pauls*, or rather from the Cloyster of *Pauls Church*.

Beneath this Church have ye *Gayspur-lane*, which runneth down to *London Wall*, as is afore shewed. In this lane, at the North end thereof, was (of old time) a house of *Nuns*, which house being in great decay *William Elsing*, Mercer, in the year of Christ 1329. the third of *Edward* of the third, began in place thereof the foundation of an Hospitall, for sustentation of one hundred blind men: Towards the erection whereof, he gave his two houses in the Parishes of *St. Alphage* and our Blessed Lady in *Aldermanbury* Near *Cripplegate*.

This house was after called a *Priory* or *Hospitall* of *St. Mary the Virgin*, founded in the year 1332. by *W. Elsing* for *Canons Regular*, the which *W.* became the first Prior there.

In the same place where the afore said *Elsing* Spittle and priory, were formerly situated, there is now newly erected a Colledge for the Clergy of *London*, and Liberties thereof, called by the name of *Sion-Colledge*: And Almes-houses for twenty poor people, ten men and ten women.

This was done by the especiall care and paines of Mr. *John Simson*, Rector of *St. Olaves* Hart-Street *London*, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Mr. *Thomas White*, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of *S. Dunstons* in the West, and one of the Canons Residentiary of *S. Pauls Church London*: which fore-named *Thomas White*, (besides sundry sums of money, and great yearly Revenues given by him to pious and Charitable uses in divers places) gave three thousand pound to purchase and build the (ore said Colledge for the use of the Clergy, and Almes-houses for the twenty poor people afore said.

He gave also unto the said Colledge, and Almes-houses, a hundred sixty pound, *per annum* for ever; whereof there is a hundred twenty pound yearly allowed for the maintenance of the poor Almes-men and women: And forty pound yearly for four dinners for the Clergy, who are to have four Latine Sermons in the year one every quarter, and upon these dayes are to dine together in the Colledge.

In the same Colledge the forenamed *John Simson* did in his life time, at his own proper Costs and Charges; build a very faire and spacious Library; containing, a hundred twenty one foot in length, within the Walls, and above twenty five foot in breadth. And hath furnished it with Wainscot, Stalls, Desks, Seats, and other Necessary and usefull Ornaments befitting the place.

To this Library there have been already divers bountifull, and well disposed Benefactors; who have given large sums of money towards the furnishing of it with Books.

Then is there the Parish Church of Saint *Alphage*; The principall Ile of this Church towards the North, was pulled down, and a frame of four houses set up in the place: the other part, from the Steeple upward, was converted into a Parish Church of S. *Alphage*; and the Parish Church which stood near unto the Wall of the City by *Cripplegate*, was pulled down, the plot thereof made a Carpenters Yard, with Saw-pits.

The *Hospital* it self, the *Prior*, and *Canons* house, with other Lodgings were made a dwelling house, the Church-Yard is a Garden plot, and a faire Gallery on the Cloyster, the Lodgings for the poor are translated into stabling for hories.

Now we will return to *Milk-Street* so call'd of Milke sold there at the beginning. In this *Milk-Street*, is a small Parish Church of Saint *Mary Magdalen*, which hath of late years been repaired. *William Brown*, Mayor 1513. gave to this Church forty pounds, and was buried there.

Then Next is *Wood-Street*; by what reason so called, I know not. True it is, that (of old time) according to a Decree made in the reign of *Richard the first*, the houses of *London* were builded of Stone, for defence of fire, which kind of building was used for two hundred years or more; but of latter time, for the winning of ground, taken down; and houses of Timber were set up in their place. It seemeth therefore that this Street hath been of the latter building, all of timber, (for scarce one house of Stone hath been known there) and therefore called *Wood-Street*; otherwise it might take the name of some builder or owner thereof.

On the East side of this Street is one of the Prison-houses, pertaining to the *Sheriffs* of *London*, and is called the *Compter* in *Wood-Street*, which was prepared to be a prison-house in the year 1555. And on the Eve of S. *Michael* the Archangell, the prisoners that lay in the *Compter* in *Brail-Street*, were removed to this *Compter* in *Wood-Street*. Beneath this *Compter* in *Lad-lane*, or *Ladle Hall*, for so I find it of Record, in the parish of Saint *Michael* *Wood-Street*; and Beneath that is *Love-lane*, so called of *whansons*.

By this lane is the Ancient parish Church of S. *Alban*; One note of the great Antiquity of it, is the name, by which it was at first dedicated to St. *Albanus*, the first Martyr of England. Another Character of the Antiquity of it, is to be seen in the manner of the turning of the Arches in the windows, and heads of the Pillars. A third Note, appears in the *Roman* Bricks, here and there inlayed amongst the stones of the building. Very probable it is, that this Church is at least of as ancient a standing as King *Aldelstane* the *Saxon*, who, as the Tradition sayes, had his house at the East end of this Church. This Kings house, having a door also into *Adel-Street* in this Parish, gave name, as 'tis thought, unto the said *Adel-Street*, which in all Evidences to this day, is written King *Adel-Street*. One great square Tower of this Kings house seems yet remaining to be seen at the North corner of *Love Lane*, as you come from *Alderman-bury*, which Tower is of the very same Stone and manner of building with S. *Alban* Church.

There is also (but without any outward Monument) the head of *James* the Fourth King of *Scots* of that name, slain at *Fledden* field; and buried here by this occasion: After the Battell, the body of the said King being found, was closed

in lead, and conveyed from thence to *London*, and so to the Monastery of *Sheine* in *Surrey*, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain: But since the dissolution of that house, in the reign of *Edward the Sixth*, *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, being lodged and keeping house there, the same body was to be shew'd, so lapped in lead, close to the head and body, thrown into a waste room amongst the old timber, lead, &c. other rubble; since which time, the workmen there (for their foolish pleasure) hewed off his head; and *Lancelot Young*, Master Glazier to *Queen Elizabeth*, feeling a sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining, with the hair of the head and beard red, brought it into *London*, to his house in *Wood-street*, where (for a time) he kept it for the sweetness; but in the end, caused the Sexton of that Church, to bury it amongst other bones, taken out of their Charnell, &c.

There are divers Records of a house in *Wood-street*, then called *Black Hall*, but no man at this day can tell thereof. On the North side of this *Saint Michaels Church* is *Maiden-lane*, now so called, but (of old time) *Ingens-lane*, or *Englane*. In this Lane the *Wax-Chandlers* have their Common Hall, on the the South side thereof; and the *Haberdashers* have their Hall on the North side, at *Staying-lane* end. This Company of the *Haberdashers*, or *Hurrers*, of old time so called, were incorporated a Brotherhood of *St. Katherine*, the twenty sixth of *Henry the Sixth*, and so confirmed by *Henry the Seventh*, the seventeenth of his Reign; the *Cappers* and *Hat-Merchants*, or *Hurrers*, being one Company of *Haberdashers*.

Down lower in *Wood-street* is *Silver-street* (I think, of *Silver-Smiths* dwelling there) in which be divers fair houses.

And on the North side thereof is *Monks-well street*, so called, of a well, at the North end thereof, where the Abbot of *Ourendon* had an house or Cell, called *Saint James* in the wall by *Cripple-gate*, and certain Monks of their house were Chaplains there; wherefore the Well (belonging to that Cell or Hermitage) was called *Monks-well*; and the street of the well, *Monks-well street*. The East side of this street down against *London wall*, and the South side thereof to *Cripple-gate*, be of *Cripple-gate Ward*, as is afore-shewed.

In this street, by the corner of *Monks-well street*, is the *Bowyers Hall*. On the East side of *Monks-well street*, be convenient Alms-houses, twelve in number, founded by *Sir Ambrose Nicholas*; *Salter*, Maior, 1575. wherein he placed twelve poor and aged people rent-free, having each of them seven pence the week, and once the year each of them five sacks of *Charcoals*, and one quarter of one hundred of *Puggaz*, of his gift for ever.

On the North side of the way, turning towards *Cripple-gate*, and even upon, or close to *London wall*, (as it were) are certain new erected *Alms-houses*, six in number, of the cost and gift of *Mr. Robert Rogers*, Leather-Seller, and very good maintenance allowed (for ever) to such people as are appointed to dwell in them.

Then, in little *Wood-street*, be seven proper Chambers in an Alley on the West side, founded for seven poor people, therein to dwell rent-free, by *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Maior, 1516.

Now without the Postern of *Cripple-gate*, first is the Parish Church of *Saint Giles*, a very fair and large Church, lately repaired, after that the same was burned, in the year 1545; the thirty seventh of *Henry the Eighth*, by which mischance, the Monuments of the dead in this Church are very few.

In *White-Crosse-street* King *Henry the Fifth* builded a fair house, and founded there a Brotherhood of *S. Giles* to be kept, which house had sometime been an Hospitall of the *French Order*, by the name of *Saint Giles without Cripple-gate*. In the reign of *Edward the First*, the King having the Jurisdiction, and pointing a *Crosse* thereof, for the Precinct of the Parish of *Saint Giles*, &c. which Hospitall

tall being suppressed, the lands were given to the Brotherhood for relief of the poor.

One Alley, of divers Tenements, over against the North wall of Saint Giles Church-yard, was appointed to be *Alms-houses*, for the poor, wherein they dwelt rent-free, and otherwise were relieved; but the said Brotherhood was suppressed by Henry the Eighth, since which time, Sir John Gresham, Maior, purchased the lands, and gave part thereof to the maintenance of a Free School, which he had founded at *Hals*, a Market-town in *Norfolk*.

In *Red Crosse-street*, on the West side from S. Giles Church-yard, up to the said Crosse, be many fair houses builded outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large plot of ground, of old time called the *Jews Garden*, as being the only place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their dead, till the year 1177, the twenty fourth of Henry the Second, that it was permitted them (after long suit to the King and Parliament at *Oxford*) to have a speciall place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelled.

On the East side of this *Red Crosse-street*, be also divers fair houses, up to the Crosse, and there is *Beech-lane*, peradventure so called of *Nicholas de la Beech*, Lieuteniant of the Tower of *London*, put out of that office in the thirteenth of Edward the Third. This Lane stretcheth from *Red Crosse-street* to *White Crosse-street*, replenished not with Beech trees, but with beautifull houses of Stone, Brick, and Timber: Amongst the which was (of old time) a great house pertaining to the Abbot of *Ramsay*, for his lodging, when he repaired to the City; it is now called *Drewry House*, of Sir *Drew Drewry*, who dwelt there.

On the North side of this *Beech-lane*, towards *White Crosse-street*, the *Drapers* of *London* have lately builded eight *Alms-houses* of Brick and Timber, for eight poor widows of their own Company, whom they placed there rent-free.

Then is *Golding-lane*: *Richard Gallard* of *Islington* Esquire, Citizen and *Painter-Stainer* of *London*, founded thirteen *Alms-houses*, for so many poor people placed in them rent-free. He gave to the poor of the same *Alms-houses*, two pence the peece weekly, and a load of *Charcoals* among them yearly for ever: He left fair lands about *Islington*, to maintain his Foundation. *T. Hayes*, sometime Chamberlain of *London*, in the latter time of Henry the Eighth, married *Elizabeth* his daughter and heir, which *Hayes* and *Elizabeth* had a daughter named *Elizabeth*, married to *John Ironmonger*, of *London* Mercer, who had the ordering of the *Alms-people*.

On the West side of *Red Crosse-street*, is a street called the *Barbican*, because sometime there stood on the North side thereof a *Burgh-kenning* or *Watch-tower* of the City, called in some language a *Barbican*, as a *Bikning* is called *Beacon*. This *Burgh-kenning*, by the name of the Mannour of *Base Court*, was given by Edward the Third, to *Robert Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, and was afterward pertaining to *Peregrine Barry*, Lord *Villoughby* of *Erstby*.

Next adjoyning to this, is one other great house, called *Garret Place*, sometime builded by Sir *Thomas Vrieth*, or *Vriethly*, Knight, alias *Garret*, principal King of Arms, second son of Sir *John Vrieth*, Knight, alias *Garret*, and was Uncle to the first *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the *Garret*, and Chancellor of *England*: He built this house, and in the top thereof a Chappell, which he dedicated by the name of S. *Trinitaty* in *Alto*.

Of

*Of the Twentieth Ward, or Aldermanry, of the
City of LONDON, call'd Aldeff-
gate Ward.*

THE Next is *Aldersgate Ward*, taking name of that North Gate of the City: this Ward also consisteth of divers Streets and Lanes, lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without. And first, to speak of that part within the Gate, thus, it is, the East part thereof joyneth unto the West part of *Cripplegate Ward*, in *Engain lane*, or *Maiden lane*; It beginneth on the North side of that Lane, at *Staining lane End*, runneth up from the *Haberdashers Hall*, to *St. Mary Staining Church*, and by the Church East, winding almost to *Wood Street*; and West through *Oate lane*; and then by the South side of *Bacon house* in *Noble Street*, back again by *Lilipot lane*, which is also of that ward, to *Maiden lane*; and so on that North side West to *Saint John Zacharies Church*, and to *Foster lane*. Now on the south side of *Engain* or *Maiden lane*, is the West side of *Guthrons lane*, to *Kery lane* and *Kery lane* it self (which is of this ward) and back again into *Engain lane*, by the North side of the *Goldsmiths Hall*, to *Foster lane* are almost wholly of this Ward: which beginneth in the South toward *Cheap* on the East side by the North side of *Saint Fosters Church*, and runneth down North West by the East end of *Engain lane* by *Lilipot lane*, and *Oate lane*, to *Noble Street*, and through that by *Shelley house*; (of old time so called, as belonging to the *Shellies*) *Sir Thomas Shelley Knight*, was owner thereof, in the first of *Henry the fourth*. It is now called *Bacon-House*, because the same was new builded by *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; Down on that side by *Serjeant Fleet-Woods house*, Recorder of *London*, who also new builded it to *Saint Olaves Church* in *Silver Street*, which is by the North-West End of this *Noble Street*. Then have ye *Maine Street* of this Ward, which is called *Saint Martins lane*, including *Saint Martin*, on the East side thereof; and so down on both the sides to *Aldersgate*. And these be the bounds of this Ward, within the Wall and Gate.

Without the Gate, the main Street called *Aldersgate Street*, runneth up North on the East side, to the West end of *Houndsditch* or *Barbican Street*; a part of which Street is also of this Ward; And on the West side to *Long Lane*, a part whereof is likewise of this Ward. Beyond the which *Aldersgate*, is *Coswell Street* up to the Barrs.

And on the West side of *Aldersgate Street*, by *Saint Buttolphs Church*, is *Briton Street* which runneth West to a Priuie, and then North to the Gate, which encreaseth the Church-Yard, sometimes pertaining to the *Priory of Saint Bartholomews* on the east side & on the west side towards *Sr. Bartholomews Spittle*, to a paire of posts there fixed. And these be the bounds of this *Aldersgate Ward* without.

The antiquities be these, first in *Staining lane*, of old time so called, as may be supposed of *Painter-stainers* dwelling there.

On the East side thereof, adjoining to the *Haberdashers Hall*, be ten Almes-houses, pertaining to the *Haberdashers*; wherein be placed ten Almes people of that Company, every of them having Eight pence the peece every Friday for ever, by the gift of *Thomas Huntlow*, Haberdasher, one of the Sheriffs, in the year, 1539.

Then is the small Parish Church of *Saint Mary*, called *Staining*, because it standeth, at the North end of *Staining lane*.

Then is *Engain lane*, or *Maiden lane*; and, at the North-West Corner thereof, the

the Parish Church of *St. John Zachary*, a fair Church, with the Monuments well preserved, of *Thomas Lichfield* who founded a *Chantry* there, in the fourteenth of *Edward* the second.

On the East side of this *Foster Lane*, at *Engane Lane* end, is *Goldsmiths Hall*, a proper House, but not large; and therefore to say, that *Bartholomew Read* Goldsmith, Mayor in the year 1502 kept such a feast in this Hall, as some have fabuled, is far incredible, and altogether impossible, considering the smallness of the Hall, & number of the Guests, which as they say, were more than one hundred perions of great estate; But of late years the said Goldsmiths Hall is much enlarged and in a stately and sumptuous manner, in so much that it may compare with any other Hall in *London*.

Then at the North end of *Noble-street*, is the Parish Church of *St. Olave* in *Silver-street*, a small thing.

On the West side of *Foster Lane*, is the small Parish Church of *St. Leonards*, for them of *St. Martins le Grand*. A number of Tenements being lately builded in place of the great Collegiate Church of *St. Martin*: that Parish is mightily encreased.

Then in *Pope-lane*, so called of one *Pope* that was owner thereof; On the North side is the Parish Church of *Saint Anne* in the *Willowes*, so called, I know not upon what occasion, but some say, of *Willowes* growing thereabouts, but now there is no such void place for *Willowes* to grow, more than the Church-yard, wherein do grow some high *Alder-trees* to this day.

Then in *St. Martins Lane* was (of old time) a fair and large Colledge, of a *Dean* and *Secular Canons* or Priests, and was called *Saint Martins le grand*, founded by *Ingelricus*, and *Edwardus* his Brother, in the year of Christ 1056, and confirmed by *William* the Conqueror, as appeareth by his Charter, dated 1068. This Colledge claimed great Priviledges of Sanctuary, and otherwise, as appeareth in a Book written by a Notary of that House, about the year 1442 the nineteenth of *Henry* the sixth: wherein, amongst other things, is set down and declared that on the first of *September*, in the year aforesaid, a Souldier, prisoner in *Newgate*, as he was led by an Officer towards the *Guild-Hall* of *London*, there came out of *Panier Alley* five of his fellowship, and took him from the Officer, brought him into Sanctuary, at the West doore of *St. Martins Church*, and took Griue of that place; But the same day *Philip Malpas*, & *Robert Marshall*, then Sheriffs of *London*, with many other entered the said Church, and forcibly took out with them the said five men thither fled, led them fettered to the Counter, and from thence chained by the Necks to *Newgate*: of which violent taking, the *Dean* and *Chapter* in large manner complained to the King, and required him as their Patron, to defend their Priviledges, like as his Predecessors had done, &c. All which complaint and suite, the Citizens by their Counsel *Markham* Serjeant at the Law, *John Carpenter*, common Clerk of the City, and others, learnedly answered, offering to prove, that the said place of *St. Martin* had no such Immunity or Liberty, as was pretended. Notwithstanding, after long debating of this Controversie, by the Kings commandment, & assent of his Council in the *Star-Chamber*, the Chancellour and Treasurer, sent a *Writ* unto the Sheriffs of *London*, charging them to bring the said five persons, with the cause of their taking and withholding, afore the King in his *Chancery* on the Vigil of *Alhallowes*: on which day, the said Sheriffs, with the Recorder and Counsel of the City, brought and delivered them accordingly, afore the said Lords; where the Chancellour, after he had declared the Kings Commandement, sene them to *St. Martins*, there to abide freely, as in a place having Franchises, whiles them liked, &c.

Without *Aldersgate* on the East side of *Aldersgate-street*, is the *Cookes Hall*, which Cooks (or Pailers) were admitted to be a Company, and to have a Master and Wardens, in the two and twentieth of *Edward* the fourth; From thence;

thence, along unto *Houndsditch*, or *Barbican* street, be many fair Houses; on the West side also, be the like fair buildings, till ye come to *Lang-Lane*, and so to *Goswell* street.

In *Britaine* street, which took that name of the Duke of *Britain* Lodging there, is one proper Parish Church of St. *Buttolph*; In which Church was sometime a Brotherhood of St. *Fabian* and *Sebastian*, founded in the year 1377, the fifty one of *Edward* the third; and confirmed by *Henry* the fourth in the sixth of his Reign. Then *Henry* the sixth in the twenty fourth of his Reign, to the honour of the Trinity, gave Licence to Dame *Joane Astley*, sometime his Nurse, to *R. Cawood* and *T. Smith*, to found the same a Fraternity perpetually, to have a Master and two *Custos* with Brethren and Sisters; This Brotherhood was endowed with Lands, more than thirty pounds by the year, and was impressed by *Edward* the sixth.

Of the One and Twentieth Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Faringdon Ward Intra.

ON the South side of *Aldersgate* Ward, lyeth *Faringdon* Ward, called *Intra*, or within, for a difference from another Ward of that name, which lyeth without the Walls of the City, and is therefore called *Farringdon Extra*. These two Wards (of old time) were but one, and had also but one Alderman; The whole great Ward of *Faringdon*, both *Intra* and *Extra*, took name of *W. Farrendon* Goldsmith, Alderman of that Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the year 1281, the ninth of *Edward* the first; He purchased the Aldermanry of this Ward, as by the Abstract of Deeds which are yet extant, may appear.

At the South-West corner of *Wood-street*, is the Parish Church of St. *Peter* the Apostle, by the said Crosse: a proper Church. *John Sha* Goldsmith, Mayor, deceased 1503, appointed by his Testament, the said Church and Steeple to be new builded of his goods, with a flat roof. Notwithstanding, *Tho. Wood* Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs 1491, is accounted a principal Benefactor, because the roof of the middle Isle is supported by Images of Woodmen, thought to be at his charge.

The long Shop, or Shed encroaching on the High-street before this Church Wall, was licensed to be made in the year 1401, yielding to the Chamber of *London* three shillings four pence yearly for the time. Also the same Shop was letten by the Parish, for three pounds at the most, many years since.

Then is *Guthburns* Lane, so called of *Guthburn*, sometime owner thereof, the Inhabitants of this Lane (of old time) were *Gold-beaters*, as doth appear by Records in the Exchequer. For the *Easterling* money, was appointed to be made of fine Silver, such as men made into *soyle*, and was commonly called Silver of

of *Guthron Lane*, &c. The *Imbroyderers Hall* is in this Lane, *John Throwstone* Imbroyderer, then Goldsmith, Sheriff, deceasing 1519. gave forty pound towards the purchase of this Hall; *Hugon Lane* on the East side, and *Kery Lane* called of one *Kery* on the West.

Then in the High street on the same North side, is the *Sadlers Hall*, and then *Foster-Lane*, so called, of *Saint Fosters*, a fair Church, lately new builded. *Henry Coote* Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs, deceased 1509, builded *St. Dunstons Chappel* there. *John Throwstone*, one of the Sheriffs gave to the building thereof one hundred pounds by his Testament. *John Brown* Sergeant-painter Alderman, deceased 1532, was a great Benefactor, and was there buried. *William Trist* Selerar to the King 1425, *John Standelf* Goldsmiths, lye buried there. *Richard Galder* 1544, *Agnes* Wife to *William Milborne*, Chamberlain of London, 1500.

In this West side is the *Barber Chirurgeons Hall*; This Company was Incorporated by means of *Thomas Morestead*, Esquire, one of the Sheriffs of London, a thousand four hundred thirty six; Chirurgion to the Kings of England, *Henry* the fourth, fifth, and sixth. He deceased 1450. Then *Jaques Fries*, Physician to *Edward* the fourth, and *William Hobbs*, Physician and Chirurgion to the same Kings Body, continuing the Suite the full terme of twenty years. *Edward* the fourth in the second of his Reign, and *Richard Duke of Gloucester* became Founders of the same Corporation, in the Parish of *Saint Cosme and Damiane*. The first assembling of that Mystery was by *Roger Strippe*, *William Hobbs*, *Thomas Goddard*, and *Richard Kent*, since the which time they builded their Hall in that street, &c.

At the North corner of this street, on the same side, was sometime an *Hermitage*, or Chappel of *Saint James* called *in the Wall*, near *Croplegate*, it belonged to the Abbey and Covent of *Garadon*, as appeareth by a Record the seven and twentieth of *Edward* the first, and also the fiftieth of *Edward* the third, *Williams de Lions* was *Hermit* there, and the Abbot and Covent of *Garadon* found two Chaplains *Cistercian Monks* of their House, in this *Hermitage* one of them, *for Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembrooke*, and *Mary de Saint Paul* his Countesse.

Of these *Monks*, and of a *Well* pertaining to them, the street took that name, and is called *Monks-Well* street. This *Hermitage* with the appurtenances, was in the Reign of *Edward* the sixth, purchased from the said King by *W. Lambe*, one of the Gentlemen of the Kings Chappel, Citizen, and *Cloth-worker* of London; He deceased in the year 1577, and then gave it to the *Cloth-workers* of London, with other Tenements, to the value of fifty pounds the year, to the intent they shall hire a Minister, to say Divine Service there.

Again, to the High street of *Chesap*, from *Foster Lane* end, to *St Martins*, and by that Lane to the *Shambles* or *Flesh-market*, on the North side whereof is *Pentecost Lane*, containing divers Slaughter-houses for the *Butchers*.

Then was there of old time, a handsome Parish Church of *Saint Nicholas*, whereof the said *Flesh-market* took the name, and was called *Saint Nicholas Shambles*.

This Church with the Tenements and Ornaments, was by *Henry* the eighth given to the Mayor and Communalty of the City, towards the maintenance of the *New Parish Church*, then to be erected in the late dissolved Church of the *Gray Fryers*, so was this Church dissolved and pulled down, in place whereof, and of the Church-yard; many fair Houses are now builded, in a Court with a Well, in the midst whereof the Church stood.

Then is *Sinking Lane*, formerly so called, or *Chick Lane*, at the East end of the *Gray Fryers Church*, it is now kept clean, and free from annoyance, and called by the name of *Butchers Hall Lane*, for there is the *Butchers Hall*.

In the third of *Richard* the second, motion was made, that no *Butcher* should kill any flesh within *London*, but at *Knightsbridge*, or such like distant place from the Walls of the City.

Then is there the late dissolved Church of *Gray Fryars*, the Originall whereof was thus;

In the year 1224, being the 8th year of the Reign of King *Henry* the 3d, there came out of *Italy* nine *Fryers* of the order of the *Franciscans*, or *Frier Minors*; five whereof were Priests, and the other four *Lay-men*; the Priests placed themselves at *Canterbury* in *Kent*, but the other four came to *London*, and were lodged (for some short while) among the preaching *Fryers*, who lived then in *Oldbarn*, now *Holborne*. Afterwards, they obtained to be placed in *Cornhil* *London*, in an House belonging to one *John Travers*, who was then one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the same year 1224, in which House they made themselves *Cells*, and inhabited there for a certain time, till their number so encreased, and the Citizens devotion grew to be so great, that (within few years alter) they were thence removed, by the means of one *John Ewin* *Mercet*, who purchased a void plot of ground, near to *St. Nicholas Shambles*, where to erect an House for the said *Fryers*.

Divers Citizens seemed herein to joyn with the said *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautiful Buildings, upon the same ground so formerly purchased by *John Ewin*, and a great part builded at his own Charge, which he appropriated to the Communalty of *London*, and then entred into the same Order of *Friers*, as a *Lay-Brother* himself.

This whole Church contained in length three hundred foot, of the feet of *St. Paul*, in breadth eighty nine foot, and in height from the ground to the roof, sixty four foot, and two inches, &c. It was Consecrated 1325, and at the Generall suppression, was valued at thirty two pound, nineteen shillings; and surrendered the twelfth of *November* 1538, the thirty of *Henry* the eighth: the Ornaments and goods being taken to the Kings use, the Church was shut up for a time, and used as a Store-house of goods taken prizes from the *French*, but in the year 1546, on the third of *January*, it was again set open, on the which day preached at *Pauls Crosse* the Bishop of *Rochester*, where he declared the Kings gift thereof to the City, for the relieving of the poor; which gift was inrolled by Parents.

St. Bartholmews Spittle in *Smithfield*, lately valned at three hundred five pounds, six shillings, seven pence, and surrendered to the King, was of the said Church of the *Gray Fryars*, and of two Parish Churches the one of *St. Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, and the other of *St. Ewins* in *Newgate-Market*; they were to be made one Parish Church, in the said *Fryers* Church: In Lands he gave for maintenance of the said Church, with Divine Service, reparations, &c. five hundred Marks by year for ever.

The thirteenth of *January*, the thirty eighth of *Henry* the eighth, an agreement was made betwixt the King and the Mayor, and Communalty of *London*, dated the twenty seven of *December*, by which the said gift of the *Gray Fryers* Church, with all the Edifices and ground, the Fratrie, the Library, the Portus, and Chapter House, the great Cloistry and the lesser Tenements, Gardens, and vacant grounds, Lead, Stone, Iron, &c. The Hospitall of *St. Bartholmew* in *West Smithfield*, the Church of the same, the Lead, Bells, and Ornaments of the same Hospitall, with all the Messuages Tenements and appurtenances.

The Parishes of *Saint Nicholas* and of *Saint Ewin*, and so much of *Saint Sepulchres* Parish as is within *Newgate*, were made one Parish Church in the *Gray Fryers* Church, and called *Christs Church*, founded by King *Henry* the eighth.

In the year 1552, began the repairing of the *Gray Fryars House*, for the poor fatherlesse Children; and in the Month of *November*, the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost four hundred. On *Christmas* day in the afternoon, while the Lord Mayor and Aldermen rode to *Pauls*, the Children of *Christs Hospitall* stood, from *Saint Lawrence Lane* end in *Cheap* towards *Pauls*, all in one Livery of Russet Cotton, three hundred and forty in Number, and in the *Easter* next they were in *Blue* at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since.

For these sorts of poor, three several Houses were provided. First, for the innocent and fatherlesse, which is the *Beggars Child*, they provided the House that was the late *Gray Fryars* in *London*, and called it by the name of *Christs Hospitall*, where poor Children are trained up in the Knowledge of God, and some vertuous exercises, to the overthrow of beggary.

For the second degree, was provided, the Hospitals of *Saint Thomas* in *Southwarke*, and *Saint Bartholmew* in *West Smithfield*, where are continually, (at least) two hundred diseased persons, which are not only there lodged and cured, but also fed and nourished.

For the third degree, they provided *Bridewell*, where the Vagabond and idle Strumpet is chastised, and compelled to labour, to the overthrow of the vicious life of idlenesse.

They provided also for the honest decayed householder, that he should be relieved at home at his House, and in the Parish where he dwelled, by weekly relief and Pension; And in like manner they provided for the Lazer, to keep him out of the City, from clapping of dishes and ringing of Bells, to the great trouble of the Citizens, & also to the dangerous infection of many, that they should be relieved at home at their Houses by several Pensions. *St. Bartholmewes Hospital* is incorporated by the name of *Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London*, Governours of the Hospital for the poor, called little *St. Bartholmewes*, near to *West Smithfield*, of the Foundation of *King Henry* the eighth.

Christs Hospitall, *Bridewell*, and *Saint Thomas* the Apostle in *Southwarke*, are incorporated, by the names of the *Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London*, Governours of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of *Edward King of England* the sixth, of *Christ*, *Bridewell*, and *Saint Thomas* the Apostle, &c.

This Church was full of many great Monuments, as of the *Lady Margaret* Daughter to *Philip* of *France*, and Wife to *Edward* the first,

Of *Queen Isabel* Wife to *Edward* the second.

Of *Joane* Queen of the *Scots*, Wife to *David Bruce*.

Of *Isabel*, Daughter to *Edward* the third.

Of *Eleanor* Dutchesse of *Britain*.

Of the *Lady Beatrix*, Dutchesse of *Britain*, Daughter to *Henry* the third.

Of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*.

Of *John Hastings* Earl of *Pembrook*,

Of *John Duke of Bourton*, who had been taken Prisoner at *Agencourt*, with divers other great Personages.

There is lately erected there in the South end of the Chancel and extraordinary handsome Monument to the *Lady Venetia Stanley*, Wife to the noble Knight *Sir Kenelm Digby*.

Now for the South side of this Ward, beginning again at the Crosse in *Cheap*, from thence to *Fryday-street*, and down that street on the West side, till over against the North-west corner of *Saint Matthews Church*; And on the West side, to the South corner of the said Church, is wholly in the Ward of *Farringdon*.

From this *Fryday-Street* West, to the old Exchange, a street so called of Kings Exchange there kept, which was for the receipt of *Bullion*, to be coyned. For *Henry* the third, in the sixth year of his Reign, wrote to the Scabines, and men of *Ipre*. that he and his Councel had given prohibition, that no *Englisshmen*, or other should make change of Plate, or other Masse of Silver, but only in his Exchange at London, or at *Canterbury*; *Andrew Bukerel*, then had to farm the Exchange of England & was Maior of London; in the Reign of *Henry* the third, *John Somercote*, had the keeping of the Kings Exchange over all England.

In the eighth of *Edward* the first, *Gregory Rockslay*, was Keeper of the said Exchange for the King, in the fifth of *Edward* the second, *William Hansted* was Keeper thereof; And in the eighteenth, *Roger de Frowick*, &c.

The're received the old stamps, or Coyning-Irons, from time to time, as the same were worn, and delivered new to all the Mints in England.

This street beginneth by *West-Cheap* in the North, and runneth down South, to *Knight-rider-Street*, that part thereof which is called *Old Fish-Street*: But the very Housing and Office of the Exchange and Coynage, was about the midst thereof, South from the East Gate, that entreth *Pauls Church-yard*, and on the West side, in *Baynards-Castle Ward*.

On the East side of this Lane, betwixt *West-Cheap*, and the Church of *St. Augustine*, *Henry VVallis* Mayor, (by Licence of *Edward* the first) builded one row of Houses, the profits rising of them to be employed on *London Bridge*.

The Parish-Church of *St. Augustine*, and one House next adjoyning, in *VVashing-street*, is of this Ward called *Faringdon*.

Then is the North Church-yard of *Pauls*, in the which standeth the Cathedral Church first founded by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, about the year of Christ 610. He gave Lands thereunto, as appeareth, *Ethelbertus, Rex, Deo inspirante, pro anima sua remedio, dedit Episcopo Melito terram qua appellatur Tillingeham, ad Monasterii sui solatium scilicet, S. Pauli, &c. Ego Rex Ethelbertus ita firmiter concedo tibi presuli Melito potestatem ejus habendi & possidendi ut in perpetuum in Monasterio utilitate permaneat, &c.* *Athelstan*, *Edgar*, *Edward* the Confessor, and others also, gave Lands thereunto. *William* the Conqueror, gave to the Church of *St. Paul*, and to *Mauricius*, then Bishop, and his Successors, the Castle of *Stortford*, with the appurtenances, &c. He also confirmed the gifts of his Predecessors, in these words, *ut habeant quietas in perpetuum, 24. Hidas quas Rex Athelbert dedit S. Paulo juxta Murum London, &c.* The Charter of King *William* the Conqueror, exemplified in the Tower, englished thus.

Willam, By the Grace of God, King of Englishmen, to all his well-beloved French and English People greeting: Know ye, that I do give unto God, and the Church of St. Paul of London, and to the Rectors and Serritors of the same, in all other Lands which the Church hath, or shall have, within Borough, and without, Sack and Sock. Thole and The, Infangtheef, and Gricbirche, and all free Ships by Sea and by Land, on Tide, and off-Tide, and all the Rights that unto them Christendom by rad and more speak, and on Buright hamed, and on Buright work, afore all the Bishopricks in mine Land, and on each other manns Land. For I will, that the Church in all things, be at free, as I would my soul to be in the day of Judgement.

In the year 1087. this Church of *St. Paul*, was burnt with fire, and therewith the most part of the City; which fire began at the entry of the West Gate, and consumed the East Gate. *Mauricius* then Bishop, began therefore the Foundation of a new Church of *St. Paul*, a work, that men (of that time) judged, would never have bin finished, it was to them so wonderful for length and breadth; and also the same was builded upon Arches (or Vaults) of stone, for defence of fire, which was a manner of work (before that time) unknown to the

the people of this Nation, and then brought in by the *French*, and the Stone was litch'd from *Cane* in *Normandy*.

The Steeple of this Church was builded and finished in the year 1222. The Crosse on the said Steeple fell down, and a new was set up in the year 1314.

The new work of *Pauls* (so called) at the East end above the Quire, was begun in the year 1251. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Constable of *Chester*, and Custos of *England*, in his time was a great Benefactor to this work, and was there buried, in the year 1310.

The first of *February*, in the year 1444, about two of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Steeple of *Pauls* was fired by Lightning, in the midst of the Shaft, or Spire, both on the West side, and on the South; but by labour of many well disposed people, the same was (to appearance) quenched with Vineger.

This Steeple was repaired in the year 1462, and the Weather-Cock again erected. *Robert Goodwin* winding it up, the Rope brake, and he was destroyed on the Pinales, and the Cock was sore bruised; but *Borchwood* (the Kings Plummer) set it up again; since the which time, needing reparation, it was both taken down and set up in the year 1553. At which time it was found to be of Copper, gilt over, and the length from the Bill to the Tail, being four foot, and the breadth over the Wings, three foot and a half, it weighed forty pounds, the Crosse from the Bole, to the Eagle (or Cock) was fifteen foot and six inches of assize; the length thereof, overthwart, was five foot and ten Inches, and the Compass of the Bole was nine foot and one inch. The inner Body of this Crosse was Oak, the next Cover was lead, and the outermost was of Copper, red varnished. The Bole and Eagle, or Cock, were of Copper, and gilt also. The height of the Steeple was 520 Foot, whereof the Stone-work was 160 Foot, and the Spire was likewise 160 Foot. The length of the whole Church is 240 Taylors yards, which make 720 Foot. The breadth thereof is 130 Foot, and the height of the Body of that Church, is 150 Foot.

The Colledge of petty Cannons there, was founded by King *Richard* the second, in honour of Queen *Anne* his Wife, and of her Progenitors, in the seventeenth of his Reign. Their Hall and Lands was then given unto them, as appeareth by the Patent, *Robert Dokesworth*, then being Master thereof.

In the year 1408, the petty Canons then building their Colledge, the Maior and Communalty granted them their Water-Courses, and other Easements.

There was also one great Cloyster, on the North side of this Church, inuironing a Plot of ground of old time called *Pardon Church-yard*, whereof *Thomas Moore*, Dean of *Pauls*, was either the first builder, or a most special Benefactor, and was buried there.

About this Cloyster, was artificially, and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray*, or Dance of Death; commonly called the Dance of *Pauls*, the like whereof was painted about *S. Innocents Cloyster*, at *Paris* in *France*; the Meeters or Poets of this Dance, were translated out of *French* into *English*, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Berry*. the Picture of Death leading all estates.

In the midst of this *Pardon Church-yard*, was also a fair Chappel, first founded by *Gilbert Becket*, Portgrave, and principal Magistrate of this City, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who was there buried.

There was also a Chappel at the North door of *Pauls*, founded by *Walter Sherington*, by Licence of *Henry* the sixth.

There was furthermore, a fair Chappel of the Holy Ghost, in *Pauls Church*, on the North side, founded in the year 1400, by *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor, and Prebendary of *Pauls*.

Then under the Quire of *Pauls*, is a large Chappel, first dedicated to the name of *Jesu*, founded, or rather confirmed the 37. of *Henry* the sixth, as appeareth by his Patent thereof, dated at *Crowdown* to this effect.

Many

Many Liege-Men and Christian People, having begun a Fraternity and Guild, to the honour of the most glorious name of Jesu Christ, our Saviour, in a place called the Crowds of the Cathedral Church of Pauls in London, which hath continued long time peaceably, till now of late; whereupon they have made request, and we have taken upon us, the name and charge of the Foundation, to the laud of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and especially, to the honour of Jesu, in whose honour the Fraternity was begun, &c.

At the West end of this *Jesus Chappel*, under the Quire of *Pauls*, also was, and is, a Parish-Church of *St. Faith*, commonly called *St. Faith under Pauls*, which served (as still it doth) for the Stationers and others, dwelling in *Pauls Church-yard*, *Pater Noster Row*, and the places near adjoining.

The said Chappel of *Jesus*, being suppressed in the Reign of *Edward the sixth*, the Parishioners of *St. Faiths Church* were removed into the same, as to a place more sufficient for largeness and lightfomness, in the year 1551. and so it remaineth.

In the East part of this Church-yard standeth *Pauls School*, lately new builded, and endowed in the year 1512. by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Pauls*, for a hundred fifty three poor mens Children, to be taught free in the same School; for which he appointed a Master, a Sub-master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large stipends for ever, committing the over-sight thereof, to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers in London*, because he was Son to *Henry Collet*. Mercer, sometime Maior.

Near unto this School, on the North side thereof, was (of old time) a great and high *Clocher*, or *Bell-house*, foure square, builded of stone, and in the same, a most strong frame of Timber, with four Bells, the greatest of *England*: these were called *Jesus Bells*, and belonging to *Jesus Chappel*: The same had a great spire of Timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of *St. Paul*, on the top, but was pulled down by *Sir Miles Partridge Knight*, in the Reign of *Henry the eighth*: the common speech then was, that he did set one hundred pounds, upon a cast at Dice against it, & so won the said *Clocher and Bells* of the King, & then causing the Bells to be broken as they hung, the rest was pulled down: This man was afterward executed on the Tower-Hill, for matters concerning the Duke of *Summerset*, the fifth of *Edward the sixth*.

In the year 1561, the fourth of *June*, betwixt the houres of three and four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the great Spire of the Steeple of *St. Pauls Church*, was fired by lightening, which brake forth (as it seemed) two or three yards beneath the foot of the Crosse, and from thence it burnt downward the spire to the Battlements, Stone-work, and Bells, so furiously, that within the space of four houres, the same Steeple, with all the roofs of the Church, were consumed, to the great sorrow, and perpetual remembrance of the beholders; After this mischance, the *Queen Elizabeth* directed her Letters to the Maior, willing him to take order for speedy repairing of the same; And she, of her gracious disposition, for the furtherance thereof, did presently give, and deliver in gold, one thousand Marks, with a Warrant for a thousand Loads of Timber, to be taken out of her Woods, or else-where.

The Citizens also gave first a great Benevolence, and after that three fifteens to be speedily paid.

The Clergy of *England*, within the Province of *Canterbury*, granted the fortieth part of the value of their Benefices, charged with first fruits, the thirtieth part of such as were not so charged; but the Clergy of *London Dioces*, granted the thirtieth part of all that payd first fruits, and the twentieth part of such as had paid their fruits.

Six Citizens of *London*, and two Petty Canons of *Pauls Church*, had charge to further and oversee the work, wherein such expedition was used, that within one Month next following the burning thereof, the Church was covered with boards and Lead, in manner of a false roof, against the Weather, and before the end of the said year, all the said Isles of the Church were framed out of new Timber, covered with Lead, and fully finished.

Pauls Church was full of great Monuments, the ancientest are of King *Sibba*, and King *Ethelred*, two Saxon Kings: There are two ancient Bishops of *London*, viz. *Erkenwald*, and *William Norman*, who being of the privy Council to *William the Conqueror*, not only preserved, by his Mediation, the old privileges of *London*, but got them enlarged; whereupon, it was the Custom of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon solemn dayes, when they came to *Pauls* to walk to the *Graves Stone*, where this Bishop lay; and Sir *Edward Barkham*, caused a Table to be hung up there with Veries thereupon, called the *Monument of Gratitude*.

Touching other remarkable peeces of Antiquity, which belong to *St. Pauls Church*, I leave them to such a Person of knowledge and industry, who may haply make it his sole task to preserve the memory of so stately a Temple from the injury of time.

Without the North Gate of *Pauls Church*, from the end of the old Exchange, West up *Pater Noster Rowe*, by the two Lanes out of *Pauls Church*, the first out of the Crosse Isle of *Pauls*, the other out of the body of the Church, about the middle thereof, and so West to the *Golden Lyon*, be all of this Ward, as is aforesaid: The Houses in this Street from the first North Gate of *Pauls Church-yard*, unto the next Gate, were first builded without the Wall of the Church-yard, by *Henry Wallis* Mayor, in the year 1282: the rest of those Houses go to the maintenance of *London Bridge*.

This Street is now called *Pater Noster Rowe*, because of Stationers, or Text-Writers, that dwelled there, who wrote, and sold all sorts of Books then in use, namely, *A. B. C.* with the *Pater Noster*, *Ave*, *Credo*, *Grates*, &c.

There dwelled also Turners of Beads, and they were called *Pater Noster makers*.

At the end of this *Pater Noster Rowe*, is *Ave-mary lane*, so called upon the like occasion, of Text-writers, and Bead-makers then dwelling there.

And at the end of that Lane, is likewise *Cread-lane*, lately so called, but sometime *Spurrier Rowe*, of *Spurriers* dwelling there; And *Aven-lane* is added thereto, betwixt the South end of *Warwick-lane*, and the North end of *Ave Mary Lane*.

At the North end of *Ave Mary Lane*, is one great House, builded of Stone and Timber; of old time pertaining to *John Duke of Britain*, Earl of *Richmond*, as appeareth by the Records of *Edward the second*; since that, it was called *Pembroke House*, near unto *Ludgate*, as belonging to the Earls of *Pembroke*, in the times of *Richard the second*, the eighteenth year, and of *Henry the sixth*, in the fourteenth year: it was after called *Aburgawney House*, and belonged to *Henry*, late Lord of *Aburgawney*; but the Company of *Stationers* have since purchased it, and made it the Hall for the Meeting of their Society, converting the Stone-work into a new fir Frame of Timber, and applying it to such servicable use, as themselves have thought convenient.

Betwixt the South end of *Ave Mary Lane*, and the North end of *Cread-lane*, is the coming out of *Pauls Church-yard*, on the East, and the high street on the West, towards *Ludgate*, and this was called *Bowyer Rowe*, of *Bowyers* dwelling there in old time, now worn out by *Mercers* and others.

In this street, on the North side, is the Parish Church of St. *Martin*, wherein there are divers handom Monuments, and Epitaphs.

On the South side of this street, is the turning into the *Black Fryers*, which Order (sometime) had their Houses in *Old-born*, where they remained for the space of five and fifty years, and then, in the year 1276. *Gregory Rockley*, Mayor, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or wayes next the street of *Baynards Cattle*; and also the Tower of *Mountfitchet*, to be destroyed; in place of which, the said *Robert*, builded the late new Church of the *Black-Fryers*, and placed them therein; King *Edward* the first, and *Eleanor* his Wife, were great Benefactors thereunto: this was a large Church, and richly furnished with Ornaments, wherein divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings have been holden; namely, in the year 1450. the twenty eighth of *Henry* the sixth, a Parliament was begun at *Westminster*, and adjourned to the *Black Fryers* in *London*, and from thence to *Leicester*.

In the year one thousand five hundred twenty two, the Emperor *Charls* the fifth, was lodged there.

In the year one thousand five hundred twenty soure, the fifteenth of *April*, a Parliament was begun at the *Black Fryers*, wherein was demanded a Subsidy of 800000. pounds, to be raised of Goods and Lands, four shillings in every pound; and in the end, was granted two shillings of the pound, of their Goods and Lands, that were worth twenty pound, or might dispend twenty pounds by the year, and so upward, to be paid in two years.

This Parliament was adjourned to *Westminster*, amongst the black Monks, and ended in the Kings Palace there, the 14th of *August*, at nine of the Clock in the night; and was therefore called the *Black Parliament*.

The same year, in the moneth of *October*, began a Parliament in the *Black Fryers*; in the which, Cardinal *Woolsey* was condemned in the *premunire*: this House, valued at a hundred and four pound, fifteen shillings five pence, was surrendered the 14th of *November*, the 30th of *Henry* the 8th.

Now to turn again to the *Black Fryers*, through *Bowyer Rowe*, *Avie Mary Lane*, and *Pater Noster Rowe*, to the Church of St. *Michael ad Bladum*, or at the Corn, (corruptly, at the *Querne*) so called, because in place thereof, was sometime a *Corn-Market*, stretching up West to the *Shambles*; It seemeth, that this Church was new builded, about the Reign of *Edward* the third, *Thomas Newson*, first Parson there, was buried in the Quire, in the year 1461. At the East end of this Church stood a Crosse, called the old Crosse, in West Cheap, which was taken down in the year 1390. since the which time, the said Parish Church was also taken down, but new builded, and enlarged in the year 1430. the eighth of *Henry* the sixth, *William Eastfield* Mayor, and the Communalry, granted of the common ground of the City, three foot and an half in breadth, on the North part, and four foot in breadth toward the East, for the enlarging thereof.

At the West end of this Parish Church, is a small passage for people on foot, thorow the same Church, and West from the said Church, some distance, is another passage out of *Pater Noster Rowe*, and is called (of such a signe) *Panyer Alley*, which commeth out into the North, over against Saint *Martins* Lane.

Next is *Ivy Lane*, so called of *Ivy*, growing on the Walls of the Prebends Houses; but now the Lane is replenished on both the sides, with fair Houses, and divers Offices have bin there kept, by *Registrars*, namely, for the *Prerogative Court* of the Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Probate of *Wills*, which is now removed into *Warwick lane*; and also for the Lord *Treasurers Remembrance* of the Exchequer, &c.

This

This Lane runneth North, to the West end of *St. Nicholas Shambles*: of old time there was one great House, sometimes belonging to the Earls of *Britain*; since that, to the *Levels*, and was called *Levels Inn*.

Then is *Eldoness Lane*, which stretcheth North to the high street of *Newgate Market*, the same is now called *Warwick Lane*, of an ancient House there builded by an *Earl of Warwick*, and was since called *Warwick Inn*: It is in Record, called a *Messuage in Eldoness Lane*, in the Parish of *St. Sepulchre*: the twenty eighth of *Henry the sixth*, *Cicilio*, *Duchesse of Warwick* possessed it.

Now again, from the Conduit by *Pauls Gate*, on the North side, is a large street, running West to *Newgate*; the first part whereof, from the Conduit to the *Shambles*, (of selling *Bladders* there) called *Bladder-street*; then behind the *Butchers Shops*, be now divers *Slaughter-houses* inward, and *Tipling-houses* outward: This is called *Mount Goddard Street*, of the *Tipling-houses* there; and the *Goddards* mounting from the *Tap* to the *Table*, from the *Table* to the *Mouth*, and sometimes over the *Head*.

This street goeth up to the North end of *Tap Lane*; before this *Mount-goddard Street*, *Stall-boards* were of old time set up by the *Butchers*, to show and to sell their *Flesh meat* upon; over the which *Stall-Boards*, they first builded *Sheds*, to keep off the *Weather*; but since that, (increasing by little and little) they have made their *Stall-boards* and *Sheds*, fair Houses, meet for the principal *Shambles*.

Next is *Newgate Market*, first of *Corn* and *Meale*, and then of other victuals, which stretcheth almost to *Eldoness Lane*, a fair new and strong Frame of *Timber*, covered with *Lead*, was therefore set up at the Charges of the *City* near to the West Corner of *St. Nicholas Shambles*, for the meat to be weighed, in the first of *Edward the sixth*, *Sir John Gresham* being then *Mayor*.

On this side the North Corner of *Eldoness Lane*, stood sometime a proper *Parish-Church* of *St. Ewins*, as is before said, given by *Henry the eighth* towards the erecting of *Christs Church*. It was taken down, and in place thereof, a fair strong Frame of *Timber* erected, wherein dwell men of divers Trades, And from this Frame to *Newgate*, is all of this Ward, and so an end thereof.

*Of the two and Twentieth Ward, or Alder-
manry of the City of London, called
Bread-street Ward.*

Then is Bread-street it self, so called, of Bread in old time there sold, for it appeareth by Records, that in the year 1302, which was the thirty of Edward the first the Bakers of London were bounden to sell no Bread in their Shops or Houses, but in the Market, and that they should have four *Hall-meters* in the year, as four several Terms, to determine of enormities belonging to the said Company.

This street, giving the name to the whole Ward, beginneth in West Cheap, almost by the Standards; and runneth down South, through forthwart *Washling-street*; to *Knights-Riders-street* aforesaid, where it endeth; This Bread-street is wholly on both sides of this Ward, out of the which street, on the East side is *Bush Lane*, a piece whereof, to wit, to, and over against the back gate of the Red Lion in *Washling-street*, is of this Bread-street Ward.

Then is *Fryday-street*, beginning also in West Cheap, and runneth down South through *Washling-street*; to *Knights-Riders-street*; or old *Fish-street*. This *Fryday-street* is of Bread-street Ward, on the East side, from over against the North-East corner of Saint *Matthews* Church; and on the West side, from the South corner of the said Church, down as aforesaid.

In this *Fryday-street*, on the West side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Mayden Lane*, or *Distasse Lane*, corruptly for *Distar Lane*, which runneth West into the old Exchange, and in this Lane is also one other Lane, on the South side thereof, likewise called *Distar Lane*, which runneth down to *Knights-Riders-street*; or Old *Fish-street*. And so be the bounds of this whole Ward.

Monuments to be noted here, first at Bread-street corner, the North-East end, 1595, of *Thomas Tmoliofon*, causing in the High street of Cheap, a Vault to be digged and made; there was found at fifteen foot deep, a fair pavement, like unto that above ground, and at the further end, at the Channel, was found a Tree, sawed into five steps, which was to step over some Brook, running out of the West, towards *Walbrooke*, and upon the edge of the said Brook as it seemeth, there were found lying along, the bodies of two great Trees, the ends whereof were then sawed off, and firm Timber, as at the first when they fell, part of the said Trees remain yet in the ground undigged; It was all forced ground, untill they went past the Trees aforesaid, which was about seventeen foot deep, or better; Thus much hath the ground of this City (in that place) been raised from the main.

Next to be noted, the most beautiful Frame of fair Houses and Shops, that be within the Walls of London, or else where in England, commonly called *Goldsmiths Row*, betwixt Bread-street end, and the Crosse in Cheap, but is within this Bread-street Ward.

Then for *Washling-street*, which *Leyland* calleth *Asheling*, or *Noble-street*, but since he sheweth no reason why, I rather take it to be so named, of the great High-way of the same calling. True it is, that at this present the Inhabitants thereof are wealthy Drapers, Retailers of Wollen Cloths, both Broad and Narrow, of all sorts, more than in any one street of this City.

Of the Old Exchange, I have noted in *Faringdon Ward*, wherefore I passe down to *Knight-Riders street*, whereof I have also spoken in *Cordwayner street Ward*; But in this part of the said *Knight-Riders street*, is a Fish-market kept, and therefore called *Old Fish-street*, for a difference from *New Fish-street*.

In this *Old Fish-street*, is one Row of small Houses, placed along in the midst of *Knight-Riders street*, which Row is also of *Bread-street Ward*. These Houses, now possessed by Fishmongers, were at the first but moveable Boards, or Stalls, set out on Market-daies, to shew their fish there to be sold, but procuring Licence to set up Sheds, they grew to shops, and by little and little, to tall Houses of three or four Stories in height, and now is called *Fish-street*.

Walter Turke, Fishmonger, Mayor, 1349, had two Shops in *Old Fish-street*, over against *Saint Nicholas Church*, the one rented at five shillings the year, the other four shillings.

Bread-street, so called of *Bread* sold there (as I said) is now wholly inhabited by rich Marchants, and divers fair Inns be there, for good receipt of Carriers, and other Travellers to the City.

On the East side of this street, at the corner of *Washeling street*, is the comely Church of *Albhalowes* in *Bread-street*.

On the same side is *Salters Hall*, with six Alms-houses in number, builded for poor decayed Brethren of that Company; This Hall was burned in the year 1539, and again re-edified.

Lower down, on the same side, is the Parish Church of *Saint Mildred the Virgin*.

Out of this *Bread-street*, on the same side, is *Basing Lane*, a part whereof (as is afore shewed) is of this Ward, but how it took the name of *Basing*, I have not read; In the twentieth year of *Richard the second*, the same was called the *Bake-house*, whether meant of the Kings Bake-house, or of Bakers dwelling there, and baking Bread to serve the Market in *Bread-street*, where the Bread was sold; I know not, but sure I am, I have not read of *Basing*, or of *Gervard the Gyant*, to have any thing there to do.

On the South side of this Lane, is one great House, of old time builded upon arched Vaults, and with arched Gates, of Stone brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*, the same is now a common *Ostrey* for receipt of Travellers, commonly and corruptly called *Gerrards Hall*, of a Giant said to have dwelled there. In the high roofed Hall of this House, sometime stood a large Firr-pole, which reached to the roof thereof, and was said to be one of the staves that *Gerrard the Gyant* used in the Wars to run withal, there stood also a Ladder of the same length, which (as they said) served to ascend to the top of the staff. Of later years this Hall is altered in building, and divers rooms are made in it; Notwithstanding, the Pole is removed to one corner of the Hall, and the Ladder hanged broken, upon a Wall in the yard.

Now on the West side of *Breadstreet*, amongst divers fair and large Houses for Marchants, and fair Inns for Passengers, had ye one *Prison-house* pertaining to the Sheriffs of *London*, called the *Compter* in *Bread-street*, but in the year 1555, the Prisoners were removed from thence, to one other new *Compter* in *Wood-street*, provided by the Cities purchase, and builded for that purpose, the cause of which remove was this; *Richard Husband* Pasteler, Keeper of this *Compter* in *Breadstreet*, being a willful and head-strong man, dealt (for his own advantage) hard with the prisoners under his charge, having also servants such as himself liked best for their bad usage, and would not for any complaint be reformed; whereupon, in the year 1550, Sir *Rowland Hill* being Mayor, by the assent of a Court of Aldermen, he was sent to the Goal of *Newgate*, for the cruel handling of his prisoners, and it was commanded to the Keeper, to set those Irons on his leggs which are called the *Widdows Alms*; There he ware

from *Thursday*, till *Sunday* in the afternoon, and being by a Court of Aldermen released on the *Tuesday*, was bound in an hundred Marks, to observe from thence forth an Act made by the Common Councel, for the ordering of prisoners in the *Compters*; all which notwithstanding, he continued as afore: For being on a Jury, to enquire against a Sessions of Goal delivery, in the year 1552, it was found that the Prisoners were still hardly dealt with all for their achates, and otherwise, as also that Thieves and Strumpets were there lodged for four pence the night, whereby they might be safe from searches that were made abroad, for the which enormities, and other not needfull to be recired, he was indicted at that Session, but did rub it out, and could not be reformed, till this remove of the prisoners, for the House in *Bread-street* was his own by Lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it.

Now in *Friday-street*, so called of *Fishmongers* dwelling there, and serving *Frydays* Market, on the East side is a small Parish Church commonly called *Saint John Evangelist*. The Monuments therein be, of *John Dogget*, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffs in the year 1509.

Then lower down, is another Church of *Saint Margaret Moyses*, so called (as seemeth) of one *Moyes*, that was Founder, or new Builder thereof.

In this *Disfar Lane*, on the North side thereof is the *Cordwainers* or *Shoemakers Hall*, which Company were made a Brotherhood or Fraternity, in the eleventh of *Henry* the fourth.

Of the Twentie third Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Queen-hithe Ward.

NEXT unto *Bread-street* Ward, on the South side thereof, is *Queen-Hith* Ward, so called of a Water-gate, or Harborow for Boats, Lighters, and Barges, and was (of old time) for Ships: at what time, the Timber Bridge at *London*, was drawn up, for the passage of them to the said Hith, as to a principal Strand for landing and unlading against the middest and heart of the City; this Ward beginneth in the East, in *Knight-Riders-street*; on the South side thereof, at the East end of the Parish Church called the *Holy Trinity*, and runneth West on the South side, to a Lane called *Lambert Hill*, which is the length of the Ward in *Knight-Riders* street; out of the which street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames* street, and are of this Ward; the first is *Trinity Lane*, which runneth down by the West end of *Trinity* Church; Then is *Spuren Lane*, or *Spooners Lane*, now called *Huggen Lane*; Then *Bread-street Hill*, Then *Saint Mary Monmouth*, out of the which Lane, on the East side thereof, is one other Lane, turning East through *St. Nicholas Olaves* Church-yard, to *Bread-street Hill*; This Lane is called *Finimore Lane*, or *Five foot Lane*, because it is but five foot in breadth; at the West end, in the middest of this Lane, runneth down one other Lane broader, South to *Thames* street, I think the same to be called *Desborne Lane*; for we read of such a Lane

to have been in the Parish of Saint *Mary Summerset* in the twenty two of *Edward* the third, where there is said to ly between the Tenement of *Edward de Mountacney* Knight, on the East part, and the Tenement sometime pertaining to *William Gladwine*, on the West, one plot of ground, containing in length towards *Thames* street, twenty five foot, &c. Last of all have ye *Lambart* Hill, so called of one *Lambart* owner thereof, and this is the farthest West part of this Ward.

First in *Knights-Riders* street is the small Parish Church of the *Holy Trinity*, lately very old, and in danger of down falling, Collections were made for the repairing thereof; but they would not stretch so far, until a general means was made, as appeareth by a publick notice thereof, declared in the said Church.

Towards the West end of *Knights-Riders* street, is the Parish Church of Saint *Nicholas Cold Abbey*, a proper Church somewhat ancient, as appeareth by the waies rayed there about, so that men are forced to descend into the body of the Church, it hath been called of many *Colden Abbey*, of some *Cold Abbey* or *Cold Bay*, and so have the most ancient Writings; as standing in a cold place, as *Cold Harbor*, and such like, the Steeple or tall Tower of this Church, with the South Ile, hath been of later building, to wit, the first of *Richard* the second, when it was meant, that the whole old Church should have been new builded, as appeareth by the Arching begun on the East side the Steeple, under the which, in the Stone work, the Armes of one *Buckland*, Equire, and his Wife, Daughter to *Beaupere*, are cut in Stone, and also are in the Glasse Windows, whereby it appeareth, he was the Builder thereof, and Repairer of the residue.

In *Trinity* Lane, on the West side thereof, is the *Painter Spainers* Hall, for so of old time were they called, but now that workmanship of *Staining* is departed and out of use in *England*. Lower down in *Trinity* Lane, on the East side thereof, was sometime a great Messuage pertaining unto *John* Earl of *Cornwall*, in the fourteenth of *Edward* the third.

On *Bread-street* Hill, down to the *Thames*, on both sides, be divers fair Houses, inhabited by Fishmongers, Cheesemongers, and Merchants of divers Trades; on the West side whereof is the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas Olave*, a convenient Church.

The next is *Old Fish-street* Hill, a passage so called, which also runneth down to *Thames* street; In this Lane, on the East side thereof, is the one end of *Finimore* or *Five foot* Lane.

On the West side of this *Old Fish-street* Hill, is the Bishop of *Hereford*'s Inne, or lodging, an ancient House, and large rooms, builded of Stone and Timber, which sometime belonged to the *Mounthavants* in *Norfolk*, *Radulphus de Mayden-bone*, Bishop of *Hereford* about the year, one thousand two hundred thirty four, bought it of the *Mounthavants*, and gave it to the Bishops of *Hereford* his Successors. *Charles*, both Bishop of *Hereford*, and Chancellour of the *Marches*, about the year 1517 repaired it, since the which time, the same is greatly ruined, and is now divided into many small Tenements; The Hall, and principall Rooms, are an House to make Sugar-Loaves, &c.

Next adjoyning is the Parish Church of Saint *Mary de Mont* also, or *Mounthavants*; this is a very small Church, and at the first builded to be a Chappel for the said House of the *Mounthavants*, and for Tenements therein to belonging.

On the East side of this *Old Fish-street* Hill, is one great House, now letten out for Rent, which House sometime was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of *Fishmongers*, at such time as they had six Hall-Mores;

Motes or Meeting places, namely, twain in *Bridge-street*, or *New Fish-street*, twain in *Old Fish-street*, whereof this was one, and twain in *Stock-Fish-monger Row*, or *Thames street*, as appeareth by a Record the twenty two of *Richard the second*.

Next Westward is one other Lane, called *Lambart Hill*, the East side whereof is wholly of this Ward, and but half the West side, to wit, from the North end of the *Black-smiths Hall*.

Then in *Thames street*, of this Ward, and on the North side over against the *Queens Hith*, is the Parish Church of *Saint Michael* a convenient Church, but all the Monuments therein are defaced.

At the West end of that Church, goeth up a Lane, called *Pyel-lane*; on the same North side, at the South end of *Saint Mary Mountbaunt Lane*, is the Parish Church of *Saint Summerfet*, over against the *Broken-Wharfe*.

Then is a small Parish Church of *St. Peter*, called *parva*, or little, near unto *Pauls Wharf*. In this Church no Monuments do remain.

At the West end thereof is a Lane called *Saint Peters Hill*; but two Houles up that Lane, on the East side, is of this Ward, and the rest is of *Castle Baynards Ward*.

On the South side of *Thames street*, beginning again in the East among the Cooks, the first in this Ward, is the Signe of *David the King*.

Then is *Townes-end Lane*, turning down to the *Thames*.

Then is *Queen-hithe*, a large receptacle for Ships, Lighters, Barges, and such other Vessels. Touching the Antiquity and use of this Gare and Hith, first I find, that the same belonged to one named *Edred*, and was then called *Edreds Hith*, which since falling into the hands of *King Stephen*, it was by his Charter confirmed to *William de Tyre*, the Farm thereof in Fee and in Heritage; *William de Tyre*, gave it unto the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* within *Ealdgate*.

This *Edreds Hith*, after the foresaid Grant, came again to the Kings hands, by what means I have not read, but it pertained unto the Queen, and therefore was called *Ripa Regina*, the *Queens Bank*, or *Queens-Hith*, and great profit thereof was made to her use, as may appear by this which followeth.

King Henry the third, in the ninth of his Reign, commanded the Constables of the Tower of *London*, to arrest the Ships of the Cinque-Ports on the River of *Thames*, and to compell them to bring their Corn to no other place, but to the *Queens Hith* only. In the eleaventh of his Reign, he charged the said Constable, to distrain all Fish offered to be sold in any place of this City, but at the *Queens Hith*. Moreover, in the eight and twentieth of his Reign, an Inquisition was made before *William of York*, and the Provost of *Beverley*, *Henry of Bath*, and *Hierome of Caxton*, Justices Itinerantes, sitting in the Tower of *London*, touching the Customs of *Queen-hith*, observed in the year last before the Wars between the King and his Father, and the Barons of *England*, and of old Customs of other times, and what Customs had been changed, at what time the Tax and Payment of all things coming thither, and between *VVoore-gate*, and *A-nede Hith*, were found and seized, according to the old Order, as well Corne and Fish, as of other things; All which Customes were as well to be observed in the part of *Down-gate*, as in *Queen-Hith*, for the Kings use, when also it was found, that the Corn arriving between the Gare of Guild Hall, of the Merchants of *Colleyne*, and the Soke of the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, (for he had a House near unto the *Black-Fryers*) was

not

not to be measured by any other quarter, than by that of the Queens Soke.

Next adjoyning to this *Queen's Wharf*, on the West side thereof, is *Salt-Wharf*, named of Salt taken up, measured, and sold there.

The next is *Stew Lane*, or *Stew*, or *Hon*, house there kept.

After that is *Timber-Hub*, or *Timber Street*, so called, of Timber, or Boards, there taken up, and wharfed; it is in the Parish of Saint *Mary Sommers Hub*, as we read in the fifty six of *Henry* the third, and in the ninth of *Edward* the second.

Then is *Broken Wharfe*, and *Broken Wharfe*, a Water-gate or Key, so called of being broken and fallen down into the *Thames*.

By this *Broken Wharfe* remaineth one large old building of Stone, with Arched Gates; which Messuage, as we finde, in the Reign of *Henry* the third, the forty three year, pertained unto *Hugh de Biges*, and in the eleventh of *Edward* the third, to *Thomas Brotherton*, the Kings Brother, Earle of *Norfolk*, Marshall of *England*, in the eleventh of *Henry* the sixth, to *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.

Within the Gate of this House (now belonging to the City of *London*) is lately, to wit, in the year 1594. and 1595, builded one large House, of great height, called an Engine, made by *Bayis Bulmar*, Gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* water, to serve in the middle and West parts of the City; the ancient great Hall of this Messuage, is yet standing, and pertaining to a great Brew-House for *Beere*.

West from this is *Trigge Lane*, going down to the *Thames*. Next is called *Bosse-Lane* of a Bosse of water, like unto that of *Bellinggate*, there placed by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

Then is one great Messuage, sometime belonging to the Abbots of *Chartsey*, in *Surry*; and was their Inne, wherein they were lodged when they repaired to the City: it is now called *Sand's House*, by what reason we have not heard, some think the Lord *Sands* hath been lodged there.

Next is *Trigge Lane*, going down to the *Thames*. Next is called *Bosse-Lane* of a Bosse of water, like unto that of *Bellinggate*, there placed by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

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Of the Twentie fourth Ward, or Aldermanry of the City of London, called Castle-Baynard Ward.

Then next is *Castle Baynard Ward*, so named of an old Castle there; This Ward beginneth in the East on the *Thames* side, at an House called, *Huntington House*, and runneth West by *Pauls Wharfe*, by *Baynards Castle*, *Puddles Wharfe*, and by the South side of *Black-Fryers*; Then turning by the East Wall of the said Fryers to the South-West end of *Creed Lane*; then on the North side of *Thames street*, over against *Huntington House*, by *St. Peters Church* and Lane, called *Peter Hill*, along till over against *Puddles Wharfe*, and then North up by the great *Wardrobe*, to the West end of *Carter Lane*; Then up *Creed Lane*, *Ave Mary Lane*, and a piece of *Patric noster Row*, to the Sign of the *Golden Lion*, and back again up *Warwick Lane*, all the East side thereof, to the Sign of the *Crown* by *Newgate-Market*; and this is the farthest North part of this Ward.

Then out of *Thames street* be Lanes ascending North to *Knight-Riders street*; The first is *Peters Hill Lane*, all of that Ward, (two Houses excepted, adjoining to *St. Peters Church*) The next is *Pauls Wharfe Hill*, which thwarting *Knight-Riders street*, and *Carter Lane*, goeth up to the South Chain of *Pauls Church-yard*.

Then is *Adle-street*, over against the West part of *Baynards Castle*, going up by the West end of *Knight-Riders street*, and to *Carter Lane*.

Thus much for Lanes out of *Thames street*. The one half of the West side of *Lambert Hill Lane* being of this Ward, at the North-west end thereof, on the South side, and at the West end of *St. Mary Magdalens Church*; on the North side, beginneth *Knight-Riders street* to be of this Ward, and runneth West on both sides, to the Parish Church of *St. Andrew* by the *Wardrobe*.

Then at the said East end of *St. Mary Magdalens Church*, goeth up the *Old Exchange*, all the West side whereof, up to the South-East gate of *Pauls Church-yard*, and by *St. Austins Church*, is of this Ward.

About the midit of this *Old Exchange*, on the West side thereof, is *Carter Lane*, which runneth West to the East entry of the *Black-Fryers*, and the South end of *Creed-Lane*, out of the which *Carter Lane* descendeth a Lane, called *De-little Lane*, and commeth into *Knight-Riders street*, by the *Boar-head Tavern*, and more West is *Sermon Lane*, by an Inne called the *Powl-head*. Then out of *Carter Lane*, on the North side thereof, the South Chain of *Pauls Church-yard*, and the Church-yard it self, on that South side of *Pauls Church*, and the Church of *St. Gregory*, the *Bishops Palace*, and the *Deans Lodging*, be all of this Ward and such be the bounds thereof.

The Ornaments in this Ward, be Parish Churches four, of old time a Castle, divers Noble-mens Houses, Halls of Companies twain, and such others as shall be shewed.

In *Thames street* at the South-East end, is an ancient Messuage, of old time called *Beaumonts Inne*, as belonging to that Family of Noble-men of this Realm, in the fourth of *Edward* the third. *Edward* the fourth in the fifth of his Reign, gave it to *W. Hastings*, Lord Chamberlaine, Master of his *Mint*; It is now called *Huntington House*, as belonging to the Earls of *Huntington*.

Next

Next is *Pauls Wharfe* a large landing place, with a common Stayre upon the River of Thames, at the end of a street called *Pauls Wharf Hill*, which runneth down from *Pauls Chain*.

Next is a great Messuage, called *Scroopes Inne*, sometime belonging to the *Scroopes*, in the thirty one of *Henry* the sixth.

Then is one other great Messuage, sometime belonging to the *Abbey* of *Fis-campe*, beyond the Sea, and by reason of the Wars, it coming to the hands of King *Edward* the third, the same was given to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called *Burley House* in *Thames* street, between *Baynards Castle* and *Pauls Wharfe*.

Then have you *Baynards Castle*, whereof this whole Ward taketh name; This Castle banketh on the River *Thames*, and was called *Baynards Castle*, of *Baynard* a Nobleman, that came in with *William* the Conquerour, of the which *Castle* and of *Baynard* himself, we have spoken in another place. There was also another Tower by *Baynards Castle*, builded by King *Edward* the second. *Edward* the third, in the second of his Reign, gave it to *William* Duke of *Hamelake*, in the County of *Yorke*, and his Heirs, for one Rose yearly to be paid for all service: the same place (as seemeth) was since called *Legates Inne*, in the seventh of *Edward* the fourth, where be now divers *Wood-Wharves* in the place.

Then is there a great *Brew-house*, and *Puddle-Wharfe*, a Water-gate into the *Thames*, where Houses use to be watered, and therefore being filled with their stamping, & made puddle-like, as also of one *Puddle* dwelling there, it is call'd *Puddle Wharfe*. Then is there a Lane between the *Black Fryars* and the *Thames*, called in the twenty six of *Edward* the third, *Castle-lane*. This Ward ascendeth up by the East VVall of the *Black-Fryers*, to the South VVest end of *Creed Lane* where it endeth on that side. Then to begin again on the North side of *Thames*-street, over against *Huntington House*, by *St. Peters Church* and Lane, called *Peter Hill*, and so to *St. Bennets Hude*, (or *Huthe*) over against *Pauls VVharfe*, is a convenient Parish Church, which hath the Monuments of Sir *VVilliam Cheney* Knight, and *Margaret* his VVife 1442 buried there.

VVest from this Church, by the South end of *Addle street*, almost against *Puddle VVharfe*, there is one ancient building of Stone and Timber, builded by the Lords of *Barkley*, and therefore called *Barkleys Inne*. This House is now all in ruine, and letten out in several Tenements, yet the Arms of the Lord *Barkley* remain in the Stone-work of an arched Gate, and is between a *Chevron* Crosses ten, three, three, and four.

Richard Beauchampe, Earl of *VVarwick*, was lodged in this House, then called *Barkleys Inne*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew*, in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth; Then turning up towards the North, is the Parish Church of *St. Andrew* in the *VVardrobe*, a proper Church, but few Monuments hath it. *John Parn* hath founded a Chauntrey there.

Then is the Kings great *VVardrobe*, Sir *John Beauchamp* Knight of the Garter, *Constable* of *Dover*, *Warden* of the *Cinqueports*, (son to *Guido de Beauchamp* Earl of *VVarwick*) builded this House, was lodged there, deceased in the year 1359, and was buried on the South side of the middle Ile of *Pauls Church*. His Executors sold the House to King *Edward* the third. Touching Lanes ascending out of *Thames* street, to *Knights-Riders*, the first is *Peter Hill*, wherein I find no matter of note more than certain *Alms-houses*, lately founded on the West side thereof, by *David Smith* Embroyderer, for six poor Widdows, whereof each to have twenty shillings by the year. At the upper end of this Lane towards the North, the corner Houses there, be called *Peter Key*, but the reason thereof we have not heard. Then is *Pauls VVharfe*, on the East side whereof is *VVoodmongers Hall*. And next adjoyning is *Darby-house*, sometime belonging to the *Stanleys*, for *Thomas Stanley*: first Earl of *Darby*, of that name, who mar-

ried the Lady *Margaret*, Countesse of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry* the seventh, in his time builded it. *Queen Mary* gave it to *Gilbert Desbick*, then *Garter*, principal King of Arms of English men; *Thomas Hauley*, *Clarentineux*, King of Arms of the South parts; *William Harvey* alias *Norray*, King of Armes of the North parts, and the other Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms, and their Successors, all the Capital Messuage or House called *Darby house*, with the appurtenances, situate in the Parish of *Saint Bennet*, and *Saint Peter*, and then being in the tenure of *Sir Richard Sackville* Knight, and lately parcel of the Lands of *Edward* Earl of *Darby*, &c. To the end, that the said Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, and their Successors might (at their liking) dwell together, and at meet times congregate, speak, confer, and agree among themselves, for the good Government of their Faculty, and their Records might be more safely kept, &c.

On the West side of this street is one other great House builded of Stone, which belongeth to *Pauls* Church, and was sometime letten to the *Blounts*, Lord *Adowntoy*; but of later time to a Colledge in *Cambridge*, and from them to the *Doctors* of the *Civil Law*, and *Archers*, who keep a Commons there; and many of them being lodged there, it is called the *Doctors Commons*.

In *Lambard Hill Lane*, on the West side thereof, is the *Black-Smiths Hall*. Over-against the North-west end of this *Lambard Hill Lane* in *Knight-Riders* street, is the Parish Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, a small Church, having but few Monuments.

By the East end of *St. Mary Magdalen* Church, runneth up the *Old Exchange Lane*, by the West end of *Carter Lane*, to the South-East Gate or Chaine of *Pauls Church-yard*, as is before shewed; And in this part was the *Exchange* kept, and *Bullion* was received for *Coynage*, as is noted in *Faringdon Ward* Within.

In this Parish Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, out of *Knight-Riders* street, up to *Carter Lane*, be two small Lanes, the one of them called *Doo-little Lane*, as a plate not inhabited by Artificers, or open Shop-keepers, but serving for a near passage from *Knight-Riders* street to *Carter Lane*. The other corruptly called *Sermon Lane*, for *Sheremoniers Lane*; For we find it by that name recorded in the fourteenth of *Edward* the first; And in that Lane, a place to be called the *Black Lofs*, (of melting Silver) with four Shops adjoining. It may therefore be well supposed, that Lane to take its name of *Sheremoniers*, such as cut and rounded the Plates, to be Coyned or stamped into *Estarling pence*; for the place of Coyning was the *Old Exchange*.

In *Knight-Riders* street, was the Colledge of *Physicians*, wherein was founded in the year 1582, a publick Lecture in *Surgery*, to be read twice every week, &c. as is shewed else-where.

Towards the South, is called the *Lollards Tower*, and hath been used as the Bishops prison, for such as were detected for opinions in Religion, contrary to the Faith of the Church.

Adjoyning to this *Lollards Tower*, is the Parish Church of *St. Gregory*, appointed to the *Petty Chanoins* of *Pauls*.

*Of the Twentie fifth Ward, or Alder-
manry of the City of London, called
Farringdon Ward without,
or Extra.*

THe farthest West-ward of this City, being the tweenty fifth Ward of London, but without the Walls, is called *Farringdon without*, and was of old time, part of the other *Faringdon within*, until the seventeenth of Richard the second, that it was devided and made twain, by the names of *Faringdon Intra*, and *Faringdon Extra*, as is afore shewed.

Touching Ornaments and Antiquities in this Ward; First, betwixt the said *Newgate*, and the Parish of St. *Sepulchres*, is a way towards *Smithfield*, called *Gilt-Spur*, or *Knight-Riders street*, of the Knights and other riding that way into *Smithfield*, replenished with buildings on both sides up to *Pye-corner*, a place so called of such a Sign, sometimes a fair Inne, for receipt of Travellers, but now divided into Tenements, and over against the said *Pye-corner*, lyeth *Cock-lane*, which runneth down to *Oldburs Conduit*: Beyond this *Pye-corner*, lyeth *West Smithfield*, compassed about with buildings: at first on the South side, following the right hand standeth the large *Hospital* of St. *Bartholomew*, founded by *Rabers*, the first *Prior* of Saint *Bartholomewes* thereto near adjoining, in the year, 1102.

Alfune, that had not long before builded the Parish Church of Saint *Giles*, without *Creeplegate*, became first *Hospitalar*, or *Proctor* for the poor of this House and went himself daily to the Shambles and other Markers, where he Begged the Charity of devout people for their relief, promising to the liberall givers, (and that by alledging Testimonies of the holy Scripture) reward at the hands of God. *Henry* the third, granted to *Katherine* late Wife to *William Hardell*, twenty foot of Land in length and breadth in *Smithfield*, next to the Chappel of St. *Bartholomew*, to build a Recluse or *Ankerage*, commanding the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to assign the said twenty foot to the said *Katherine*, the eleventh of *Henry* the third, the foundation of this *Hospital* for the poor and diseased, and their special sustentation, was confirmed by *Edward* the third, the twenty sixth of his Reign: It was governed by a Master, and eight Brethren being Priests, for the Church, and four Sisters to see the poor served.

This Hospicall was valued at the suppression, in the year 1539, the thirty one of *Henry* the eighth, to five and thirty pounds, six shillings, seven, pence yearly. The Church remaineth a Parish Church to the Tenents dwelling in the Precinct of the Hospital; But in the year 1546, on the thirteenth of *January*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, preaching at *Pauls Crosse*, declared the gift of the said King to the Citizens, for relieving of the poor, which contained the Church of the *Grey Friars*, the Church of Saint *Bartholomew*, with the Hospital, the Messuages, and appurtenances in *Gilt-Spur*, alias *Knight-Riders street*, *Briton street*, *Peter Key*, in the Parish of Saint *Mary Magdalen*, in old *Fish-street*, and in the Parish of Saint *Bennet*, *Huda*, *Lime-hurst*, or *Limebast*, in the Parish of *Stebunbush*, &c.

Then also were Orders devised for relief of the poor, the Inhabitants were all called to their Parish Churches, where, by Sir *Richard Dobbs*, then Mayor, their several *Aldermen*, or other grave Citizens, they were by eloquent Orations perswaded, how great, and how many Commodities would ensue unto them, and their City, if the poor of divers sorts, which they named, were taken from out their streets, Lanes, and Alleys, and were bestowed and provided for in Hospitals abroad, &c. Therefore was every man moved, liberally to grant (what they would impart) towards the preparing and furnishing of such Hospitals; and also, what they would contribute weekly towards their maintenance for a time, which (they said) should not be past one year, or twain, until they were better furnished of endowment; To make short, every man granted liberally, according to his ability. Books were drawn of the Relief in every Ward of the City, towards the new Hospitals, and were delivered by the Major to the Kings Commissioners, on the seventeenth of February; and order was taken therein, at the six and twenty of July. In the year 1552. the repairing of the *Gray Friars House* for poor Fatherless Children, was taken in hand; and also, in the latter end of the same Moneth, began the repairing of this Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, and was of new endowed, and furnished at the charges of the Citizens.

On the East side of this Hospital lyeth *Duck-lane*, which runneth out of *Smithfield* South, to the North end of *Little Britain Street*.

On the East side of this *Duck-lane*, and also of *Smithfield*, lyeth the late dissolved Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, founded also by *Rahere*, a pleasant witted Gentleman, and therefore in his time called the *Kings Minstrel*, about the year of Christ, 1102. He founded it in a part of the before named Moorish ground, which was therefore a common *Lay-stall* of all filth, that was to be voided out of the City: He placed *Canons* there, himself became their first Prior, and so continued till his dying day, and was there buried in a fair Monument, renewed afterwards by Prior *Bolton*.

To this Priory, King *Henry* the second, granted the privilege of a *Faire*, to be kept yearly at *Bartholomew-tide*, for three dayes, to wit, the *Even*, the *Day*, and the next *Morrow*; to the which, the *Clothiers* of England, and *Drapers* of London repaired, and had their Booths and standings within the Church-yard of this Priory, closed in with Walls and Gates locked every night, and watched, for safety of Mens Goods and Wares, a Court of *Pipepowders* was daily, during the *Faire* holden, for debts and Contrasts.

On the North side of this Priory, is the lane truly called *Long*, which reacheth from *Smithfield* to *Aldersgate-street*.

This Lane is now lately builded on both the sides, with Tenements for Brokers, Tipters, and such like; the rest of *Smithfield*, from *Long lane* end, to the *Barres*, is inclosed with Inns, Brew-houses, and large Tenements.

On the West side is *Chicken-lane*, down to *Cow-bridge*; then be the *Pens* or *Folds*, so called of Sheep there parted, and penned up to be sold on the Market dayes.

Then is *Smithfield Pond*, which of (old time) in Records, was called *Horse-Poole*, for that men watered Horses there, and was a great water.

In the sixth of *Henry* the fifth, a new Building was made in the West part of *Smithfield*, betwixt the said Pool and the River of the Wells, or *Turnmill-brook*, in a place then called the *Elmes*, for that there grew many Elm-Trees, and this had bin the place of *Execution* for offenders; since the which time, the building there hath bin so increased, that now remaineth not one Tree growing.

Amongst these new buildings is *Cow-bridge street*, or *Cow-lane*, which turneth toward *Holbourn*; in which Lane, the Prior of *Sempseyng ham* had his Inne, or London Lodging.

The rest of that West side of *Smithfield*, hath divers fair Inns, and other comely Buildings, up to *Hosier-lane*, which also turneth down to *Houldbourn*, till it meet with *Cambridge-street*, from this Lane to *Cock-lane*, over against *Pic-corner*.

In the year 1352, the thirty sixth of *Edward the third*, on the first five dayes of *May*, in *Smithfield*, were Justs holden, the King and Queen being present, with the most part of the Chivalry of England, and of *France*, and of other Nation, to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians*, and *Armenians*, Knightly requesting aid of the King of England, against the Pagans that invaded their Confinnes.

The 48. of *Edward the third*, *Dame Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce*, (the Kings Concubine) as Lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of London, through *Cheape*, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies, every Lady leading a Lord by his Horse Bridle, till they came into West *Smithfield*, and then began a great Juit, which endured seven dayes after.

In the year 1393. the 17th of *Richard the second*, certain Lords of *Scotland*, came into England, to get vvorship, by force of Arms, the Earl of *Marre* challenged the Earl of *Nottingham*, to Juit vwith him, and so they rode together certain Courtes, but not the full Challenge, for the Earl of *Marre* was cast both Horse and Man, and two of his Ribs broken vwith the fall, so that he vvas conveighed out of *Smithfield*, and so towards *Scotland*, but dyed by the vvay at *York*.

Sir William Darel Knight, the Kings Banner-bearer of *Scotland*, challenged *Sir Percy Courtney* Knight, the Kings Banner-bearer of England, and vvhen they had run certain Courtes, gave over vvithout conclusion of Victory; Then *Cookborne*, Esquire of *Scotland*, challenged *Sir Nicholas Hawberke* Knight, and rode five Courtes; but *Cookborne* vvas born over Horse and Man.

Now to return through *Gilt-spur-street* by *Newgate*, vvhere I first began, there standeth the fair Parish Church called *St. Sepulchers* in the Bayly, or by Chamberlain Gate, in a fair Church-yard, though not so large as of old time; for the same is letten out for buildings, and a Garden plot.

This Church vvas newly re-edified, or builded, about the Reign of *Henry the sixth*, or of *Edward the fourth*, one of the *Pophams*, vvas a great builder there, and 'tis lately also vvashed over, and furbish'd.

Next to this Church, is a fair and large Inne, for the receipt of Travellers, and hath to signe the *Saracens Head*, vvhere *Oxford* men resort.

There lyeth a street from *Newgate*, West, to the end of *Turn-again-lane*, and winding North to *Oldbourne* Conduit; but of late, a new Conduit vvas there builded in place of the old, namely, in the year 1577. by *William Lambe*, sometime a Gentleman of the Chappel to King *Henry the eighth*, and afterward a Citizen and Clothworker of London.

From the West side of this Conduit, is the high way, there called *Snow-hill*, stretching out by *Oldbourne-bridge*, over the old-named Water of *Turn-mill-Brook*, and so up to *Old-bourn-hill*, all replenished with fair Buildings.

Without *Old-bourn-bridge*, on the right hand, is *Gold-lane*, as is before shew'd, up higher on the Hill, be certain Inns, and other fair Buildings; amongst the which, (of old time) was a Messuage called *Scroops Lane*, for so we finde the same recorded in the 37. of *Henry the sixth*.

This Houle was sometime letten out to *Sergeants at the Law*, as appeareth, and was found by Inquisition taken in the *Guild-hall* of London, before *William Purchase* Mayor, and *Elcheater* for King *Henry the 7th*, in the 14th of his Reign.

Then is the *Bishop of Elys Inne*, so called of, belonging and pertaining to the *Bishops of Ely*, *Will. de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely*, decaled 1297, and gave this Houle, by the name of his Mannor, with the Appurtenances in *Houldbourn*, to his Successors

cessors, with condition, that his next Successor should pay a thousand Marks, towards the finding of three *Chaplains*, in the Chappel there.

The first in the year 1464. the fourth of *Edward* the fourth, in *Michaelmas* Terme, the Sergeants at Law, held their Feast in this House; to the which, amongst other Estates, *Matthew Phillip*, Mayor of *London*, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of divers Crafts, being invited, did repair; but when the Mayor looked to keep the state in the Hall, as it had bin used in all places within the City and Liberties (our of the Kings presence) the Lord *Gray* of *Rythen*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, unwitting the Sergeants, and against their wills (as they said) was first placed, whereupon, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, departed home, and the Mayor made the Aldermen to dine with him; howbeit, he and all the Citizens were wonderfully displeased that he was so dealt with, and the new Sergeants and others, were right sorry therefore, and had rather then much good (as they said) it had not so happened.

Next beyond this Mannor of *Ely-house*, is *Lither-lane*, turning into the Fields. Then is *Furnivals* Inne, now an Inne of *Chancery*, but sometime belonging to Sir *William Furnival* Knight, and *Thomas* his Wife, who had in *Holdbourne* two Messuages, and thirteen Shops, as appeareth by Record of *Richard* the second, in the sixth of his Reign.

Now again from *Newgate*, on the left hand, or South side, lyeth the *Old Baylay*, which runneth down by the Wall, upon the Ditch of the City, called *Houndsditch*, to *Ludgate*: we have not read how this street took that name; but it is like to have risen of some Court of old time there kept; and we finde, that in the year 1356. the thirty four of *Edward* the third, the Tenement and ground upon *Houndsditch*, between *Ludgate* on the South, and *Newgate* on the North, was appointed to *John Cambridge*, Fishmonger, Chamberlain of *London*, whereby it seemeth, that the Chamberlains of *London*, have there kept their Courts, as now they do in the *Guild-hall*: and till this day, the Mayor and Justices of this City, keep their Sessions in a part thereof, now called the *Sessions Hall*, both for the City of *London*, and Shire of *Middlesex*; over against the which House, on the right hand, turneth down *St. Georges Lane*, towards *Fleet Lane*.

In this *St. Georges Lane*, on the North side thereof, remaineth yet an old wall of stone, inclosing a peece of ground up *Sea-cole-Lane*, wherein (by report) sometime stood an Inne of *Chancery*; which House being greatly decayed, and standing remote from other Houses of that Profession, the Company removed to a Common Hostery, called of the signe, our *Lady Inne*, not far from *Clements Inne*, which they procured from Sir *John Fintox*, Lord chief Justice of the Kings Bench; and since, have held it of the owners, by the name of the *New Inne*, paying therefore six pounds Rent, by the year, as Tenants at their own will, for more (as is said) cannot be gotten of them, and much lesse, will they be put from it.

Beneath this *Saint Georges Lane*, is the Lane called *Fleet-lane*, winding South by the Prison of the *Fleet*, into *Fleet-street*, by *Fleet-bridge*.

Next out of the high street, turneth down a Lane, called the *Little Bayly*, which runneth down to the East end of *St. Georges Lane*.

The next is *Sea-cole-lane*, I think, called *Limeburners Lane*, of burning Lime there with *Sea-cole*; For we read in Record of such a Lane, to have bin in the Parish of *St. Sepulchre*, and there yet remaineth in this Lane, an Alley, called *Lime-burners Alley*.

Near unto this *Sea-cole-lane*, in the turning towards *Oldbourne-Conduit*, is *Turn-again-lane*, or rather, as in a Record of the fifth of *Edward* the third, *Wind-again-lane*, for that it goeth down West to *Fleet Dike*, from whence, men must turn again the same way they came, for there it is stopped.

Then

Then the high street turneth down *Snow-hill*, to *Holbourne* Conduit; and from thence, to *Oldbourn-bridge*; beyond the which Bridge, on the left hand, is *Shoore-lane*, by the which, men passe from *Oldbourn* to *Fleetstreet*, by the Conduit there.

In this *Shoore-lane*, on the left hand, is one old House, called *Oldbourn-Hall*; it is now letten out into divers Tenements.

On the other side, at the very corner, standeth the Parish Church of *Saint Andrew*.

From this Church to *St. Andrew*, up *Oldbourn-hill*, be divers fair builded Houses; amongst the which, on the left hand, there standeth three Inns of *Chancery*, whereof the first, adjoyning unto *Crook-born-Alley*, is called *Thavies Inn*; and standeth opposite to *Ely House*.

Then is *Fewers-lane*, which stretcheth South into *Fleet-street*, by the East end of *St. Dunstons Church*, and is so called of *Fewers* (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to *Gardens*; but the same is now of later years, on both sides builded thorow with many fair Houses: and in the wast grounds and Gardens; betwixt *Shoore-lane* and *Fewers-lane*; there are now many fair convenient Houses, built by the Company of the *Goldsmiths*; as also a street called *New-street*, betwixt *Aldersgate* and *Redcrosse-street*.

Beyond this *Fewers Lane*, is *Baynards Inn*, alias *Mackworths Inn*, which is of the *Chancery*.

Then is *Staple-Inn* also of the *Chancery*, but whereof so named, I am ignorant; the same of late, is (for a great part thereof) fair builded, and not a little augmented; And then at the Barres endeth this Ward, without *Newgate*.

Without *Ludgate*, on the right hand, or North side, from the said Gate, lyeth the *Old Bayley*, as I said, then the high street, called *Ludgate-hill*, down to *Fleet-lane*; in which Lane standeth the *Fleet*, a Prison-house, so called of the *Fleet*, or water running by it, and sometime flowing about it, but now vaulted over.

Then also, against the South end of *Shoore-lane*, standeth a fair Water-Conduit, whereof *William Eastfield*, sometime Mayor, was Founder; for the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, being possessed of a Conduit Head, with divers Springs of water gathered thereunto, in the Parish of *Paddington*, and the water conveyed from thence, by Pipes of Lead, towards *London* unto *Teyburn*, where it had lain by the space of six years, and more: the Executors of *Sir William Eastfield*, obtained Licence of the Mayor and Commonalty, for them, in the year 1453. with the Goods of *Sir William*, to convey the said Water; first, in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe, begun to be laid besides the great Conduit Head at *Marlbone*, which stretcheth from thence unto a separyl, late before made against the Chappel of *Roussval*, by *Charing-Crosse*, and no further; and then from thence, to convey the said water into the City, and there to make Receits, or Receits for the same, unto the Common-weale of the Commonalty; to wir, the poor to drinke, the rich to dresse their Meats; which water was by them brought thus into *Fleet-street*, to a Standard which they had made and finished 1471.

From this Conduit up to *Fewers Lane*, and farther, is the Parish Church of *St. Dunstons*, called in the West, (for difference from *Saint Dunstons* in the East.)

Next beyond this Church, is *Cliffords Inn*, sometime belonging to *Robert Clifford*, by gift of *Edward the second*.

Somewhat beyond this *Cliffords Inn*, is the South end of *Newstreet*, (or *Chancery lane*) on the right hand whereof, is *Sergeants Inn*, called, in *Chancery lane*.

And

And then next was sometime the House of the *converted Jews*, founded by King *Henry* the third, in place of a Jews House to him forfeited, in the year 1233. and the seveneenth of his Reign; who builded there for them, a fair Church, now uied, and called the Chappel; for the Custody of Rolles and Records of Chancery, it standeth not far from the old Temple and the new; in the which Houe, all such Jews and Infidels, as were converted to the Christian Faith, were ordained and appointed (under an honest rule of life) sufficient maintenance: whereby it came to passe, that in short time, there were gathered a great number of Converts which were baptized, instructed in the Doctrine of Christ, and there lived under a learned Christian, appointed to govern them; since the which time, to wit, in the year 1290. all the Jews in England, were banished out of the Realm, whereby the number of Converts in this place was decayed, and therefore in the year 1377. this House was annexed by Patent, to *William Burfoll Clark*, *Custos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of the Rolles of the Chancery, by *Edward* the third, in the fifty one year of his Reign; and this first Matter of the Rolles was sworn in *Westminster-Hall*, at the *Table of Marble-stone*; since the which time, that Houe hath bin commonly called the *Rolls in Chancery-Lane*.

On the West side, sometime was an House, pertaining to the *Prior of Nethon Park*, a House of *Canons in Lincolnshire*: this was commonly called *Herestete Inne* and was a Brew-houise; but now fair builded for the six Clerks of the Chancery, and standeth over against the said House, called the *Rolls*, and near unto the Lane, which now entreth *Fickets Croft*, or *Fickets field*. Then is *Sbere-lane*, opening also into *Fickets field*, hard by the *Barres*.

Next is *Bride-lane*, and therein *Bridewell*, of old time the Kings Houe; for the Kings of this Realm have bin there lodged, and till the ninth of *Henry* the third, the Courts were kept in the Kings House, wherefoever he was lodged, as may appear by ancient Records, whereof there are many; and for example, have set forth one in the Chapter, or Towers and Castles.

King *Henry* the eighth, builded there a stately and beautiful House of new, for receit of the Emperor, *Charles* the fifth, who in the year of Christ 1532. was lodged himself at the *Black-Fryers*; but his Nobles, in this new builded *Bridewell*, a Gallery being made out of the House over the Water, and thorow the Wall of the City, into the Emperors Lodging at the *Black-Fryers*: King *Henry* himself often times lodged there also; as namely, in the year 1535. a Parliament being then holden in the *Black-Fryers*, he created States of Nobility there.

In the year 1553. the seventh of *Edward* the sixth, the tenth of April, Sir *George Barne*, being Mayor of this City, was sent for to the Court at *White-hall*, and there at that time the King gave unto him, for the Commualty and Citizens, to be a Work-houise, for the poor and idle persons of the City, his house of *Bridewell*: and seven hundred Marks Land, late of the possessions of the house of *Savoy*, and all the Bedding and other Furniture of the said Hospital of the *Savoy*, towards the maintenance of the said Work-houise of *Bridewell*, and the Hospital of *St. Thomas in Southwark*.

This gift, King *Edward* confirmed by his Charter, dated the 26. of June, next following. And in the year 1555. in the moneth of February, Sir *William Gerard* Mayor, and the Aldermen, entred *Bridewell*, and took possession thereof, according to the gift of the said King *Edward*, the same being confirmed by Queen *Mary*.

The Bishop of *St. Davids* had his Inne over against the North side of this *Bridewell*, as I have said.

Then is the Parish Church of *St. Bridges*, or *Bride*, of old time a small thing, which now remaineth to be the Quire; but since, increased with a large Body, and

and side Isles, towards the West, at the charges of *William Vinor* Esquire, Warden of the Fleet, about the year 1480. all which he caused to be wrought about in the stone, in the figure of a Vine, with Grapes and Leaves, &c.

The partition betwixt the old work and the new, sometime prepared as a *Serene*, to be set up in the Hall of the Duke of *Summerst* House at the Strand, was bought for eightscore pounds, and set up in the year, one thousand five hundred fifty seven.

The next is *Salisbury Courts*, a place so called, for that it belonged to the Bishops of *Salisbury*, and was their Inne, or *London House*, at such time as they were summoned to come to the Parliament, or came for other business: It hath of late time bin the dwelling, first of Sir *Richard Sackville*, and after, of Sir *Thomas Sackville* his Sonne, Baron of *Buckhurst*, Lord Treasurer, who very greatly enlarged it with stately Building.

Then is *Water-lane*, running down by the West side of a House, called the *Hanging Sword*, to the Thames.

Then was the *White Fryers Church*, called *Fratres beatae Mariae de monte Carmeli*, first founded (saith *John Bale*) by Sir *Richard Gray*, Knight, Ancestor to the Lord *Gray of Codner*, in the year 1241.

King *Edward* the first, gave to the Prior and Brethren of that house, a plot of ground in *Fleet-street*; whereupon to build their House, which was since re-edified, or new builded, by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, about the year one thousand three hundred and fifty, the four and twentieth of *Edward* the third.

John Luskyn, Mayor of *London*, and the Commonalty of the City, granted a Lane, called *Crockers-lane*, reaching from *Fleetstreet* to the Thames, to build in the West end of that Church.

Then is the *Sergeants Inne*, so called, for that divers Judges and Sergeants at the Law keep a Commons, and are lodged there in Terme time.

Next is the *New Temple*, so called, because the *Templers*, before the building of this House, had their Temple in *Oldbourne*: This house was founded by the *Knights Templers* in *England*, in the Reign of *Henry* the second: and the same was dedicated to God, and our *Blessed Lady*, by *Heraclius*, Patriark of the Church, called the *Holy Resurrection in Jerusalem*, in the year of Christ, 1185.

Many Parliaments and great Councils have been there kept, as may appear by our Histories.

In the year 1308. all the *Templers* in *England* as also in other parts of Christendom, were apprehended, and committed to divers Prisons.

Anno 1310. a Provincial Council was holden at *London*, against the *Templers* in *England*, upon Heresie, and other Articles, whereof they were accused; but denyed all, except one or two of them; notwithstanding, they all did confesse, that they could not purge themselves fully, as faultless, and so they were condemned to perpetual penance, in several Monasteries, where they behaved themselves modestly.

Philip King of *France*, procured their over-throw throughout the whole World, and caused them to be condemned by a general Council to his advantage as he thought; for he believed to have had all their Lands in *France*, and therefore seizing the same in his hands, caused the *Templers*, to the number of 54. or after *Fabian*, threescore, to be burnt at *Paris*.

Edward the second, in the year 1313. gave unto *Aimer de la Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the whole place & house, called the new Temple at *London*, with the ground called *Figures Croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the appurtenances that belonged to the *Templers* in the City of *London*, and Suburbs thereof.

After *Aimer de Valence* (saith some) *Hugh Spencer* (usurping the same) held it during his life; by whose death, it fell again to the hands of *Edward* the third; but in the mean time, to wit, 1324. by a Councel holden at *Vienna*, all the Lands of the *Templers* (lest the same should be put to prophane uses) were given to the *Knights Hospitalers*, of the Order of *St. John Baptist*, called *Saint John of Jerusalem*; which *Knights* had put the *Turk* out of the Ile of *Rhodes*, and after, wan upon the said *Turk*, daily for a long time.

In the Reign of the same *Edward* the third, was granted (for a certain Rent of ten pounds by the year) the said *Temple*, with the Appurtenances thereunto adjoining, to the Students of the Common Lawes of *England*, in whose possession, the same hath everithence remained, and is now divided into two Houses of several Students, by the name of *Inns of Court*, to wit, the *Inner Temple*, and the *Middle Temple*, who keep two severall Halls; but they resort all to the said *Temple-Church*, in the round walk whereof, (which is the West part, without the Quire) there remain Monuments of Noblemen, buried to the number of eleven, eight of them are Images of Armed *Knights*, five lying Crosse-legged, as men vowed to the Holy Land, against the Infidels, and unbelieving Jews, the other three straight-legged. The rest are cooped stones, all of Gray Marble: the first of the Crosse-legged, was *William Marshal* the elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, who died 1219. *William Marshall* his Sonne, Earl of *Pembroke*, was the second, he dyed 1231. And *Gilbert Marshall*, his Brother, Earl of *Pembroke*, slain in a Turnament at *Haviford*, besides *Ware*, in the year 1241.

Of the Twenty sixth, or the last Ward of the City of LONDON, called the Bridge-Ward without, containing the Bourough of Southwark.

WE have now almost finished the *Perambulation*; for having treated of Wards in *London*, on the North side of the *Thames*, (in number five and twenty) we are now to crosse over the said River, into the Burough of *Southwark*, which is also a Ward of *London* without the Walls, on the South side thereof, as is *Portoken* on the East, and *Faringdon Extra* on the West.

But before we come to the particular Description of this Ward, it will not be impertinent to declare, when, and by what means the Burough of *Southwark*, now called *Bridge-Ward without*, was made one of the six and twenty Wards, belonging to the City of *London*, which was in this manner.

After the dissolution of the Monasteries, Abbeys, Priories, and other Religious Houses, in this Realm of *England*, The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of this City of *London*, taking into their Considerations, how commodious, and convenient it would be unto the City, to have the Burough of *Southwark* annexed thereunto; and that the same Burough was in the Kings hands wholly, they became humble suiters unto King *Henry* the eighth, and unto the Lords of his Highness Privy Council, for the obtaining of the same. Which suit not being granted unto them; after the Decease of King *Henry* the eighth, they

renewed their Suit unto his Sonne and next Successour, King Edward the sixth, and to the Lords of his Privie Councel for the obtaining of the same Borough.

At the length, after long suit, and much labour, it pleased King Edward the sixth, by his Letters Patents, sealed with the great Seal of England, bearing date at *Westminster* the three and twentieth day of *April*, in the fourth year of his Reign; as well in consideration of the sum of six hundred forty seven pounds, two shillings and a penny, of lawful money of England, paid to his Highnesses use, by the Mayor, Commualty, and Citizens of London, as for divers other considerations him thereunto moving, To give and grante unto the said Mayor, and Commualty, and Citizens of London, divers Messuages, Lands and Tenements, lying near the Borough of *Southwarke*, in the said Letters Patents, particularly expressed, which were sometimes the Lands of *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*, and of whom King *Henry* the eighth did buy and purchase the same. But there was excepted out of the said grant, and reserved unto the said King Edward the sixth, his Heirs and Successors, all that his Capitall Messuage, or Mansion House, called *Southwarke place*, late of the said Duke of *Suffolk*, and all Gardens and Land to the same adjoining; and all that his Park in *Southwarke*, and all that his Messuage, and all Edifices and ground, called the *Anselope* there.

And the said King Edward the sixth, did by his said Letters Patents, give & grante to the said Mayor, Commualty, and Citizens, and their Successors, all that his Lordship, and Mannor of *Southwarke*, with all and singular the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof, in the said County of *Surrey*, then late belonging to the late *Monastery* of *Bermondsey* in the same County; And also all that his Mannor and Borough of *Southwarke*, with all, and singular the Rights Members, and Appurtenances thereof, in the said County of *Surrey*, then late parcel of the Possessions of the Arch-Bishop and Bishoprick of *Canterbury*, together with divers yearly Rents, issuing out of the divers Messuages or Tenements, in the said Letters Patents particularly expressed.

But there was excepted and reserved out of the said Grant, to the said King Edward the sixth, his Heirs, and Successors, all his Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties, and Franchises whatsoever, within the Walk, Circuit, and Precinct of his Capital Messuage, Gardens, and Park in *Southwarke*; and in all Gardens, Curtilages, and Lands, to the said Mansion House, Gardens, and Park belonging.

Also, there was excepted and reserved out of the said Grant, the House, Messuage, or lodging there, called the *Kings-Bench*, and the Gardens to the same belonging so long as it should be used as a Prison for prisoners, as it was then used.

Also, there was excepted and reserved out of the said Grant, the House, Messuage, or Lodging there called, the *Marshalsey*, and the Gardens to the same belonging, so long as it should be used as a Prison for prisoners, as it was then used.

Also, it was provided, that the said Letters Patents, should not be prejudicial to the Offices of the great Master or Steward of the Kings Household, within the Borough and Precincts aforesaid, to be executed while the same Borough and Precincts should be within the *Verge*; Nor to *John Gates* Knight, one of the Gentlemen of the Kings Privy Chamber, concerning any Lands, Tenements, Offices, Profits, Franchises, or Liberties to him granted during his life, by the said King Edward the sixth, or by his Father King *Henry* the eighth.

About the space of a Month after the said Borough of *Southwarke* was so granted by King Edward the sixth, to the Mayor, Commualty and Citizens of London, and that they by force of the said Letters Patents, stood charged with the Ordering, Survey, and Government of the same Borough, and of all the

Kings Subjects, inhabiting therein, and repairing thither. At a Court holden before Sir Rowland Hill Knight, then Lord Mayor of London, and the Aldermen of the same City, in the *Guild-Hall* of London, on *Tuesday* the eight and twentieth of *May*, in the said fourth year of the Reign of King *Edward* the sixth, the said Town or Borough was named and called the Ward, or *Bridge Ward without*.

Not long after, it was enacted, that besides the then ancient accustomed number of five and twenty Aldermen, there should be one Alderman more elected, to have the Rule, Charge, and Governance of the said Borough and Town. And that four discreet persons, or more, being Freemen of London, and dwelling within the said City, or the Borough of *Southwarke*, or in other the Liberties of the said City, should from thenceforth, as often as the Case shall require, be from time to time nominated, appointed, and chosen by the Inhabitants of the said Borough for the time being, before the Lord Mayor of London for the time being; And that the said Lord Mayor for the time being, should (at the next Court of Aldermen, to be holden at the *Guild-Hall* of the said City, next after such election) present the Names and Surnames of all such persons, as so should be named before him, and put in the said Election; And that the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, should of those four persons, or more, so presented, Elect and Chuse one, by way of *Scrutiny*, to be an Alderman of the said City, and to have the peculiar Ordering, Rule, and Governance of the said Borough and Town of *Southwarke*, and of the Inhabitants thereof, and of all other the Kings liege people, repairing to the same.

This Borough being in the County of *Surrey*, consisteth of divers streets, waies, and winding Lanes, all full of Buildings inhabited; And first, to begin at the West part thereof, over against the West Suburbe of the City, on the Bank of the River *Thames*, there is now a continual building of Tenements, about half a mile in length to the Bridge.

Then South a continual street called *Long Southwarke*, builded on both sides with divers Lanes, and Alleys up to *St. Georges Church*, and beyond it through *Blackman street*, towards *New Town*, (or *Newington*) the Liberties of which Borough, extend almost to the Parish Church of *New Town* aforesaid, distant one mile from *London Bridge*, and also South-west a continual building, almost to *Lambeth*, more than one mile from the said Bridge.

Then from the Bridge along by the *Thames* East-ward, is *St. Olaves street*, having continual building on both the sides, with Lanes and Alleys up to *Battle-Bridge*: to *Horse-down*, and towards *Rother-Hish* also, some good half mile in length from *London Bridge*, so that I account the whole continual buildings, on the Bank of the said River, from the West towards the East to be more than a large mile in length.

Then have ye from the entring towards the said *Horse-down*, one other continual street, called *Bermonds eye street*, which stretcheth South; likewise furnished with Buildings on both the sides, almost half a mile in length up to the late dissolved Monastery of *St. Saviours*, called *Bermondsey*.

And from thence is one Long Lane (so called of the length) turning West to *St. Georges Church* aforesaid, out of the which Lane, mentioned *Long Lane*, breaketh one other street towards the South and by East, and this is called *Kentish-street*; for that it is the way leading into that County; and so have ye the bounds of this Borough.

The Antiquities most notable in this Borough are these; First, for Ecclesiastical, there was *Bermondsey*, an *Abbey of Black Monks*; *St. Mary Overies*, a *Priory of Canons Regular*; *St. Thomas*, a *Colledge or Hospital* for the poor; and the *Loke*, a *Lazar-house* in *Kent-street*. Parish Churches there have been six, whereof five do remain, (*viz.*) *St. Mary Magdalen*, in the *Priory of Saint Mary Overy*; Now the same *St. Mary Overy* is the Parish Church for the said

Mary

Mary Magdalen, and for *Saint Margaret* on the Hill, and is called *Saint Savour*.

Saint Margaret on the Hill, being put down is now a Court for Justice; *St. Thomas* in the *Hospital* serveth for a Parish Church as afore; *St. George* a Parish Church, as before it did; to doth *St. Olave*, and *St. Mary Magdalen*, by the *Abby of Bermondsey*.

There be also these five Prisons, or Goals, the *Clink* on the Bank, the *Compter* in the late Parish Church of *St. Margaret*, the *Marshalsey*, the *Kings-Bench*, and the *White-Lyon*, all in *Long Southwarke*.

Now to return to the West Bank, there were two *Bear-Gardens*, the old and new, places wherein were kept *Bears*, *Bulls*, and other Beasts, to be bated; As also *Mastives*, in several *Kenels*, nourished to baite them. These *Bears* and other Beasts are there baited in plots of ground, Scaffolded about, for the beholders to stand safe; but this kind of sport is now prohibited. Next, on this Bank, was sometime the *Bordello* or *Stewes*, a place so called of certain *Stew-houses*, privileged there, for the repair of incontinent men, to the like women, of the which Privilege we read thus.

In a Parliament holden at *Westminster*, the eight of *Henry* the second, it was ordained by the Commons, and confirmed by the King and Lords, That divers constitutions for ever should be kept in that Lordship or Franchise, according to the old Customs, that had been there used time out of mind; Amongst the which, these following were some, *viz.*

That no *Stew-holder*, or his Wife should let or stay any single Woman to go and come freely at all times, when they listed.

No *Stew-holder* to keep any Woman to board, but she to board abroad at her pleasure. To take no more for the Womans Chamber in the week than four-teen pence.

Not to keep open his doors upon the *Holy-daies*.

Not to keep any single Woman in his Houle on the *Holy-dayes*; but the Bayliff to see them voided out of the Lordship.

No single Woman to be kept against her will that would leave her son.

No *Stew-holder* to receive any Woman of Religion, or any Mans Wife.

No single Woman to take mony to lye with any man, except she lie with him all night till the morrow. No man to be drawn or enticed into any *Stew-house*.

The *Constable*, *Bayliffe*, and others, every week to search every *Stew-house*.

No *Stew-holder* to keep any Woman, that hath the perilous Infirmity of *burning*: nor to sell Bread, Ale, Flesh, Fish, Wood, Coale, or any Victuals, &c.

These allowed *Stew-houses* had Signs on their Fronts, towards the *Thames*, not hanged out, but painted on the Walls, as a Boars head, the *Crosse-Keys*, the *Gun*, the *Castle*, the *Crane*, the *Cardinals Hat*, the *Bell*, the *Swan*, &c. Ancient men of good credit do report, that these single Women were forbidden the *Rights of the Church* so long as they continued that sinful life, and were excluded from Christian burial, if they were not reconciled, before their death: And therefore there was a plot of ground, called the *Single Womans Church-yard*, appointed for them, far from the Parish Church.

In the year of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty six, the seven and thirtieth of *Henry* the eighth, this Row of *Stews* in *Southwarke*, was put down by the Kings commandement, which was proclaimed by sound of Trumper, no more to be privileged and used as a common Brothel.

Then next is the *Clinks*, a Goale or Prison for the Trespassers in those parts, namely, in old time for such as should *brabble*, *fray*, or *break* the peace on the said Bank, or in the *Brothel Houses*; they were by the Inhabitants thereabout, apprehended and committed to this Goale, where they were straightly imprisoned.

prisoned. Next is the Bishop of *Winchesters House*, or Lodging when he cometh to this City.

Adioyning to this on the South side thereof, is the *Bishop of Rochesters Inne*, or lodging, by whom first erected, it is not upon Record; but 'tis known well, the same of long time hath not been frequented by any Bishop, and lieth ruinous for lack of reparations. The Abbot of *Naverly* had a Houle there.

East from the Bishop of *Winchesters House*, directly over against it standeth a fair Church, called *St. Mary, over the Riv, or Overy*, that is, over the water; This Church, or some other in place thereof was (of old time long before the Conquest) an House of Sisters, founded by a Maiden, named *Mary*, unto the which House and Sisters they left (as was left to her by her Parents) the over-sight and profits of a *Crosse-Ferry* or *Traverse-Ferry* over the *Thames*, there kept before that any Bridge was builded; This House of Sisters was after by *Swithin*, a Noble Lady, converted unto a Colledge of *Priests*, who in place of the *Ferry*, builded a Bridge of Timber, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations; But lastly the same Bridge was builded of Stone, and then in the year 1106, was this Church again founded for *Canons Regular*, by *VVilliam Pont del l' Arch*, and *VVilliam Daunty* Knights *Normans*. This *Peter de Rupibus* or *de la Roch*, founded a large Chappel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in the Church of *St. Mary Overy*, which Chappel was afterward appointed to be the Parish Church for the Inhabitants near adioyning. This Church was again new builded in the Reign of *Richard the second*, and *King Henry the fourth*.

John Gower Esquire, a famous Poet, was then an especial Benefactor to that work, and was there buried on the North side of the said Church, in the Chappel of *St. John*, where he founded a Chantry; He lyeth under a Tombe of Stone, with his Image also of Stone over him; The Hair of his Head *auburne*, long to his Shoulders, but curling up and a small forked Beard: on his Head a Chaplet, like a Coronet of four Roses, an habit of Purple damasked down to his feet, a Collar of *Essex* of Gold about his Neck, under his Feet the likenesse of three Books, which he compiled. The first named *Speculum Meditantis*, written in *French*; The second, *Vox clamantis*, penned in *Latine*; The third, *Confessio Amantis*, written in *English*, and this last is printed; *Vox Clamantis*, with his *Chronica Tripartita*, & other both in *Latine* and *French*, were never printed. Besides on the Wall where he lyeth, there was painted three *Virgins Crowned*, one of the which was named *Charity*, holding this Device,

*En Toy qui es Fils de Dieu le pere
Sauvé soit, qui gist sous cest pierre.*

In Thee who art the Son of God
Be sav'd who lyes under this clod.

Now passing through *St. Mary Overies Close* (once in possession of the Lord *Montacute*) & *Pepper Alley* into *Long Southwark*; on the right hand thereof the Market Hill, where the Leather is sold, there stood the late named Parish Church of *Saint Margaret*, given to *St. Mary Overies* by *Henry the first*, put down and joyned with the Parish Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and united to the late dissolved *Priory* Church of *St. Mary Overy*.

A part of this Parish Church of *St. Margaret* is now a Court wherein the Assizes and Sessions be kept, and the Court of *Admiralty* is also there kept; one other part of the same Church is now a prison, called the *Compter* in *Southwark*, &c.

Farther up on that side, almost directly over against *St. Georges Church*, was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, builded by *Charles Brandon*, Duke
of

of *Suffolke*, in the Reign of *Henry* the eighth, which was called *Suffolk House*, but coming afterwards into the Kings hands, the same was called *Southwark place*, and a *Mint* of Coynage was there kept for the King. *Queen Mary* gave this House to *Nicholas Herb*, Archbishop of *York*, and to his Successors for ever, to be their Inne or Lodging for their repair to *London*, in recompence of *Tork House* near to *Westminster*, which King *Henry* her Father had taken from *Cardinal Woolsey*, and from the See of *Tork*.

Then is the *White Lion*, a Goal so called, for that the same was a common Hostery for the receipt of Travellers by that Sign. This House was first used as a Goal within these hundred years last, since the which time the prisoners were once removed thence to an House in *New-town*, where they remained for a short time, and were returned again to the aforelaid *White Lion*, there to remain as the appointed Goal for the Countrey of *Surrey*.

Next is the Goal or Prison of the *Kings-Bench*, but of what antiquity the same is, it appears not. We read, that the Courts of the *Kings-Bench* and *Chancery*, have oft times been removed from *London* to other places, and so hath likewise the other Goals that serve those Courts, as in the year 1304, *Edward* the first commanded the Courts of *Kings-Bench* & the *Exchequer*, which had remained seven years at *Tork*, to be removed to their old places at *London*. And in the year 1387, the eleventh of *Richard* the second, *Robert Trifilian* chief Justice, came to the City of *Coventry*, and there lay by the space of a Month, as Justice of the *Kings Bench*, and caused to be Indicted in that Court about the number of 2000 persons of that Countrey, &c. It seemeth therefore, that for that time the Prison or Goale of that Court was not far off. Also, in the year 1392, the sixteenth of the same *Richard*, the Archbishop of *Tork*, being Lord Chancellor, for good will that he bare to his City, caused the *Kings Bench* and *Chancery* to be removed from *London* to *Tork*, but ere long they were returned to *London*.

Then is the *Marshalsey* another Goal or Prison, so called, as pertaining to the *Marshalls of England*, of what continuance kept in *Southwark*, it appears not; but likely it is, that the same hath been removeable, at the pleasure of the *Marshalls*. And then *Thieves Lane* by *St. Thomas Hospital*, first found by *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, in the *Cellers* grounded, against the Wall of the Monastery, in the year 1213. He named it the *Almery*, or house of Alms, for *Converts* and poor Children.

In the year 1552, the Citizens of *London*, having the void suppressed Hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, in the Month of *July*, began the reparations thereof, for poor, impotent, lame, and diseased people, so that in the Month of *November* next following, the sick and poor people were taken in. And in the year 1553, on the tenth of *April*, King *Edward* the sixth in the seventh of his Reign, gave to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, to be a Work-house for the poor, and idle persons of the City, his House of *Bridewell*, and seven hundred Marks Lands of the *Savoy* Rents, which Hospital he had suppressed, with all the Beds, bedding, and other furniture belonging to the same, towards the maintenance of the said Work-house of *Bridewell*, and of this Hospital of *Saint Thomas* in *Southwark*. This gift, the King confirmed by his Charter. The Church of this Hospital, which of old time served for the Tenements neer adjoining and pertaining to the said Hospital, remaineth as a Parish Church.

But now to come to *St. Olaves street*: on the Bank of the River of *Thames*, is the Parish Church of *St. Olave*, a fair and meetly large Church, but a far larger Parish, especially of Aliens or strangers, and poor people.

Next is the Bridge-house, so called, as being a Store-house for Stone, Timber, or whatsoever pertaining to the building or repairing of *London Bridge*.

This House seemeth to have taken beginning with the first founding of the Bridge, either of Stone or Timber; it is a large plot of ground on the Bank of the River of *Thames*, containing divers large buildngs, for stowage of things necessary

cessary, towards reparation of the said Bridge. There are also divers *Garnets*, for laying up of *Wheats*, and other Granaries for service of the City, as need requireth. Moreover, there be certain Ovens builded, in number ten, of which six be very large the other four being but half so big: these were purposely made to bake out the Bread Corn of the said *Grayners*, to the best advantage, for relief of the poor Cittizens, when need should require.

Then is *Batsaile Bridge*, so called of *Batsaile Abbey*, for that it standeth on the ground & over a Water-course, (flowing out of Thames) pertaining to that Abbey, and was therefore both builded and repaired by the *Abbots* of that House, as being hard adjoyning to the *Abbots Lodging*.

Beyond this Bridge is *Bermondsey* street, turning South, in the Southend whereof was sometime a Priory or Abby, of *St. Saviour*, called *Bermonds Eye* in *Southwarke*, founded by *Alwin*, a Citizen of *London*, in the year 1081.

In the year 1094, deceased *Alwin*, founder of this House. Then *William Rufus* gave to the Monks, his Mannor of *Bermondsey*, with the appurtenances, and builded there for them a new great Church.

In the year 1539, this *Abbey* was valued to dispend by the year, 474 *l.* fourteen shillings four pence half penny, and was surrendred to *Henry* the eighth, the one and thirtieth of his Reign, the *Abbey Church* was then pulled down by *Sir Thomas Pope* Knight, and in place thereof, a goodly House builded of Stone and Timber, since pertaining to the Earls of *Sussex*. Next unto this *Abbey Church* standeth a proper Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, builded by the Priory of *Bermondsey*, serving for resort of the Inhabitants (Tenants to the Priors or Abbots near adjoyning) there to have their *Divine Service*; this Church remaineth and serveth as afore, and is called a Parish Church. Then in *Kent* street, is a *Lazar House* for *Leprous people*, called the *Loke* in *Southwarke*, the foundation whereof is incertain.

This *Borough* at a subsidy to the King, was used to yield about a thousand Marks, or eight hundred pounds, which is more than any one City in *England* payeth except *London*; And also, the Muster of men in this *Borough* doth likewise in number surpasse all other Cities, except *London*. And thus much for the *Borough* of *Southwarke*, one of the six and twenty Wards of *London*.

Having thus traers'd the whole Body of this great City, and her severall Wards, from the Center to the Circumference; it is now to be observed, that every Ward hath its particular Alderman as an Overseer, or Guardian assign'd thereunto, who hath a greater latitude of power, than an ordinary Justice of the Peace. This Alderman hath one *Deputy*, and in some Wards more. There are likewise a number of *Common-Council men*, *Constables*, *men of the Wardmote Inquest*, *Scavengers*, some more, some lesse, with *Beadles* in every Ward. The last Ward which is the *Borough* of *Southwarke*, differs from the rest in this, that the Alderman appointed there, hath three *Deputies* and a *Bayliff*, but no *Common Council men*.

Of Places adjacent, and contiguous to the City of London.

HAVING endeavoured already to dissect the City of *London*, so that all her Members, and homogeneal parts may be discern'd: We will now passe on to her heterogeneal, or *Suburban* parts; which yet are contiguous, and make one entire continued peece: We will, as formerly, take our first aym *Eastward*, and begin with those parts that are without the *Postern* by the *Tower of London*.

The second of *Henry* the third, the Forrester of *Middlesex*, and the *Warren of Stanes*, were disafforested; since which time, the *Suburbs* also about *London*, in tract of time, and, as it were, by an insensible augmentation, have wonderfully increased in people and edifices.

Near the *Tower of London*, is the *Hospital of St. Katherine* (spoken of before) founded by *Matilda*, Wife to King *Stephen*, that renowned and most Religious Queen.

From the *Liberties of St. Katherine to Wapping*, the usual place of Execution for *Pirates*, and *Sea-rovers*, there to continue hanging till three Tydes overflow and cover them; I say, from *St. Katherine to Wapping*, 'tis yet in the memory of man, there was never a House standing, but the *Gallows* which was further removed, in regard of the Buildings. But now there is a continued Street towards a mile long, from the *Tower*, all along the *River*, almost as far as *Radcliffe*, which proceeded from the encrease of Navigation, *Mariners* and *Traffique*.

The *Citizens of London*, were the chief Benefactors, towards the erecting of the new Church at *Wapping*, a Chappel of ease to *White-Chappel*: And upon a high Beam, in the midit thereof, there is a memorable near Inscription, viz: *This Chappel was dedicated to Almighty God, and consecrated to the Honour and glory of his great and wonderful name, the seventh day of July, 1617. by the right Reverend Father in God, John King, then Bishop of London.*

North-East of the *Tower*, lyeth *East-Smithfield*, *Hogg's-street*, and another *Tower-Hill*, near whereunto was an *Hermitage*, in times passed, called the new Abbey of *Grace*, founded by *Edward* the third, in gratitude to Heaven, for his victorious Successes in *France*; which commendable custom, continueth still beyond the Seas, as lately there is a fair costly Church, erected in *Venice*, dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, in remembrance of a signal Victory she obtained against the common Enemy the *Turk*; about that Saints day, as *Philip* the second did build the *Escorial* for *St. Quinten* Victory. Then is there *Radcliffe*, much encreased also in Buildings, and *Nightingale-lane*; from thence towards *Algate*, were the *Minorities*, a famous Abbey of Nuns, of the Order of *Santa Clara*, founded by *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, *Leicester* and *Darby*, Brother to *Edward* the first, as hath bin formerly spoken.

Without *Algate* there is a spacious huge Suburb, about a mile long, as far as *White Chappel*, and further: *White Chappel* was as it were, a Chappel of Ease to *Stebwhich*, now called by a strange contraction, *Stepney* Parish: the Church of *White Chappel*, was called *St. Mary Marfelon*; because a *Frenchman* having served a rich Widow hard by, and murdered her for her Wealth, the Women and Boyes stoned the Felon to death, as he thought to fly away.

From *Algate*, North-West to *Bishopsgate*, lyeth *Houndsditch*, a long Street, then is the fair Parish Church of *St. Burrough*: Then is the *Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem*, founded by a *London* Citizen, as hath bin shewn before; without

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which is *Norton-Fallgate*, a liberty belonging to *St. Pauls*. Thence up to the Priory of *St. John Baptist*, is *Holy Well*, where there was in ancient times, a Nunnery, founded by *Stephen Gravesend*, Bishop of *London*, 1318.

In the High street from *Holy Well*, there is a continual Building to *Sewers Ditch*, then is there *Shore-Ditch*, *Golding-lane*, *Goswell-street*, then *Hoxton*, (vulgarly called *Hogsden*) which was once a Prebend belonging to *St. Pauls*.

Then is there in this Suburb, the Hospital of *St. Mary Spittle*, and a great Palace, called *Fishers Folly*, built by the Lord *John Pawlet*.

In former times, there was in *Shoreditch*, a Row of small Almshouses, built there by the Prior, which being suppressed, they were called the *Rotten Rowe*.

Then is there the Parish Church of *St. Leonard*, in *Shoreditch*, whereof the Arch-Deacon of *Pauls de jure*, is alwayes Parson; We are come now to *Moor-fields*, which in former times, was but a fenny quagge, or Moore, and is now, by the industry and bounty of well disposed Citizens, come to that perfection, and pleasantness, as now we behold it in, whereof mention is made before.

We passe now to *Cripplegate*, and *St. Giles Church*, built by one, *Alfune*, first Hospitaler of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; near unto this Church, there was in former times, a fair pool of sweet water, where in *Anne of Lodberry* was drowned, as the Story shewes.

Then is there *Forestreet*, *Moore-lane*, and *Grubstreet*, *White-crosse-street*, which is of great extent, and reacheth to *Old-street*. From the West end of *Forestreet*, lyeth *Redcrosse-street*, and *Beech-lane*, with *Golding-lane*, full of small Tenements.

Then is there *Barbican*, anciently called *Honnditch*, all these populous places, are within the Precincts of *St. Giles Parish*.

Aldersgate Suburb is next, where the Parish of *St. Battolph* stands, and little *Britain* street on the one side; then it stretcheth all along North, with very handsome Edifices, and a large street, as far as *Barbican*, on the one side, and *Long-lane* on the other.

This street resembleth an *Italian* street, more then any other in *London*, by reason of the spaciousness & uniformity of Buildings, and streightness thereof, with the convenient distance of the Houses; on both sides whereof, there are divers very fair ones, as *Peter-House*, the Palace now, and Mansion of the most Noble *Marquis of Dorchester*: Then is there the Earl of *Tenets* House, with the Moon and Sun-Tavern, very fair structures, Then is there from about the middle of *Aldersgate-street*, a handsome new street buited out, and fairly built by the Company of *Goldsmiths*, which reacheth athwart as far as *Redcrosse-street*.

At the furthest point of this Suburb Northward, there was a Winde-Mill in times past, which being blown down by a Tempest, *Queen Katherine of Aragon*, first Wife to *Henry the 8th*, erected there a Chappel, and named it *Mount Calvary*, which was afterwards suppressed, and the place came to be called *Mount-mill*, whereof the *Long-Parliament* made much use for their fortifications.

We are going now to *Newgate*, where towards *Smithfield*, I meet with *Giltspur*, and *Knights-rider-street*: Then is *Smithfield* it self, which hath bin spoken of before, in *Faringdon Ward*.

Without *Smithfield Barres*, there is *St. Johns street*; on the right hand whereof, stood the *Charter-house*, founded by *Sir Walter Manny*, Knight of the Garter to *Edward the third*. Hard by, is *Pardon Church-yard*, whereas the *Annales* record, above fifty thousand souls were buried in one year, who had dyed of a raging great sweeping Pestilence, in the Reign of the foresaid *Edward the third*.

The

The Chieftain and most devout Knight, first built a Chappel there, then a Monastery of *Carthusian* Fryers, which are the severest and most rigid of all claustral Societies: this Monastery was called at first the *Salutation*.

In this *Charter-House*, was the Monument of the said Sir *Walter Manny*, and above twenty Knights more, besides Ladies and other persons of high Rank, and at the suppression of Abbeyes, this Monastery had 642 l. yearly Rent, a mighty sum in those dayes.

This demolish'd *Charter-House*, came a while after, to the possession of *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, Lord Treasurer of England, in King *James* his Reign, and the place being sweetly situated, with accomodations of spacious Walks, Orchards, and Gardens, with sundry dependencies of Tenements, and Lands thereunto belonging, gave occasion to that worthy and well disposed Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Sutton*, of *Castle Camps*, in the County of *Cambridge* Esquire, but born at *Knaith* in *Lincolnshire*, to alter his Resolution of erecting an Hospital at *Hallingbury* in *Essex*, where he had first pitched his design, and to purchase this place of the Earl, for 13000 l. first peny paid before the sealing of the Conveyance; which charitable, great, and noble enterprize, was countenanced by King *James*, and his privy Councell.

So having in few years raised up that goodly Fabrique, (though it pleased God to take him to himself, before it was quite finish'd) and endowed it with competent allowance, by passing away many goodly Mannors, he had in *Lincoln, Wiltshire, Middlesex, Cambridge* and *Essex*, with other goodly possessions, the work was compleated, and nominated the Hospital of King *James*; which Hospital, consisted of a Master, a Governor, a Preacher, a Free School, with a Master and Usher, 80. poor people, and 40. Schollers, maintained all by the Revenues of the House, Anno 1614. on *Munday* next, after *Michaelmas* day, the Captains, Gentlemen, and Officers, entred into this new Hospital.

Now there were by Letters Patents under the great Seal of England, divers Governors appointed of this Hospital, whereof the Arch Bishop of *Canterbury* was chief, The Lord Chancellor, and Treasurer, The Bishops of *London* and *Ely*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, the *Attorney General*, the *Dean of Pauls*, the *Dean of Westminster*, and divers others; But the late long Parliament, inverting the order and will of the founder, did nominate others in their rooms.

A little without the Barres of *West Smithfield*, is *Charter-house Lane*; but in the large yard before, there are many handsome Palaces, as *Ratland House*, and one where the *Venetian* Embassadors were used to lodge; which yard hath lately bin conveniently railed, and made more neat and comely.

Then is there *St. Johns Street*, with *Turnmill Street*, which stretcheth up West to *Clarke-well*, and it is vulgarly called *Turnball Street*: There is another Lane called *St. Peters Lane*, which turns from *St. Johns Street*, to *Cow-Crosse*.

The dissolved Priory of *S. John of Jerusalem*, stood on the left hand, founded almost 600. years since, by *Jorden Brise*, a pious brave man, who had founded also a Priory of Nuns at *Clarke-well*.

The Rebels and Rabble of *Kent*, did much mischief to this House 1381. setting it on fire, and letting it burn seven dayes: At the suppression of Abbeyes, this House among the rest, felt the fury of fate; yet it was not quite demolished, but employed as a Store-house for the Kings toyles and rents, as well for hunting, as for the Warres. But in *Edward the sixth's* time, that goodly Church for the most part, I mean the body and side Iles, with the great *Bell-Tower*, a most curious peece of fabrick, being engraven, gilt, and enamel'd, to the great Ornament of City and Suburb, was barbarously undermined, and blown up with Gunpowder: the stones whereof were carried to finish the then *Protestant* House in the *Strand*, viz. the Duke of *Somerset*, but strange Judgements fell afterwards upon him, as is before mentioned.

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Cardinal *Pool*, in Queen *Adaries* Reign, closed up again part of the Quire, and side Walls on the West side, and made Sir *Thomas Tresham*, Prior thereof; but thinking to bring the place to its first principles, it was suppressed again by Queen *Elizabeth*. A great number of Knights of that Order, had Monuments in that Church.

North from the said House of *St. John's*, was the Priory of *Clarken-Well*, which also was very ancient, being built Anno 1100.

We must now go back to *Giltspur-street*, where this Suburb first begins, where hard by standeth a comely fair Church, called *St. Sepulcher*, in the *Bayting* Hard by is *Turnagain-lane*, *Hofor-lane*. and *Cow-lane*; then you come down *Sorehill* (now vulgarly called *Snow-hill*) to *Oldborne*, now called *Holborn*. Bridge: then you go up by *Chick-lane*, and *Lishev-lane*; but before you come thither, you passe by the Bishop of *Elies* great Palace, and *Harrow-Hause*, and *Brook-Hause*: beyond the Barres, there is *Postpool-lane*, and *Graves-lane*.

Southward of this Lane, there is a row of small Houses, which is a mighty hindrance to *Holborn*, in point of prospect, which if they were taken down, there would be from *Holborn* Conduit, to *St. Giles* in the field, one of the fairest rising street in the World.

From *Newgate* on the left hand, lyeth the *Old Bayley*; and so down by *Seacole* and *Fleet-lane*, we passe then over the common Sewer, up to *Shore-lane* and so to *Fewter-lane*, now vulgarly called *Faster-lane*; but betwixt these two Lanes, there is another new street, butted out by the Company of *Goldsmiths*, called *Newstreet*, where there is a knot of very handsome Buildings.

Above the Barres, there was a House of the *Templers*, but they removed thence to *Fleetstreet*: There was also adjoyning thereunto, the Bishop of *Lincolns* House, which was very ancient; for the Records say, 'twas built Anno 1147. But of late years, it hath belonged to the Noble Earls of *Southampton*; And lately, it hath bin quite taken down, and turned to several private Tenements, as *Durham* House is in the Strand. Inasmuch, that if one should ask, what God Almighty doth now in *London*, he might (as the pulle of the *Tin es* Beats) give the same answer that was given by the Pagan Philosopher, who being demanded what *Jupiter* did in Heaven, he said, *Adagnas alios rumpis, & ad frustis earum parvas componit*, *Jupiter* breaks great Vessels, and makes small ones of their peeces.

Side long of this ancient House of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, is *Newstreet*, for so it was called at first; but now 'tis called *Chancery-lane*, where *Edward* the third annexed the House of converted Jews, to the Office of *Custos Rotulorum*.

Here the *Cursitors* Office was built by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the great Seal.

Here also is the six *Clarks* Office, which is a fair convenient peece of stone and Brick Building newly erected, the old being consumed by a casual fire of late years. The Bishop of *Chicaster*, *Ralph Nevil*, had much ground given him thereabouts, by *Henry* the third, which now is become all Tenements, thick built, and quite alienated.

Then is *Lincolns Inn*, very much encreased in building, it appertained sometimes to the said *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of *Chicaster*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, having bin before the House of the *Black-Fryers*; and after the decease of the said Bishop *Nevil*, *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, Constable of *Chester*. and *Custos* of *England*, added much building to this place; and Sir *Thomas Lovel* did also add much thereunto, in *Henry* the eighth's time; but now it is one of the foure Inns of Court, for the Students in the Law.

Behind *Lincolns Inn* Westward, is a spacious field, where many fair Houses, or rather Palaces, are taken up by the Gentry. Then is there towards *Drewry Lane*, a new Market, called *Clare Market*; then is there a Street, and Palace of the

the same name, built by the Earl of *Clare*, who lives there in a princely manners having a House, a street, and a Market, both for flesh and fish, all bearing his name.

There was something omitted which should have bin spoken of the Church of *St. Giles* of the Field, which is, that being a very ancient Church, and so decayed, that it could not be repaired, a new one was erected, partly out of the ruines of the old; which work was begun and finished in two years; and a while after, the fair Brick Wall that encompasseth it. There were divers well disposed persons, who contributed to so pious a work; but specially the Lady *Alice Duddleley*, according to that which is engraven upon the North door, in pure and ponderous Latine, which I thought therefore worthy to be here inserted.

*Quod salix sanguisq; sit
posteris,
Hoc Templum laus Veteris ex Annosa
vetustate
Collapsi, mole et splendore auctum
multa Paracorum Caritas
Restauravit.
In quibus piensissima Heroina,
Dom. Alicie Duddleley
Munificentia gratum marmoris huius
meretur eloquium:
Huc etiam accessit aliorum
pietas;
Quibus provisæ sunt gratæ
In Cælo.
Hinc viator an effectum est bonæ Operibus
Hoc Sæculum?*

From the North end of *Chancery Lane*, is *High Holborn*, which extends up to *St. Giles* in the Field, where the famous devout *Queen Matilda* did found an Hospital, as she did Eastward *St. Katharines* beyond the Tower. At this Hospital the Prisoners conveyed from *London* to *Tyborn*, were used to be presented with a Bowl of *Ale*, for their last refreshment in this life, and it was commonly called *St. Giles's Bowl*: Then is there a spacious fair street, called *Long Acre*, and then *Pickadilly*, full of fair Houses round about.

Thus have we as succinctly as we could, avoiding superfluities, and unnecessary trivial things, spoken of the Skirts of *London*, and the places thereunto annexed, without the Gates, and now,

Naviges hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua.

I mean, let us steer now to the City of *Westminster*.

Of the Savoy, the Dutchy, and City of Westminster, with the Antiquities, the Tribunals of Justice, and Liberties thereunto belonging.

HAVING taken so fair a Prospect, and finished the perustration of London, It were a high Incivility, and a solacism in good manners (or rather a *Piacle*) not to give *Westminster* also a visit, being so near and contiguous a Neighbour: It is true, that they were once above a mile asunder; but by insensible coalition, and recruit of people, they came at last to be united, and incorporated into one continued peece, in point of posture, though not of Government. And the Union with *Scotland*, did not a little conduce, to make this Union twixt London and *Westminster*; For the *Scots* multiplying here mightily, neasted themselves about the Court, so that the *Strand*, from mud Walls, and thatched Houles, came to that perfection of Buildings, as now we see.

Moreover, the City of *Westminster* hath divers *Magnalia's*, which may deserve as exact a view as any within London; for if London of old had her Temple of *Diana*, *Westminster* had one to a greater Deity, which was *Apollo*; And since, (in those very places); if *St. Paul*, hath his Church in London: *St. Peter*, the Prince of the Apostles, hath his in *Westminster*, which was used to keep the *Regalia's* and the Crown.

Add hereunto, that if London hath her *Guild-hall*, and the *Hustings*, *Westminster* hath the great *Pratorian*, or common Hall, where the chief Courts, and general Tribunals of Justice, do make their Sessions, though to her high prayse be it spoken, London hath a far more expedite way of doing Justice, and determination of causes then *Westminster* hath; besides, in point of safety and strength, if London hath her *Artillery Garden*, *Westminster* hath her *Military*: And in point of Extent and Government, if London hath her six and twenty Wards, and so many Aldermen; *Westminster* also hath her *Twelve Burgeses*, and so many distinct Wards, but for the quality of Inhabitants, London must vayl to her; most of the Nobility and Gentry residing in, or about her Precincts.

Moreover, in one particular, *Westminster* may claim a great advantage of London, in regard as the *Royal Court* once was, so the residence of the Sovereign Magistrate is still there: Insomuch, that *Westminster* may well glory of three things, That she hath the chiefest Courts of Justice, the chiefest Court of the Prince, and the chiefest Court of the King of Heaven (for every Temple is his House and Court.) Now the Abbey of *Westminster*, hath bin alwayes held the greatest Sanctuary, and randevouze of devotion of the whole Island: whereunto, the scituation of the very place, seemes to contribute much, and to strike a holy kind of Reverence and sweetness of melting piety in the hearts of the beholders.

But before we steer our course to *Westminster*, we must visit the *Dutchy of Lancaster*, and the *Savoy*, which are liberties of themselves, and lie (as a Parenthesis) twixt London and *Westminster*.

Without *Temple-barre* Westward, is a liberty pertaining to the Dutchy of Lancaster, which beginneth on the North side of the *Thames*, and stretcheth West to *Ivy-bridge*, where it terminates.

And

And again, on the North side, some small distance without Temple-Barre, in the High Street, there stretcheth one large middle row, or troop of small Tenements, partly opening to the South, and partly towards the North, up West to a Stone Crosse, over against the *Strand*; and this is the bounds of the liberty, which first belonged to *Brian Lisle*, after to *Peter of Savoy*, and then to the House of *Lancaster*.

Henry the third did grant to his Uncle *Peter of Savoy*, all those Houses upon the *Thames*, which pertained to *Brian Lisle*, or *de Insula*, in the way, or the street, called the *Strand*, to hold to him and his Heires, yielding three gilded Arrowes, every year in the Exchequer.

This *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Savoy*, Brother to *Beniface* Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, and Uncle unto *Eleanor* Wife to *Henry* the third, was the first Founder of the *Savoy*, Anno 1245. which he gave afterwards to the Fraternity of *Moujoy*. Queen *Eleanor* did purchase it for *Edmund* Duke of *Lancaster*, her Son, of the Fraternity; which Duke did much augment and improve the structure. *John* the French King was lodged there, being then the fairest Mannor of *England*.

Anno 1381. The Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex*, did most barbarously burn this House, with many Vessels of Gold and Silver, which they threw into the River; all which they did out of a popular malice to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*. It came afterwards to the Kings hands, and *Henry* the seventh did re-edifie and raise it up again, but converted it to the Hospitall of *St. John Baptist*; yet was he content, that it should be still called the *Savoy*, and bestowed Lands, for maintenance of 100. poor men; But afterwards, it was suppressed by his Granchild, *Edward* the sixth: the Beds, and Bedding, with other Furniture, were given to the City of *London*; together, with *Bridewell*, to be a Workhouse for idle persons; and some of *Savoy* Furniture was given also to furnish *St. Thomas* Hospitall in *Southwark*: But afterwards, the *Savoy* Hospitall was re-founded, and endowed with Lands, by Queen *Mary*, who made one *Jackson*, first Master thereof: And it is memorable, how the Mayds of Honour, and Ladies of the Court, in those times, did much contribute for storing it again with new Beds, and Furniture; and so it hath continued ever since: the Chapel of this Hospitall serving for a Parish Church, to the Neighbors thereof near adjoining, and others.

Now touching the Prerogatives, and enfranchisements of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, let the Reader know, that *Henry* the fourth, by his Royal Charter, and concurrence of Parliament, did sever the possessions of the said Dutchy from the Crown, And that which *John of Gaunt* held for term of life, was established to perpetuity, by the Statutes of *Edward* the fourth, and *Henry* the seventh: which separation was made by *Henry* the fourth, in regard he well knew, that he had the Dutchy of *Lancaster* (*par Regno*) by sure and indefeible Title, whereas his Title to the Crown was not so assured, because that after the death of *Richard* the second, the Royal right was in the Heir of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, second Son of *Edward* the third. And *John of Gaunt*, who was Father to *Henry* the fourth, was the fourth Son: therefore his policy was, to make it a distinct thing from the Crown, for fear of after-claps.

It was *Edward* the third, who erected the County of *Lancaster* to a County Palatine, and honoured the Duke of *Lancaster* therewith, giving him *Jura Regalia*, having a particular Court, The Officers whereof, were the Chancellor, the Attorney, the Receiver General, Clerk of the Court, the Auditors, Surveyors, the Messenger; The Seal of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* remains with the Chancellor; but the Seal of the County Palatine, remains always in a Chest, in the County Palatine, under the safe custody of a Keeper.

Now, all Grants and Leases of Lands, Tenements, and Offices in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, should passe under that Seal, and no other; but all Grants

Grants and Leases out of the *County Palatine*, and within the Survey of the Dutchy, should passe under the Seal of the Dutchy, and no other; otherwise such Grants are voyd, *ipso facto*. Though this *County Palatine* was a younger Brother, yet it had more honours, mannors, and Lands annexed unto it, than any of the rest; and all this by Acts of Parliament, whereby all the Franchises, Priviledges, Immunities, Quittances and Freedoms, which the Duke of *Lancaster* had for Himself and his Men, and Tenants, were confirmed.

The Liberty of the Dutchy was used to be governed by the Chancellor, who had under him a Steward, that kept Court Leet, with an Attorney of the Dutchy. There were also four Burgesses, and four Assistants, a Bayliffe, who had others under him, four Constables, four Wardens, that kept the Stock for the poor, four Wardens for high wayes, a Jury of 14. Ale-cunners, which looked to the assise of measures, four Scavengers, and a Beadle, and the common Prison is *Newgate*.

And now we must make a step back towards *Temple-barre*, and so by degrees, to *Westminster* all along, we will begin with the right hand, or the North side, and so passe up West, through a back lane or street, wherein do stand (as was touched before) three Inns of *Chancery*. The first called *Clements Inne*, in regard it is near *St. Clements Church*, and *Clements Well*. The second *New Inne*, which was made of a common Holtery, about the beginning of the Reign of *Henry 7*. The third is *Lions Inne*. This street stretcheth up unto *Drury lane*, which lane extends Northward, towards *St. Giles in the Field*. But now we must go back, as was said before, towards *Temple-barre*, and so by taking the *Strand*, all along return by degrees to *Westminster* it self, in a direct line.

I have heard often of a British Prophecy, which came from an old Bard, viz. The Church man was, the Lawyer is, and the Souldier shall be. True it is, that Bishops lived in the Equipage of Princes, in former times; and among other intiances, one is, the goodly Palaces they had in and about London, and *Westminster*; for from *Dorset House* in *Fleetstreet*, as far as *White-hall*, all the great Houses, which were built upon the Banks of the Thames, were all Episcopall Palaces, except the *Savoy* and *Suffolk-house*. The first for greatness was *Exeter House* (now called *Essex*) where of the chiefest Founder was *Edward Scapleton*, Bishop of that See, who was beheaded by the Londoners in *Cheap-side*, and his Body was then brought, and buried in a heap of Sand or rubbish, in his own House near *Temple-barre*, in the Reign of *Edward the second*.

Bishop *Edmond Lucy*, built the great Hall in the Reign of *Henry the sixth*. The same was since called *Paget House*, being enlarged by *William Lord Paget*. Then was it called *Leicester House*, of *Robert Dudley*, who was the great Favorite to *Queen Elizabeth*, and then it came to be called *Essex-house*, from *Robert Earl of Essex*, who was also a Favorite of *Queen Elizabeth*, and beheaded in the Tower.

Opposite to this House, standeth the Parish-Church of *Saint Clement Danes*, so called, because *Harold*, a Danish King, with other of that Nation, were buried there.

Then was the Bishop of *Baths Inne*, or City-House, builded by the Lord *Thomas Seamer*, Admiral of England: which House, came afterwards to be possessed by the Earl of *Arundel*, & so it beares the name of *Arundel-house*: neer there adjoyning, there was once a Parish-Church, called the *Nativity of our Lady*, or the *Innocents of the Strand*, with a fair Cœmtery, or Church-yard, wherein there was a Brother-hood kept, called *Saint Ursula of the Strand*.

Near adjoyning to the said Church, betwixt it and the Thames, there was an Inne of *Chancery*, called *Chesters Inne*, because it belonged to the Bishop of *Chester*, and sometimes 'twas called *Strand Inne*.

Then

Then was there a House belonging to the Bishop of *Landaff*, which one of those Bishops purchased of the Duke of *Lancaster*.

Then was there the Bishop of *Chesters* Inne or Palace, which was first built by *Walser Laughton*, Treasurer of *England*, in the Reign of *Edward* the first. And not far from that was the Bishop of *Worcesters* Inne or Palace; All which viz. The Parish Church called *Saint Mary* of the *Strand*, *Strand Inne*, with the Bishop of *Chester*, and Bishop of *Worcesters* Houses, with all the Tenements adjoining, were by commandement of *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to *Edward* the sixth, & Lord Protector pull'd down, and laid level to the ground *Anno* 1549. In place whereof, he erected that large and goodly House, call'd now *Somerset House*, which rose out of the ruines of the Church; Therefore the *Roman* Catholiques observed, that an apparent judgement from Heaven fell upon him afterwards, being beheaded a little after; and he and his Counsell were so infatuated, that he forgot to call for his Clergy, which he might have claimed by the Law, and so sav'd his life.

Then is there *Bedford House*, which was sometimes the Bishop of *Carlisle* Inne. It stretched from the *Savoy* to *Ivie* Bridge, where *Sir Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury* rayed a large and stately House of Brick and Timber; *Worcester House* lies fideling of it, and there being a great *VV*alnut tree there growing, which much hindered the prospect of *Salisbury House* Eastward, the Earl bargained with one of the Lord *Edward* of *Worcesters* servants, that if he could get leave of his Lord to cut down that Tree, he would give him 100 *li*; the servant told his Lord of it, who bad him fell down the Tree and take the money; but the old Earl (there being no good correspondence twixt *Salisbury* and him) caused presently a new Brick building to be there erected, where the Tree stood.

We come now to *Durham House*, built by *Thomas Hatfield* Bishop of that *See*, a very capacious Edifice, on the North side whereof stood a row of thatched Stables; which the Earl of *Salisbury* purchased, and pull'd down, and erected in place thereof, the *New Exchange*, or *Britains Burse*; which was built with wonderful celerity, for the first Stone thereof was layed on the tenth of *June* 1608, and it was fully finished the *November* next following. The Earl did then invite King *James* with the Queen, to see his new House, where after a rich banquet the King named the place *Britains Burse*.

Next beyond *Durham House* and this new building, is another great Palace, belonging of old to the Bishop of *Norwich*, but afterwards it came to the Arch-bishop of *York*, by this occasion. When Cardinal *Woolsey*, Arch Bishop of *York*, was Indicted in a *premunire*, whereby the King was enticed to all his Goods and Possessions, he among other things, seized upon the said Cardinals House, where he then dwelled, commonly called *York Place*, and changed the name thereof to *White-Hall*.

The Arch-bishops of *York*, having then no House in *London* or *Westminster*, Queen *Mary* gave unto *Nicholas Heath* then Arch-bishop of *York*, *Suffolke House* in *Southwark*, lately built by *Charles Brandon*; which House the said Arch-bishop sold, and in lieu thereof he purchased the Bishop of *Norwich's* House, which ever since hath been called *York House*, though it came afterwards to the possession of the Duke of *Buckingham* *George Villers*, who added much to the old Edifice, and would have had it called *Buckingham House*, which name is engraven upon the watergate in great Letters.

There was of old, an Hospitall of *St. Mary Rouncival* (an order which came from *Navarre* in *Spain*) by *Charing-Crosse*, whete a Fraternity was founded in the fifteenth of *Edward* the fourth, which was afterwards suppressed and turned to Tenements. Near unto this Hospital was an *Hermitage* with a Chappel of *St. Katherine* over against *Charing-Crosse*, which Crosse was erected by *Edward* the first to the honor of his Queen (as is spoken else-where) *Eleanor*, and

it was a goodly Monument, which was utterly destroyed by the fury of the *long Parliament*.

West of this Crosse stood sometimes another Hospitall called *St. James*, consisting of two Hides of Land in the Parish of *St. Margaret* in *Westminster*, and founded by the Citizens of *London*, for 14 Sister-Maidens that were Leprous; then were there added eight Brethren to minister Divine Service there. Afterwards, there was a great addition of Land made to this Hospital, and *Edward* the first granted a Fair to be kept there every year.

This Hospital being surrendered to *Henry* 8. the Sisters were allowed Pensions during their lives, and the King erected there a Mannor House, with a Park annexed, encompassed about with a Brick Wall. But before we advance further Northward towards *Westminster*, we must make a step backward to Saint *Martins* Church and Lane, where on the West side there are many gentile fair Houses in a row built by the same Earl of *Salisbury* who built *Britains Burse*, but somewhat before. Then have we *Bedford Berry*, commonly called the *Coven Garden*, because there was a large Convent, or Monastery there in times past, where there are many good structures, cloystered underneath some of them, with a large *Piazza* or Market place, and a Church that bears the name of Saint *Paul*, which, though within the Precincts of Saint *Martins* Parish, yet by Act of Parliament, it is now exempted. The Founder who was the Earl of *Bedford*, paying the Minister 100*l.* per annum.

On the left hand of *Charing-Crosse*, there are divers fair Houses built of late years, pecially the most stately Palace of *Suffolk* or *Northampton House*, built by *Henry* of *Northampton* Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Lord Privie Seal to King *James*. Then is there a large plot of ground enclosed with Brick, called *Scotland yard*, where the Kings of *Scotland* were used to be lodg'd, and *Margaret* Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, eldest sister to *Henry* the 8th, kept her Court there after the King her Husband had been kill'd in *Flodden* field.

And now we are come to *White-Hall*, belonging of old to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and *Justicier* of *England*, who gave it to the *Black-Fryers* in *Holborne*; but being fallen to *Henry* the 8. ordained it to be called an *Honor*, and built there a huge long Gallery, with two Gate-houses thwart the street to *St. James Park*.

From these Gates we passe in a direct Line to Kings street, on one side whereof passing through *St. Stephen Alley* is *Canon Row*, (but now though very corruptly call'd *Chunnel Row*) so called because it belonged to the Dean and Canons of Saint *Stephens* Chappel, who were lodg'd there, but now they are all turn'd to be temporal habitations.

Then we come to *Woolstaple* now the common Market place of *Westminster*. In the Reign of *Edward* the first, we read that the Staple being at *Westminster*, the Parishioners of Saint *Margarets*, and Merchants of the Staple builded the said Church of new. *Henry* the sixth, had six Wool-houses within the Staple at *Westminster*, which he granted to the Dean and Canons of Saint *Stephens*.

Because we are not yet ready to speak of the *Abbey*, we will passe by it to the *Gatehouse* of *Westminster*, and so to *Totenhill* and *Petty France*. The *Gate-house* is called so of two Gates, the one out of the Colledge Court towards the North, on the East side whereof was the Bishop of *Londons* Prison for Clerks convicted; the other *Gate-house* is a Goal or Prison for Felons, one *Walter Warfield* Cellerer to the Monastery of *Westminster*, was founder of both these Gates, in *Edward* the third's Reign.

On the South side of these Gates, *Henry* the the seventh founded an Alms-House for 13 poor men; one of them to be a Priest, and above 45 years old, the rest to be aged 50 years without Waves.

Near to this place, was of old, the Chappel of St. *Anne*, where the Lady *Margaret Henry* the seventh's Mother, erected an Alms-House for poor women, and it was called *Eleemosynary*, and now *Almory*, or *Ambry*, because the Alms of the Abbey were there distributed to the poor: And there *Isip* Abbot of *Westminster* set up the first Press of Book-printing that ever was in *England*, Anno 1471. And one *Caxton* Citizen of *London*, was the first who brought over that Art.

Then is there *Totehill* street, where there are of late years sundry fair Houses on the back of St. *James* Park. The Lady *Anne Daere* built there an Hospitall for twenty poor Women, and so many Children to be brought up under them.

Then is there *Petty France*, where, upon a place called St. *Hermits* Hill, *Cornelius Van Dun* a *Brabant* born, and Yeoman of the Guard to *Henry* the 8th, *Edward* the sixth, Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, built twenty Houses for poor Women to dwell Rent-free. And near hereunto there was of old a Chappel of St. *Mary Magdalen* which is now quite ruined.

There is of late years a new large Chappel of Brick erected there, at the entrance to *Totehil* fields; Where Mr. *Palmer*, a well disposed and reverend Divine, hath also erected lately another new Hospital, with a competent allowance to the poor that shall be admitted thereinto.

And now we will return to the Abbey of *Westminster*, a place which was used to be of very high devotion; It gives the denomination to the whole City, and certainly, that place cannot choose but be happy which hath *Gods House* for its Godfather, as *Munster* a great and renowned City in *Germany*, takes her name from the chief Church.

Of Westminster Abbey.

THis Church is famous, especially by reason of the inauguration and sepulture of the Kings of *England*. *Sulcard* writeth, that there stood sometimes a Temple of *Apollo* in that place, and that in the daies of *Antoninus Pius*, Emperor of *Rome*, it fell down with an Earthquake; out of the remains whereof, *Sebert* King of the *East-Saxons*, erected another to St. *Peter*, which being by the *Danes* overthrowen, Bishop *Dunstan* re-edified, and granted it to some few Monks. But afterwards King *Edward* surnamed the *Confessor*, with the tenth penny of all his Revenues, built it a new for to be his own Sepulture, and a Monastery for *Benedictine* Monks, endowing it with Livings and Lands, lying dispersed in divers parts of *England*. But listen what an Historian saith, who then lived. "The devout King destined unto God that place, both for that it was near unto the famous and wealthy City of *London*, and also had a pleasant situation amongst fruitful fields, and green grounds, lying round about it, with the principal River running hard by, bringing in from all parts of the World, great variety of Wares; and Merchandize of all sorts to the City adjoining; But chiefly for the love of the Chief Apostle, whom he revered with a special and singular affection. He made choice to have a place there for his own Sepulchre: and thereupon commanded, that of the Tenthhs of all his Rents, the work of a noble Edifice should be taken in hand, such as might beseem the Prince of the Apostles: To the end (as the *Annales* have it) that he might procure the propitious favour of the Lord, after he should finish the course of this transitory life, both in regard of his devout Piety, and also of his free Oblation of Lands and Ornaments, wherewith he purposed to endow, and enrich the same. According therefore to the Kings

'commandement the work was nobly began, and happily proceeded forward: 'neither the charges already disbursed, or to be disbursed, were weighed 'and regarded, so that it might be presented in the end unto God and Saint 'Peter, and made worth their acceptation. Thus the words of the old Record run.

Touching the Form of that ancient building, we read in an old Manuscript Book, that the principal plot or ground-work of the building was supported with most lofty Arches, cast round with a four square work, and seemable joynts. But the compasse of the whole, with a double Arch of Stone on both sides is enclosed with joyned-work, firmly knit and united together, every way. Moreover, the Crosse of the Church which was to compasse the mid Quire of those that chaunted unto the Lord, and with a twofold supportance, that it had on either side to uphold and bear the lofty top of the Tower in the miditt, simply riseth at first with a low and strong Arch; then mounteth it higher, with many winding stairs, artificially ascending with a number of steps: But afterward with a single Wall it reacheth up to the roof of Timber, well and surely covered with Lead. But after an hundred and threescore years, King Henry the third, subverted this Fabrick of King Edwards, and built from the very foundation a new Church of very rare Workmanship, supported with sundry rowes of Marble Pillars, and the roof covered over with sheets of Lead: a piece of work that cost fifty years labour in building; which Church the Abbot enlarged very much toward the West end; and King Henry the seventh for the burial of himself and his Children, adjoyned thereto, in the East end, a Chappel of admirable artificial elegancy, The Wonder of the Worlde, as Leland calleth it: for a man would say, that all the curious and exquisite work that can be devised, is there compacted; wherein is to be seen, his own most stately magnificent Monument, all of solid and massie Copper.

This Church, when the Monks were driven thence, from time to time, was altered to and fro with sundry changes. First of all, it had a *Dean and Prebendaries*: soon after one *Bishop* and no more, namely *T. Thurlbey*, who having wasted the Church Patrimony, surrendred it to the spoil of Courtiers; and shortly after, were the Monks with their Abbot set in possession again by Queen Mary; and when they also within a while after, were by authority of Parliament cast out, Queen Elizabeth converted it into a Collegiate Church, or rather into a Seminary and Nurse-Garden of the Church, appointing twelve Prebendaries there, and as many old Souldiers past service, for Alms-men, forty Schollars, who in their due time are preferred to the Universities; and from thence sent forth into the Church and Common-weale, &c. Over the e they placed *D. Rill* Dean, whose Successor was *Gabriel Goodman*, a right good man indeed, and of singular integrity and an especial Patron of Literature.

Within this Church are intombed (that I may note them according to their dignity and time wherein they died) *Sebert* the first of that name, and first Christian King of the East-Saxons. *Harold* the bastard Son of *Cnutus* the Dane King of England; *Edward* King and Confessor, with his Wife *Edith*; *Maud* Wife to King Henry the first, the Daughter of *Malcolme* King of Scots; King Henry the third, and his Son; King Edward the first, with *Eleanor* his Wife Daughter to *Ferdinando* the first King of Castile and of Leon; King Edward the third, and *Philippa* of Henault his Wife; King Richard the second, and his Wife *Anne*, Sister to *Vencelans* the Emperour; King Henry the fifth, with *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter to *Charles* the sixth King of France; *Anne*, Wife to King Richard the third, Daughter to *Richard Nevill* Earl of Warwick; King Henry the seventh, with his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King Edward the fourth, and his Mother *Margaret* Countesse of Richmond; King Edward the sixth; *Anne* of Cleve the fourth Wife of King Henry the eighth; Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; Prince Henry eldest Son of King James the sixth of Scotland

Scotland, and first of England, who lies there also interred with Queen Anne his Wife; and lastly, the first male born of Charles the first, dying an Infant.

Of Dukes and Earls Degree, there lie here buried, Edmund Earl of Lancaster, second Son of King Henry the third, and his Wife Aveline de Fortibus Countesse of Albemarle; William and Andomar of Valence of the Family of Lusignea, Earls of Pembroke; Alphonse John, and other Children of King Edward the first; John of Eltham Earl of Cornwall, Son to King Edward the second; Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, the youngest Son of King Edward the third with other of his Children; Eleanor, Daughter and Heir of Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hereford, and of Essex, Wife to Thomas of Woodstock; the young Daughter of Edward the fourth, and King Henry the seventh; Henry a Child two Months old, Son of King Henry the eighth; Sophia the Daughter of King James who died, as it were, in the very first day-dawning of her age; Phillippa Adolun, Dutches of Yorke; Robert of Henault in right of his Wife Lord Bourchier; Anne, the young Daughter and Heir of John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, promised in marriage unto Richard Duke of York, younger Son to K. Edward the 4th; Sir Giles Daubeny, Lord Chamberlain to King Henry the 7th, and his Wife of the house of the Arundels in Cornwall; J. Viscount Wells; Frances Brandon Dutches of Suffolk, Mary her Daughter, Margaret Douglass Countesse of Lennox, Grandmother to James King of great Britain, with Charles her Sonne; Viscount Bruges, Marchionesse of Pincheffter; Anne Stanhope Dutches of Somerset, and Jane her Daughter; Anne Cecill Countesse of Oxford, Daughter to the Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England, with Mildred Burghley her Mother; Elizabeth Berkeley Countesse of Ormond; a Frances Sidney Countess of Suffex; James Butler Vicount Thurles, Son and Heir to the Earl of Ormond.

Besides these, Humphrey Lord Bourchier of Cromwell; Sir Humphrey Bourchier Son and Heir to the Lord Bourchier of Berners, both slain at Bernes field; Sir Nicholas Carew Baronesse Powisse, T. Lord Wentworth; Thomas Lord Wharton; John Lord Russel; Sir T. Bromley, Lord Chancellour of England; Douglas Howard Daughter and Heir general of H. Vicount Howard of Bindon, Wife to Sir Arthur Gorges; Elizabeth Daughter and Heir of Edward Earl of Rutland, Wife to William Cecill; Sir John Puckering Lord Keeper of the great Seal of England; Francis Howard Countesse of Hereford; Henry and George Cary, the Father and Son, Barons of Hunsdon, both Lords Chamberlains to Queen Elizabeth; the Heart of Anne Sophia, the tender Daughter of Christopher Harley; Count Beaumont, Embassador for the King of France in England, bestowed within a small gilt Urne over a Pyramid; Sir Charles Blunt Earl of Devonshire, Lord Livetenant General of Ireland; And (whom in no wise we must forget) the Prince of English Poets, Geoffrey Chaucer; as also he that for pregnant wit, and an excellent gift in Poetry, of all English Poets came nearest unto him, Edmund Spencer, William Cambden, Clarencieux King of Arms; Cansabon the great French Writer; Michael Drayton. Then there is George Villers Duke, Marquis and Earl of Buckingham, favorite to King James, and Charles the first. The late Earl of Essex, with divers other during the Reign of the long Parliament.

There was also another Colledge or Free-Chappel hard by, consisting of a Dean and twelve Chanons, Dedicated to St. Stephen, which King Edward the third in his princely Magnificence repaired with curious Workmanship, and endowed with fair possessions, so as he may seem to have built it new, the time as he had with his Victories over-run and subdued all France, recalling to mind (as we read the Charter of the Foundation) and pondering in a due weighty devout consideration, the exceeding benefites of Christ, whereby of his own sweet mercy and piety, he prevented us in all occasions, delivering us, although without desert, from sundry perills, and defending us gloriously with his powerful right Hand, against the violent

assaults of our adversaries, with victorious successes, and in other Tribulations, and perplexities, wherein we have exceeding much bin encumbered, by comforting us, and by applying, and in powring remedies upon us, beyond all hope and expectation.

There was also adjoyning hereto a Palace, the ancient Habitation of the Kings of England, from the time of King Edward the Confessor, which in the Reign of King Henry the eighth, was burnt by casual fire to the ground; A very large, stately, and sumptuous Palace this was, and in that age, for building incomparable, with a *Vauxmore*, and Bulwarks for defence. The remains whereof, are the Chamber wherein the King, the Nobles, with the Councillors, and, Officers of State, do assemble at the High Court of Parliament; and the next unto it, wherein anciently they were wont to begin the Parliaments known by the name of St. Edwards painted Chamber, becaule the Tradition holdeth, that the said King Edward therein dyed.

Adjoyning unto this, is the *White-Hall*, wherein at this day, the Court of Requests is kept; beneath this is that Hall, which of all other is the greatest, and the very *Prætorium*, or Hall of Justice, for all England, In this, are the Judicial Courts; namely, The Kings Bench, The Common Pleas, and the Chancery; and in places near thereabout, the Star-Chamber, the Exchequer, Court of Wards, and Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster, &c. In which at certain set times, (we call them *Termes*) yearly Causes are heard, and tryed: whereas before King Henry the third his dayes, the Court of Common Law, and principal Justice, was unsetled, and alwayes followed the Kings Court; But he in the *Magna Charta*, made a Law in these words, *Let not the Common Pleas follow our Court, but be holden in some certain place*; which notwithstanding, some expound thus, That the Common Pleas, from thenceforth be handled in a Court of her own, by it self a part, and not in the Kings Bench, as before. This Judgement-Hall, which we now have, King Richard the second, built out of the ground, as appeareth by his Arms, engraven in the Stone-work, and many Arched Beams, (when he had plucked down the former old Hall that King William Rufus in the same place had built before) and made it his own Habitation; For Kings in those dayes, sate in Judgement place, in their own persons, And they are indeed, the *Δικασταί*, that is, Judges, whose mouth (as the Royal Writer saith) *shall not erre in judgement*; But the foresaid Palace, after it was burnt down, in the year of our Lord, 1512. lay desolate, and King Henry the eighth, translated shortly after, the Kings Seat, from thence to an House not far off, which belonged but a while before, to Cardinal Woolsey, and is called *White Hall*. This House is a Princely thing, enclosed on the one side with a Park, that reacheth also to another House of the Kings, named Saint James (where anciently was a Spittle for *Mayden Lepers*) demolished by King Henry the eighth, as is spoken else-where.

Hard by, near unto the *Mues*, so called, for that it served to keep *Hawkes*, and now is become a most fair Stable for the Court Horses: there remaineth a Monument in memorial of that most pious and kind Queen Eleanor, erected by King Edward the first, her most dearly beloved Husband; and certainly, the memory of her conjugal love shall remain worthy, to be consecrated to eternity; For she, the Daughter of Ferdinand the third, King of Castile, being given in Mariage to Edward the first, King of England, accompanied him into the Holy Land, where, when as he was secretly fore-laid, and by a certain Moor, wounded with an envenomed Sword, and by all the remedies that Physicians could devise, was not so much eased as afflicted, she took her to a strange cure, I must needs say, and never heard of before; howbeit, full of love, care, and affection. For, her Husbands wounds infected with the poyson, and which, by reason of the malignity thereof, could not be closed and healed, she day by day, licked with her Tongue, and sucked out the venomous humor, which to her

her was a most sweet Liquor, by the vigour and strength whereof, or to say more truly, by vertue of a Wives singular fidelity, she so drew unto her; all the substance of the poyson, that the wounds being closed, and cicatrized, he became perfectly healed, and she caught no harm at all; what then can be heard more rare, what more admirable then this Womans faithful love? That a Wives Tongue thus annoyned, as I may so say, with faith and love to her Husband, should from her well beloved, draw those poysons, which by an approved Physitian, could not be drawn; and that which many, and those right exquisite Medicines effected not, the love only, and piety of a Wife performed: These are the words of the ancient Record.

But we must not passe by the *Mews* so sleightly; that place was called so of the Kings Faulcons there kept, which in former times, was an Office of high esteem; But *Henry* the eighth, having his Stablings at *Lamesberry*, (now called *Blomesberry*) which was then a Mannor in *Holborn*, it fortuned, that the same was consumed by fire, with Hay and Horses; whereupon, the *Mews* was enlarged, and made fit for the Kings Stables, which hath continued ever since, receiving divers additions from time to time. But now we are, according to the method of our Discourse, summoned to appear at *Westminster-Hall*; But I had almost pretermitted one signal thing, which belongs to the great Dome or Temple of *Westminster Abbey*, which is the great priviledge of Sanctuary it had within the Precincts thereof, viz. the Church, the Church-yard, and the Close, whereof there are two; the little, and the great Sanctuary, vulgarly now called *Centry*; from whence it was not lawful for the Sovereign Prince himself, much lesse, any other Magistrate, to fetch out any that had fled thither, for any offence: which Prerogative, was granted near upon a thousand years since, by King *Sebert*, then seconded by King *Edgar*, and afterwards confirmed by *Edward* the Confessor, whose Charter I thought worthy the inserting here, the Tenor whereof, runs thus, in the modern English.

Edward by the Grace of God, King of Englishmen, I make it to be known to all Generations in the VVorld, after me, that by special Commandment of our holy Father Pope Leo, I have renewed, and honoured the holy Church of the blessed Apostle, St. Peter of Westminster; and I order and establish for ever, that what Person, of what estate or condition soever he be, and from whence soever he come, or for what offence, or cause it be, either for his refuge into the said holy place, he be assured of his life, liberty, and Limbs. And over I forbid under pain of everlasting damnation, that no Minister of mine, or any of my Successors, intermeddle themselves with any the Goods, Lands, or possessions of the said persons, taking the said Sanctuary; For I have taken the Goods and Livelihoods into my special protection. And therefore I grant to every each of them, in as much as my Terrestrial power may suffice, all manner of freedom of joyous liberty; and whosoever shall presume, or doth contrary to this my grant, I will, he lose his name, VVorship, Dignity and Power; and that with the great Traytor Judas, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlasting fire of Hell. And I will and ordain, that this my Grant, endure as long as there remaineth in England, either love or dread of Christian name.

And this Record may be ranked among the most ancient of the Land, About what time, King *Edward* the Confessor, did renew it, he removed *St. Margarets Church*, which before was within the Abbey, to the place where now it stands.

Of Westminster-Hall, and all the Tribunals of Justice, which have their motion therein; And first of the High Court of Parliament.

HAVING visited God Almighty's House, we will now take a view of the chief *Prætorium* of Great Britain, which is *Westminster-Hall*; and of the Courts of Judicature, which are thereunto annexed; And first, of the Court *Parliamentis*, the high national Court of Parliament: which great Council was used to be the Bulwark of our liberties, the boundary and bank which kept us from slavery, from the inundations of Tyrannical encroachments, and unbounded *Will-Government*.

And in this High Court, there was used to be such a *Co-ordination* of power, such a wholesome mixture 'twixt *Monarchy*, *Optimacy*, and *Democracy*, I mean, 'twixt Prince, Peers, and Commonalty, during the time of consultation, that of so many distinct parts, by a rare co-operation and unanimity, they made but one Body Politique (like that sheaf of Arrows in the Fable;) they made but one entire concentric peeces; and the results of their deliberations, but as so many harmonious Diapazons arising from the touch of different strings. And what greater mark of freedom can there be to a people, then to be lyable to no Lawes, but what they make themselves? to be subject to no Contributions, Assesment, or pecuniary Levies whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves. For in this great compacted *Body politic*, there be all degrees of people represented; The Yeoman, Marchant, Tradesman, and mechanic, have there their inclusive Votes, as well as the Gentry and Freeholders; in the persons of their Trustees, *viz.* their Burgeses and Knights.

The Clergy also, which make a considerable part of the Common-wealth, were used to have their Representatives there, not only in the persons of the Bishops (which at the first constitution, were the prime Parliament, and continued so many Ages) but in the Convocation which was an Assembly of Divines, fairly choien to that purpose.

Nor is this Sovereign super-intendent Council an Epitome of this Iland only; but it may be said, to represent the whole Universe, according to the primitive constitution.

The *Sovereign Prince* was as the *Sun*, the *Nobles* the fixed *Stars*, the Itinerant *Judges*, and other Officers, that were wont to go with Messages 'twixt both Houses, to the *Planets*: The *Clergy* (when there was a Convocation House, as was said before) to the *Elements* of fire: The *Commons* to the solid body of the *Earth*, and the rest of the *Elements*.

He who hath bin conversant with the Chronicles of this Iland, will finde it hath bin her fate, to be four times conquered; but the *Scot*, never till now of late. These so many Conquests, must needs bring with them, many tumblings and tossings, many disturbances and changes in Government; yet I have observed, that notwithstanding these various tumblings, *England* retained still the form of *Monarchy*, and something there was alwayes, that held an Analogy with the great Assembly of Parliament.

The first Conquest was made by *Claudius Caesar*, at which time it may be said, that the *Standard* of the Crosse came in together with the Roman Eagles; 'tis well known, how the Roman governed. He had his *Comitia*, which bore a

resemblance with our Convention in Parliament, the place of meeting was called *prætorium*, and the Lawes which were enacted, were called *Placita*.

The *Saxon* Conquest succeeded next, in which were the *English*, and the *Saxons* governed by Parliament, though it was under other names, as *Adhel Gernote*, *Michel Simoth*, and *Witnaga Mote*. There are Records near upon a thousand years, of these Parliaments, in the Reigns of King *Ina*, *Offa*, *Ethelbert*, and others.

The third Conquest was by the *Danes*, and they governed also by such generall Assemblies, in the Reign of *Cannut* and others.

Then came the *Norman*, whose Successors did revive, and raise the way of governing by Parliament, witness *Magna Charta*, which was used to be called the Foundation of the English liberty; and it may be compared to divers outlandish graffs set upon one stock: for the choicest of the *British*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, and *Norman* Lawes, being culled and pick'd out, and gathered as it were in one bundle, out of them the foresaid grand Charter was extracted: the establishment whereof, was a work of a Parliament. Now by an ancient Statute of *Edward the third*, it was enacted, That all Statutes are repealed, which are against *Magna Charta*, or *Charta de foresta*.

Nor are the Lawes of this Island only, and the immunities of the people conserved by Parliament; but all the best policed Countries of Europe have the like. The *Germans* have their *Diets*: The *Dane* and *Swedes* their *Rich-daghs*. The *Spaniards*, *las Cortes*; and the *French*, the Assembly of the three Estates, though it hath bin for many years discontinued.

And touching *England*, the Parliament was used to be the principal Fountain, whence the Sovereign Prince derived his happinets and safety. It was the great Conduit-Pipe, which conveighed unto him the Peoples bounty and love. It was the truest Looking-Glasse, wherein he discerned their affections and allegiance.

In Parliament, the Sovereign Prince used to appear, like the Sun in the *Meridian*, in the altitude of his glory, in his highest *Royal State*, as the Law tells us.

But we will go now more particularly to work, and treat of this great *National Council*, according to the first constitution, and establishment thereof.

This Court consisteth of the Kings Majesty sitting there, as in his Royal politick Capacity, and of the three Estates of the Realm, viz. of the Lords *spiritual* *Arch Bishops* and *Bishops*, being in number twenty four, who sit there by succession in respect of their Counties, or Baronies parcel of their Bishopricks, which they hold also in their politick Capacity; And every one of these, when any Parliament is to be holden, ought, *Ex debito iustitia*, to have a writ of Summons. The Lords *Temporal* *Dukes*, *Marquesses*, *Earls*, *Viscounts*, and *Barons*, who sit there, by reason of their Dignities, which they hold by Descent or Creation; and likewise, every one of these being of full age, ought to have a writ of Summons, *ex debito iustitia*; for they are called *Parliamentary Barons*. The third Estate is the *Commons* of the Realm, whereof there be *Knights of shires*, or *Counties*, *Citizens of Cities*, and *Burghesses of Burghes*. All which are respectively elected by the Shires or Counties, Cities and Burghes, by force of the Kings Writ, *Ex debito iustitia*, and none of them ought to be omitted; and these represent all the Commons of the whole Realm, and trusted for them, and were used to be in number, near upon 500.

Now the King and these three Estates, were the great Corporation or Body politick of the Kingdom; but they were to sit in two Houses, viz. the King and Lords in one House, called the Lords House, and the Knights, Citizens and Burghesses in another House, called the House of Commons.

358 Of the high Court of Parliament.

The Commons are in Legal understanding, taken for the Franck Tenants, or Freeholders of the Counties. And whosoever is not a Lord of Parliament, and of the Lords House, is of the House of the Commons, either in person, or by representation, partly coaugmentative, and partly representative.

Of this Court of Parliament, the Sovereign Prince by the Law is *Caput principium & finis*, the head, beginning, and ending. And as in the natural body, when all the sinews, being joyned in the head, do unite their forces together, for the strengthening of the body, there is *ultimum potentia*; so, in the politique Body, when the King and the Lords (spiritual, and temporal, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesies, are all by the Kings Command assembled and joyned together, under the Head in consultation for the common good of the whole Realm, there is *ultimum sapientia*.

The third year of Henry the sixth, it appears in a Parliament Roll, that the Parliament being called, as hath bin said, *Commune Consilium*, every member of the House being a Counsellor, should have the three properties of the Elephant, which are First, That he hath no Gall.

Secondly, That he be inflexible, and cannot bow.

Thirdly, That he is of a most ripe and perfect memory; which properties, as there it is said, ought to be in every Member of the great Council of Parliament.

First, to be without Gall, that is, without malice, rancor, heat, and envie, In the Elephant, *Melancholia transit in nutrimentum corporis*, every gallish inclination (if any were) should tend to the good of the whole body, the Common-wealth.

Secondly, That he be constant, inflexible, and not to be bowed, or turned from the right, either for fear, reward, or favour; nor, in judgement, respect any person.

Thirdly, of a ripe memory, that they remembring perils past, might prevent dangers to come, as in that Roll of Parliament it appeareth.

The Prince *de advisamento consilii* (for so be the words of the Writ of Parliament) resolving to have a Parliament, doth out of the Court of Chancery, send out Writs of Summons, at the least forty dayes before the Parliament begins: every Lord of Parliament, either spiritual, as Arch bishops, and Bishops; or temporal, as Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, Peers of the Realm, and Lords of Parliament, were used to have severall Writs of Summons.

And all the Judges of the Realm, Barons of the Exchequer of the Cois, the Kings learned Counsell, and the Civilians Masters of the Chancery, are called to give their assistance and attendance, in the upper House of Parliament; but they have no *Voices* in Parliament, being only ministerial; and their Writs differ from the Writs to the Judges; for their Writs be, *Quod intersuis Nobiscum & cum ceteris de Concilio Nostro*, (& sometimes *Nobiscum* only) *super premissis tractaturi, vestrumque consilium impensuri*; But the Writ to the Barons is, *Quod intersitis cum praelatis, Magnatibus & proceribus, super dictis negotiis tractaturi, vestrumque Consilium impensuri*.

Moreover, in every Writ of Summons to the Bishops, there is a clause requiring them to summon these persons to appear personally at the Parliament, which is in these words, *premonientes Decanum & Capitulum Ecclesie vestre Norwicensis, ac Archidiaconos totumque clerum vestrae Diocesis, quod iidem Decani & Archidiaconi in propriis personis suis, ac dictum capitulum per unum, idemque; clerum per duos procuratores idoneos plenam & sufficientem potestatem ab ipsis capitulo & clero divisim habentes predicti die & loco personaliter interfint ad consentiendum hiis qua tunc ibidem de Communi concilio dicti regni Nostri divina favente clementia contigerit ordinari*; and the Bishop under his Seal makes Certificate accordingly.

And

And these are called *Procuratores cleri*, and many times have appeared in Parliament, as spiritual Assistants, to consider, consult, and consent, *ut supra*; but had never voices there, because they were no Lords of Parliament; And this Assembly was called the *Convocation-House*, which the last King continuing, (after the dissolution of the Parliament) and the Bishops coming amongst them to consult, and make *Canons*, the next Parliament protested against their proceedings as irregular, and prejudicial to the privileges of Parliament.

Observable it is, what difference there was in the Writ, whereby the spiritual Lords were summoned, and that whereby the temporal Lords were called. The Ecclesiastical Barons were required by the Kings Writ to be present, *In fide & dilectione quibus nobis tenemini*. In the faith and love you are bound to us; But the secular Lords were summoned to appear, *In fide & homagio, quibus nobis tenemini*. In the faith and homage you are bound unto us; Now touching the Commons, their Writ or Summons to the Sheriff runs thus.

The King to the Vicount, or Sheriff, Greeting:

W Herein by the advice and assent of our Council for certain Arduous and urgent Affaires concerning Us, the State, and defence of our Kingdom of England, and the Anglican Church, we have ordained a certain Parliament of ours, to be held at our City of *the* day of *the* next ensuing, and there to have Conference, and to treat with the Prelates, Great men and Peers of our said Kingdom. We command, and strictly enjoin you, that making Proclamation at our next County Court, after the receipt of this our Writ, take holden the day and place aforesaid, you cause two Knights girt with Swords, the most fit and discreet of the County aforesaid, and of every City of that County two Citizens; of every Borough two Burgeses, of the discreetest and most sufficient, to be freely and indifferently chosen by them, who shall be present at such Proclamation, according to the tenure of the Statutes in that case made and provided; And the names of the said Knights, Citizens and Burgeses so chosen, to be inserted in certain Indentures to be then made between you and those that shall be present at such Election, whether the parties so elected be present or absent, and shall make them to come at the said day and place; so that the said Knights for themselves, and the County aforesaid; and the Citizens, and the Burgeses for themselves, and the Commonalty of the said Cities and Boroughs, may have severally from them, full and sufficient power, to do, and to consent to those things, which then by the favour of God, shall happen to be ordained by the Common Council of our said Kingdom, concerning the business aforesaid, so that the business may not by any means remain undone for want of such power, or by reason of the unprovident Election of the foresaid Knights, Burgeses and Citizens: But we will not, in any case that you, or any other Sheriff of our said Kingdom, shall be elected, And at the day and place aforesaid the said Election being made in a full County Court, you shall certify without delay unto us, in our Chancery under your Seal, and the Seals of them who shall

be present at the Election, sending back unto us, the other parts of the Indenture aforesaid, affil'd to these presents, together with the Writ.

Witness our Self at Westminster.

This Commission or Writ, is the foundation, whereon the whole fabrick of the power, and duty of both Houses of Parliament is grounded.

The first House is to parley, or have conference, and to treat and consult with the King, the other House is to do and consent only unto what the other shall ordain.

This was the Law and usage in former times; but what is the power of the Commons in these dayes now that the Government is altered, and cast into another mould, (the House of Peers being dissolved) it is not the intent of this Discourse to determine.

At the return of the Writs aforesaid, the Parliament could not begin, but by the Royal presence of the King, either in Person, or by Representation: By Representation two wayes, either by a *Gardian of England*, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, when the King was *in remotis*, out of the Realm; or by *Commission*, under the Great Seal, to certain Lords of Parliament, representing the Person of the King, he being within the Realm, but absent in respect of some infirmity.

On the first day of the Parliament, the King himself, or most commonly, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, in the presence of the Lords and Commons, did shew the causes of the calling of his High Court of Parliament; but the King might have appointed any other to be his Prolocutor, in this case.

Then the Commons are to choose their Speaker; but in regard, that after their choyce, the King might refuse him; for avoiding of time and contestation, the use was as in the *Concilio desirio* of a Bishop, that the King doth recommend a discreet and learned man, whom the Commons elect; but without their Election, no *Speaker* can be appointed for them, because he is their mouth, and intrusted by them, and so necessary, that the House of Commons cannot sit without him: therefore a grievous sickness is a good cause to remove him, as in *Henry the 4th* Reign, *John Cherrey* Speaker, was for sickness discharged, and Sir *John Darewold* chosen in his place; but sickness is no cause to remove any Knight, Citizen, or Burgesse.

The *Speaker* being voted in the House, was presented to the King, where being allowed, he made a supplication, consisting of three parts.

First, That the Commons in Parliament might have free speech.

Secondly, That in any thing he should deliver in the name of the Commons, if he should commit any error, no fault should be imputed to the Commons.

Thirdly, That as often as necessity for his Majesties service, and the good of the Common-wealth shall require, he may by the directions of the House, have access to his Royal Person.

Any of the Peers, by the Kings leave, may absent himself, and make a proxy to another Lord; but a Knight, Citizen, or Burgesse, cannot make a *Proxy*, because he is elected, and intrusted by multitudes of people. And it is to be observed, though one be chosen for one particular County or City, yet when he is returned, and sits in Parliament, he serveth for the whole Common-wealth.

There

There belongs to Parliament, a *Prorogation*, or *adjournment*, which differ in this: A *Prorogation* presupposeth a *Session*, and then such Bills as passed in either House, or by both Houses, and had no Royal assent unto them, must at the next Assembly begin again; for every Session in Parliament, is in Law a several Parliament; but if it be but adjourned, then there is no Session.

When a Parliament is called, and doth sit, and is dissolved without any Act passed, or judgement given, it is no *Session* of Parliament, but a *Convention*.

Touching the Power and Jurisdiction of Parliament, for making of Lawes in proceeding by Bill, it is so transcendent, and absolute, as it cannot be confined within any bounds.

No *Alien* is capable to be chosen a *Parliament-man*, nor can any of the Judges of the Kings Bench, or Common Pleas, or Barons of the Exchequer, that have Judicial places, or any Church-man, that hath care of souls, be chosen a member of the House of Parliament: For others, the King cannot grant a Charter of *Exemption* to any man, to be freed from Election of Knight or Burgesse of the Parliament, because the Elections of them, ought to be free for the publique service.

OF

OF THE COURT OF THE KINGS-BENCH

THE
*Royal*lest Court in the Land;

Now called,

The Upper Bench.

THe Lawes of *England*, presuppose the King to be the Fountain and Oracle of Justice, and to have special inspirations from Heaven to that purpose; therefore all the Tribunals of Judicature, were used to be *ambulatory* with his Court, and He was wont to sit in Person in the *Upper Bench*, which is the Supreme Tribunal of the Land.

The Justices in this Court, are the sovereign Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, Goal-delivery, Conservation of the Peace, &c. in the Realm.

In this Court the Kings of this Realm have sat, as being the highest Bench, and the Judges of that Court, on the lower Bench at his Feet; but Judicature only belongeth to the Judges of that Court, and in his presence they answer all Motions, &c.

The Justices of this Court are the sovereign Coroners of the Land, and therefore, where the Sheriffs and Coroners may receive appeals by Bill *à fortiori*, the Justices of this Court may do it: so High is the authority of this Court, that when it comes and sits in any County, the Justices of *Eire*, of *Oyer and Terminer*, Goal-delivery, they which have *Consuance*, &c. do cease without any writing to them; But if any Indictment of Treason or Felony in a Forain County, be removed before certain Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, in the County where this Court sits, yet they may proceed, because this Court (for that this Indictment, was not removed before them) cannot proceed for that offence; But if any Indictment be taken in *Midd*, in the vacation, and after this Court sit in the next Term in the same County (if this Court be adjourned) then may special Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. in the interim proceed upon that Indictment; but the more usual way is by special Commission. And this was resolved by all the Judges of *England* at *Winchester*, Anno 1^o *Jacobi Regis*, in the Case of Sir *Everard Digby* and others, and so had it been resolved, Mich. 25 and 26 *Elix.* in the Case of *Arden* and *Somerville*, for this kind of special Commission

Commission of Ours and Terminers; and herewith agreeth *Pl. Com.* in the Earl of Leic' Case, *Anno 1 Mar. Regina.* And to supream is the Jurisdiction of this Court, that if any Record be removed into this Court, it cannot (being as it were in his Center) be remanded back, unlesse it be by Act of Parliament; And this appeareth by the Judgment of the Parliament, in *Anno 6. H. 8.* but by the authority of that Act, Indictments of Felonies and Murders, removed into the Kings Bench, may by the Justices of that Court be remanded, and this Court may send down aswell the Bodies of all Felons and Murderers, as their Indictments, into the Countie where the same Murders or Felonies were committed or done, &c. in such manner, &c. as if the Indictments had not been brought into the Kings Bench.

Out of this Court, are other Courts derived, as from one Fountain several Springs and Rivers, in respect of the multiplicity of Causes, which have encreased. *Jurisdiclio istius curie est originalis seu ordinaria, & non delegata.* The Justices of this Court have no Commission, Letters Patents, or other means to hold Pleas, &c. but their power is original & ordinary. They were called anciently *Justicia Justiciarum locum tenentes Domini Regis, &c.* The chief Justice, *Justicia Anglia, Justicia prima, Justiciarius Anglia Capitalis, and Justiciarius noster Capitalis ad placita coram nobis terminand.* To observe the Changes of these names, and the reason and Changes thereof is worthy of observation.

Before the Reign of E. 1. the Chief Justice of this Court was created by Letters Patents, and the form thereof (taking one example for all) was in these words;

Rex &c. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, Forestariis, &c. & omnibus aliis fidelibus regni Anglia, salutem. Cum pro conservatione nostra, & tranquillitatis regni nostri, & ad justiciam universis & singulis de regno nostro exhibendam constituerimus dilectum et fidelem nostrum Philippum Basset Justiciarium Anglie, quamdiu nobis placuerit, capitalem; vobis mandamus in fide qua nobis tenemini firmiter insistentes, quatenus in omnibus que ad officium Justiciarii prædicti, nec non ad conservationem pacis nostre et regni nostri eidem dum in officio prædicto fuerit, plenius suis intendentes. Teste Rege &c.

The King &c. to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Vicounts, Foresters, &c. and to all other faithful to the Kingdom of England, greeting. Whereas for our conservation, and the tranquillity of our Kingdom, &c. for the exhibition of justice to all and every one of our Kingdom, We have constituted our beloved and faithful Phillip Basses chief Justice of England, as long as we shall please. We command you upon the faith you hold unto us, and firmly enjoin you to all things that belong unto the office of Chief Justice aforesaid, for the conservation of our Peace, and of our Kingdom, and that you be very attentive, as long as you stand in the said Office. Witness the King, &c.

This Philip Basses was the last of this kind of creation by any like Letters Patents, and he died Chief Justice near to the end of the Reign of H. 3. King E. 1. being a wise and prudent Prince, knowing that *Cuius licet quam par est, plus vult quam licet.* (as most of these *Summi Justiciarii* did) made three alterations, 1. By limitation of his authority. 2. By changing *Summus Justiciarius* to *Capitalis Justic.* 3. By a new kind of creation, viz. By Writ, lest if he had continued his former manner of creation, he might have had a desire of his former Authority, which three do expressly appear by the Writ yet in use, &c.

Rex &c. E. C. Militi salutem. Sciatz quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum capitalem ad placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro, Teste &c.

The King &c. to E. C. greeting. Know ye, that we have constituted you our Capital

Capital (or Chief) Justice in Pleas, held before us during our pleasure. Wicnesse &c. A short Writ, but of large extent in point of Authority.

The rest of the Judges of the Kings Bench, have their Offices by *Letters Patents*, in these words,

Rex omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum et fidelm Johannem Doderidge, Militem, unum Justiciariorum ad placita coram nobis tenenda durante beneplacito nostro. Teste &c.

These Justices of the Kings Bench, are styled, 1. *Capitales*, 2. *Generales*, 3. *Perpetui*, 4. *Majores à latere Regis residentes*. But the Chief Justice is only by the King, *Capitalis Justiciarius noster*. They are called first *Capitales*, in respect of their supreme Jurisdiction. 2. *Generales*, in respect of their general jurisdiction throughout all England, &c. 3. *Perpetui*, for that they ought not to be removed without just cause, 4. *Majores à latere Regis residentes*, for their honor and safety, that they should be protected by the King in administration of justice, for that they be *à latere Regis*, that is, by the Kings side. And whereas *E. 4.* it was holden by all the Justices in the *Exchequer* Chamber, that a man cannot be Justice by *Writ*, but by *Patent*, or Commission, it is to be understood of all the Judges, saving the *Chief Justice* of this Court; But both the *Chief Justice*, and the rest of the Judges may be discharged by *Writ* under the Great Seal.

None can be a Judge of this Court, unless he be a *Serjeant* of the degree of the *Coif*; and yet in the *Writ* or *Patent*, to them made, they are not named *Serjeants*.

There have been for a long time, and still there are great Complaints for multiplicity of Suits in Law; and it were a wholesome and happy thing, could it be prevented: but because a Disease cannot be cured without knowledge of the Cause, it is to be observed, that there be six Causes of the increase of them, whereof two be general, the other four particular; The general be Peace, and Plenty; The particular, 1. The dissolution of so many Monasteries, Chanteries, &c. and the dispersing of them into so many several hands. 2. The swarm of Informers. 3. The number of Concealors. 4. The multitude of Attorneys.

For the first general; In the Reign of *E. 3. R. 2. H. 4. H. 5.* and part of the Reign of *H. 6.* in respect of the wars in France, &c. & in the residue of the Reign of *H. 6.* & in the Reign of *E. 4.* in respect of the bloody & intestine Wars, & in almost continual Alarms within the bowls of this Kingdom, between the Houses of Lancaster & York, there could not be so many Suits in Law, as since this Kingdom hath enjoyed Peace, which is the first general cause. Peace is the Mother of Plenty, (which is the 2d general cause) and Plenty the Nurse of Suits. In particulars, by the dissolution of Monasteries, Chanteries, &c. and dispersing of them: &c. upon the Statutes made concerning the same (there being such a confluence of Ecclesiastical possessions) there arose many questions, and doubts, whereupon Suits were greatly increased. 2. Informers and Relators raised many Suits, by Informations, Writs, &c. in the Kings Courts at Westminster, upon penal Statutes, many whereof were *obsolete*, inconvenient, and not fit for those daies, and yet remained as snares upon the Subject, so as the Subject might justly say with *Tacitus*, *Prisus vitis laboravimus, nunc legibus*. 3. Concealors; *Hellhounds* that endeavoured to swallow up Cathedral Churches, and the Ecclesiastical possessions of Church-men, and the Livings of many others of the Kings Subjects. Lastly, the multitude of Attorneys, more than is limited by Law, is a great cause of encrease of Suits.

Touching the jurisdiction of this Court, which was used to be called the *Kings Bench*, it is of a larger extent of power, and more incontrollable than any other Tribunal: for the Law presums, that the King is there still in Person:

He

He being the Lord Chief Justice of England himself: as King James gave a check to one, who call'd Lord Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, saying, that he was but Chief Justice of his Bench, and that it was his own Office to be Chief Justice of England: Yet it is observable, that though the King be Chief Justice of England, and that he personally sit upon the Bench, yet he can pass no sentence of judgement, but by the mouths, and mediation of his Judges, who did use so sit there at his Feet when he was present.

Of the Court of Chancery, or Equity and Conscience.

IT is taken *pro confesso* by all Antiquaries, that both the British, and Saxon Kings, had their Chancellors, and Court of Chancery, the only Court out of which original and remedial Writs do issue; as taking some few examples before the Conquest.

Edward the Confessor had Reinbald his Chancellor, this Edward granted many Mannors, Lands, &c. and Franchises to the Abbot of Westminster, and endeth his Charter thus, *Ad ultimum, cartam istam sigillari iussit, & ipse manu sua propria signum Crucis impressit, & idem testes annotari precepit.* And amongst those Witnesses, this you shall find, *Swardus Notarius ad vicem Reinbaldi regis dignitatis Chancellarii hanc cartam scripsit & subscripsit.* He had also Lefrick to his Chancellor.

King Etheldred also had a worthy name, and a worthy man to his Chancellor, Rex Etheldredus statuit atque concessit quatenus Ecclesiam de Ely ex tunc & semper in regis curia Cancellaria ageret dignitatem, &c. This King began his Reign Anno Domini 978, which albeit, it was void in Law to grant the Chancellorship of England in succession; yet it proveth then there was a Court of Chancery.

King Edgar had Adulph; King Edred had Thurketle, King Edmond the same, King Athelstane Wolfine, their Chancellors &c.

In the Chancery are two Courts, one ordinary, *Coram Dominia Rege in Cancellaria*, wherein the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal proceeds, according to the right line of the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, *Secundum legem & consuetudinem Anglia*; Another extraordinary according to the Rule of equity, *secundum aequum & bonum*; And first of the former Court.

He hath power to hold Plea of *Scire fac* for repeal of the Kings Letters Patents, of Petitions, *Moustrans de droite*, Traverries of office, Partitions in Chancery, of *Scire fac* upon recognizances in this Court, Writs of *Audita querela*, and *Scire fac*, in the nature of an *Audita querela*, to avoid Executions in this Court, Dowments in Chancery, the Writ *De dote assignanda*, upon Offices found, Executions upon the Statute Staple, or Recognizance in nature of a Statute Staple, upon the Act of 23. H. 8. but the Execution upon a Statute Merchant is returnable, either into the Kings Bench, or into the Common place, and all personall actions by or against any Officer or Minister of this Court in respect of their service or attendance there; In these if the parties descend to issue, this Court cannot try it by Jury, but the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Keeper, delivereth the Record by his proper hands into

the Kings Bench to be tried there, because for that purpose both Courts are accounted but one; and after trial had to be remanded into the Chancery, and there Judgement to be given. But if there be a *Demurrer* in Law, it shall be argued and adjudged in this Court. *Nota*, the legal proceedings of this Court, be not enrolled in Rolls; but remain in *Filavits*, being filed up in the Office of the Pery-bag; upon a judgement given in this Court, a Writ of Error doth lye returnable into the Kings Bench. The style of the Court of the Kings Bench is *Coram Rege*, (as hath been said) and the style of this Court of Chancery is *Coram domino Rege in Cancellaria*, and *Additio probat minoritatem*; And in this Court, the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Keeper is the sole Judge, and in the Kings Bench there are four Judges at the least.

This Court is *Officina Justicia*, out of which all original Writs, and all Commissions which passe under the Great Seal go forth; which Great Seal is *Clavis regni*, and for those ends this Court is ever open.

And this Court is the rather alwaies open, for that if a man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation, the Lord Chancellor may grant a *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law; where neither the Kings Bench nor Common Pleas, can grant that Writ, but in the term time; but this Court may grant it either in Term time or Vacation: so likewise this Court may grant Prohibitions at any time, either in Term or Vacation: which Writs of Prohibition are not returnable, but if they be not obeyed, then may this Court grant an *Attachment*, upon the Prohibition returnable, either in the Kings Bench or Common Place.

The Officers and Ministers of this Court of Common Law do principally attend, and do their service to the Great Seal, as the twelve Masters of the Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is the chief, who by their original institution, as it is proved before, should be expert in the Common Law, to see the forming and framing of original Writs, according to Law, which are not of course; whereupon such are called in our ancient Authors, *Brevia Magistrulorum*. Then you have the Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Hamper, the Sealer, the Chafe wax, the Controulor of the Chancery, twenty four *Cursitors* for making Writs of course, or form'd Writs according to the Register of the Chancery; The Clerk of the presentations, the Clerk of the Faculties, the Clerk Examiner of the Patents, the Clerks of the Pety-bag, and the six Attorneys.

Having spoken somewhat of this Court's ordinary Jurisdiction, something shall be said of the extraordinary proceedings thereof, according to the Rule of Equity, *secundum aequum et bonum*, or according to the dictates of Conscience; for the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal of England, may be said to be Keeper of the Kings Conscience, for mitigation of the rigour of the Common Law. Yet this Court of Equity proceeding by English Bill, is no Court of Record; therefore it can bind but the Person only, and neither the State of the Defendants Lands, nor property of his Goods, and Chattles; therefore if the Lord Chancellor impose any fine, it is void in Law, he having no power but on the Person only.

Yet the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, is sole Judge both in this Court of Equity, and in the Court concerning the Common Law; but in cases of weight or difficulty, he doth assist himself with some of the Judges: and no greater exception can be taken hereunto, than in case of the Lord Steward of England, being sole Judge in tryal of the Nobility, who also is assisted with some of the Judges.

Touching this Court of Equity, the ancient Rule is, that three things are to be considered in a Court of Conscience; *Covin*, *Accident*, and *Breach of confidence*; All Covins, collusions, frands, and deceits, for which there's no remedy by the ordinary course of Law. *Accident*, as when the servant of an Obligor or Mortgagee

Mortgageor, is sent to pay the money on the day, and he is robb'd &c. then remedy is to be had in this Court against the forfeiture; The third is breach of trust and confidence, whereof there are plentiful examples.

The ancient Custome was when one was made Lord Chancellor, for the King to hang the Great Seal about his Neck. Cardinal *Woolsey* had the Chancery by Letters Patents during life; but it was held void because an ancient Office must be granted as it was accustomed. *Henry* the sixth had two great Seals, one of Gold, which he delivered the Bishop of *Durham*; and another of Silver, which he delivered the Bishop of *London*. The Chancellors Oath consists of six parts.

1. That well and truly he shall serve the King our Sovereign Lord, and his People in the Office of Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

2. That he shall do right to all manner of people poor and rich, after the Laws and usages of the Realm.

3. That he shall truly Counsel the King, and his Counsel, he shall layne (or conceal) and keep.

4. That he shall not know, nor suffer the hurt or dishonouring of the King, or that the Rights of the Crown be decreased, by any means as far as he may let it.

5. And in case he cannot let it, he shall make it clearly and expressly to be known to the King, with his true advice and counsel.

6. He shall do and purchase the Kings profit in all that he reasonably may.

There be in this Court many Officers, whereof mention is made before, the principal whereof is the *Master of the Rolls*, which is an ancient Office, and grantable either for life or at will, according to the Prince his pleasure. *Edward* the third by Letters Patents, annex'd the House of the converted Jews in Chancery Lane to this Office, for keeping of the Records of the Chancery, viz. Charters, Letters Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which before the Reign of *Henry* the seventh, were used to be transmitted to the Tower of *London*. The Master of the Rolls used to have *Five Offices*, the gift of the Offices of the six Clerks in the Chancery; and in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, he hearth Causes, and giveth Orders.

OF THE
C O U R T
 OF
COMMON-PLEAS
 IN
WESTMINSTER-Hall.

IN times pass'd, the Courts and Benches, or Banks of Justices (as was touch'd before) followed the Kings Person whersoever he went, as well since the Conquest as before: which thing being found chargeable and cumbersome; The ninth of *Henry* the third, it was resolved, that there should be a standing place appointed, where matters should be heard and determined; And the Court of the *Common Pleas* was the first that was fix'd, where in tenures of Lands, and civil Actions used to be pleaded; And it is one of the Statutes of *Magna Charta*, *Quod Communia placita non sequantur Curiam nostram sed teneantur loco certo*, That the Common Pleas follow not our Court, but be kept in a certain place. Now, *Pleas* are distinguished into Pleas of the Crown, as Treason and Felony, with misprision of Treason and Felony, (which belong to the Upper Bench) and to Common or Civil Pleas, whereof this Court takes Cognizance: This Court therefore is call'd, the *Lock and Key* of the Common Law of *England*, and the Judges there sitting had need to be more knowing, and learned than any other; for here all Reall Actions whereupon Fines and recoveries, the common assurances of the Land do passe, and all other reall Actions by original Writs, are to be determined, as also of all Common Pleas mixt or personal, in divers of which the Kings Bench, & this Court have a concurrent authority; But regularly this Court cannot hold Common Plea in any Action, real, mix'd or personal, but by Writ out of the Chancery and returnable to this Court; yet this Court in some cases may hold Plea by Bill without any Writ in the Chancery: as for, or against any Officer, Minister, or privileged Person of this Court. This Court also, without any Writ may upon a suggestion grant *Prohibitions*, to keep Temporal as well as Ecclesiastical Courts, within their bounds and jurisdictions, without any Original, or Plea depending; for the Common Law, which in those cases is a Prohibition of it self, stands instead of an Original.

The Chief Justice of this Court, is created by *Lesters Patents* during the pleasure of the Prince, and so are the rest of his Associates, but none is capable to be constituted a Judge here, unlesse he be a *Sergeant at Law* of the degree of the *Coif*. The jurisdiction of this Court is general & extendeth throughout *England*.

The Officers of this Court are many, *viz.* *Custos Brevium*, three Protonotaries, Clerk of the Warrants, Clerk of the Kings Silver, four *Exigentes*, fourteen Filazers, Clerk of the Juries, Clerk of the *Essoins*, Clerk of the Outlaries, which belongeth to the Attorney General, who doth exercise it by Deputy. In former times great abuses have been by Attorneys of this Court, by suing out a Judicial Process with any Original, which when detected have been severely punished.

OF

OF THE COURT OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THe Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission. In the chief place of account for the Revenues of the Crown; The Hearers of the accounts have Auditors under them, and they who are the chief for the accounts of the Prince, are called *Barons* of the Exchequer, whereof one is called Lord Chief Baron. The greatest Officer of all is the Lord *Treasurer*. In this Court are heard, those that are *Defendants* or *Indefendants* in popular or penal Actions, having thereby part of the profit assign'd unto them by the Law. In this Court, if any question be, 'tis determin'd by the Common Law of *England*, by twelve men, and all Subsidies, Taxes, and Customs by account; For in this Office the *Sheriffs* of the Counties do attend upon the execution of the Commandements of the Judges. If any Fines or Amercements be extracted out of any Court or any arrearages of accounts of such things as is of Customs, Taxes, & Subsidies, and other such like occasions, the same the Sheriff of the County doth gather, and is answerable therefore to the Exchequer.

This Court is divided into two parts, viz. *Judicial accounts* called *Scaccarium computorum*, And into the *Recit of the Exchequer*,

The prime Officer of this Court, as was mentioned before, is the Lord high *Treasurer* of *England*, who receives a *White Staff* from the King; But in former time he had this Office by delivery of a *Golden Key*. Then there is *Cancellarius Scaccarii* the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who keepeth the Seals: Then you have the chief *Baron*, and his Associates, whereof one, though he sits there, yet he hath no voice; therefore he was us'd to be call'd by way of Drollery, *Baron Tell-clock*, yet he takes the same Oath that others do, he hath a Fee of 100 Marks *per annum*. At daies of *profixions*, he hath to do with the *Sheriffs* Accounts, he can take Recognizances; but he hath not the Robes, nor any suffrage upon the Bench in point of Judicature; And that nickname *Baron Tellclock* came up first in *Baron Soubertons* time, who when he felt the Chimes ring in his Stomach towards dinner, he was us'd to tell chief Baron *Tanfield*, *My Lord 'tis twelve a clock*.

Then have you sundry other inferiour Officers, more then in any other Court, except the Kings House.

This Court is called *Exchequer* from a French word *une place quarrie a four* square place, because the Carpet that lay before the Judges, is in the form of a Cheis-board, and of two colours: thence the name of *Exchequer* was derived.

Now,

Now, it is to be observ'd, that albeit the *Barons* are the sole Judges of the Exchequer Court, yet the Lord Treasurer is joyn'd with them, in keeping of the Records. The Lord Treasurer hath also granted him by Patent under the great Seal, *Theſaurarium Scaccarii Regis Anglia*, which of ancient time, as the Lord Coke hath it, was a distinct Office by it self.

Then is there the *Pipe Office*, whereof the Chancellor of the Exchequer is *Contraventuator* or Controuler. The Original institution of the *Pipe Office* was taken from a Conduit of water, which was conveyed by Pipes into a Cistern which lay in a Court: for as water is derived from many Fountains Springs, by Aqueducts into a Cistern House, and from thence into several Offices of the same: so this golden and silver stream is drawn from sundry Courts as Fountains of Justice, and other Springs of Revenue reduc'd and collected into one Pipe, and thereby conveyed into the Grand Cistern of the Princes receipt, &c. Therefore all Accounts and Debts to the Crown are delivered and collected out of the Offices of the Kings Remembrancer, and Treasurers Remembrancer, and so drawn, and put in charge in the Pipe. There be five Auditors of the Revenue Royal within the survey of this Court, and their Office is, to take Accounts of the Kings Receivers, Sheriffs, Elcheators, Collectors, and Customers, and to audite and perfect the Account; But an Auditor cannot allow any Licence or Grant, in regard he knoweth not whether it be good, this belongs to the Barons; Neither can the Auditor put any thing in Charge, his Office being only to take and audite Accounts. There is the Auditor of the Preijs, whose Office it is to take the Accounts of the *Mint*, *Ireland*, and *Barwick*, and of all other impreited or moneys advanc'd before hand.

Then is there the Auditor of the Receipts, which is an Office very considerable, and consisting of many parts; For first, he is a kind of Filazer; for he fileth the Tellers Bills, and entreteth them. Secondly, he is a Remembrancer, for he gives the Lord Treasurer a certificate of the money received the week before. Then he is an Auditor, for he makes Debenturs to every Teller, before they pay any money, and takes and audites their Accounts. Besides all this, he keepeth the black Book of Receipts, and the Lord Treasurers Key of the Treasury, and seeth every Tellers money lock'd up in the new Treasury. Of those Tellers there are four, and their Office consists in four duties.

First, to receive money due to the Sovereign Prince.

Secondly, to pay all persons moneys by Warrant of the Auditor of the Receipts.

Thirdly, to make yearly and weekly Books of their Receipts and payments, which they deliver to the Lord Treasurer.

And lastly, to give the *Clerk of the Pell* a Bill of what moneys they receive, whereby he may be charged.

Now, touching *Clericus Pellis* the Clerk of the Pell; his duty is, to enter every Tellers Bill into a Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*; his Office also is, to enter into another Roll payments, call'd *Pellis exitus*, signifying by what Warrant the payment was made.

Concerning the Kings Remembrancer in the Exchequer his Office, consists in eight Duties;

First, to write Process against Collectors of Customs, Subsidies, and Fifteens.

2. He entreteth in his Office all Recognizances before the Barons, and taketh Bond for any of the Kings Debts, for observing of Order, for appearances, and his duty is to make out Process upon every of them.

3. He maketh Process upon Informations upon petial Statutes, all which Informations are entred into his Office.

4. He maketh Bills of composition upon Informations upon penal Statutes.

5. He

5. He taketh the Raiment of Debts, and correcteth them.
6. The Clerk of the Seal Chamber, was us'd to certifye into his Office what fines were there let, whereof he maketh a Record, and draweth them down in the Pipe.

7. In this Office ought to be kept all Assurances, Conveyances and Evidences whereby any Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, or other things are granted to the Sovereign Prince.

8. There is a Court of Equity holden in the Exchequer Chamber by *English Bill*, whereof all the proceedings and Bills are entred into this Office.

The Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, is also an Office of trust, and consequence, which consisteth of seven Duties.

First, To preserve the Royal tenures, and to make out Process for the Revenues thereof.

2. He maketh Process of *Fieri facias*, to extend for Debts due to the Prince, either in the Pipe or with the Auditors.

3. He awards Process against all Sheriffs, Escheators, Receivers, and Bayliffs, to bring them to account.

4. He is to make an entry of Record, whereby it appears whether Sheriffs, and other Accountants pay their profits due at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*.

5. He makes another entry of Record to the end that it may be known, whether Sheriffs and other Accounts keep their day of presentation.

6. The green Wax is certified into this Office, and by him delivered to the Clerk of the Exchequer.

7. There ought to be brought into this Office, all the Accounts of Customs, Controulers, and all other, to make an entry of Record in this Office, to avoid delay and concealments.

The Oath of the *Barons* of the Exchequer, consists of ten parts:

First, That he shall well, and truly serve in the Office of *Baron*.

2. That, truly he shall charge, and discharge all manner of people, as well poor as rich.

3. That for Higness, nor for Riches, nor for hatred, nor for any deed, gift, or promise of any person, which is made unto him, nor by craft engine, he shall let the Kings right.

4. He shall not let, disturbe, or respice contrary to the Lawes of the Land the Right of any other person.

5. He shall not put in respice the Kings Debts, where goodly they may be levied.

6. That he shall speed the Kings need before others.

7. That neither for gift, wages, nor good deed, he shall layn, disturb, nor let the profit or reasonable advantage of the King, in the advantage of any other Person, nor of himself.

8. That nothing he shall take of any Person to do wrong or right, to delay, or deliver, or to delay the people that have to do before him, that as hastily as he may them goodly, to deliver without hurt of the King, &c.

9. Where he may know any wrong or prejudice to be done to the King, he shall put and do all his power and diligence that to redresse.

10. The Kings Couniel he shall keep and layne in all things.

In the Exchequer Chamber, all cases of difficulty, either in the Kings bench, or the Common Pleas, were used to be debated, argued, and resolved by all the Judges of England, and the Exchequer *Barons*.

The *Treasurer* of the Kings Chamber, and the Keeper of the privy purse, with such domestick Offices of the Kings House, are not subject to this Court of Exchequer.

This Court was first erected for the particular profit and service of the Sovereign Prince; And this profit is mediast or immediast; Immediast, as of Lands, Rents,

Rents, Franchises, Hereditaments, Debts, Duties, Accounts, Goods, Chattels, and other profits, and benefits whatsoever due unto the Sovereign Prince. Mediate, as the privilege of the Officers, and Ministers of the Court; for two things do principally support the jurisdiction of a Court (as my Lord Coke hath it) first the preservation of the dignity thereof, and then the due attendance of the Officers and Ministers of the same.

The chief Baron is created by Letters Patents, and the Office is granted, *Quamdiu se bene gesserit*, wherein he hath a more fixed estate, it being an estate of life, than the Justices of other Benches have, who are *durante beneplacito*; And in like manner are the rest of the Barons, constituted with the Patents of the Attorney General and Solicitor.

There is a Court called the Court of Equity in the Exchequer Chamber. The Judges of this Court are the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons; Their jurisdiction is as large for matter of Equity, as the Barons of the Exchequer have for the benefit of the King by the common Law, but if in either Court they hold any Plea that doth not concern the profit of the King, there lieth a Prohibition.

To conclude, there are seven Courts that belong to the Exchequer. 1. The Court of Pleas or of the Barons. 2. The Court of Accounts. 3. The Court of Receipts. 4. The Court of the Exchequer Chamber, being the Assembly of all the Judges of England for matters in Law. 5. The Court of Exchequer for Errors in the Court of Exchequer. 6. A Court in the Exchequer Chamber for Errors in the Kings Bench. 7. The Court of Equity, spoken of a little before.

But touching all the Officers, either coordinate or inferior, that belong to the Exchequer, and the Revenues Customes, & perquisites of the Sovereign Prince, they are very many, & far more in number than in any other Court as was touched before; yet nothing so numerous as those Financiers, and swarm of other Officers which belong to the Revenues of France, which are so many that their fees being payed there comes not a *Quardecu* in every Crown clearly to the Kings Coffers, which is but the fourth part: But there is one publick advantage in it, that thousands of younger Brothers, and others, have a handsome subsistence, to carry themselves hereby in the garbe and equipage of men.

OF THE C O U R T O F A D M I R A L T Y.

HAVING thus made some inspections into so many Courts, we must not pretermitt the *Court of Admiralty*; for *Great Britain* being an Island which makes the Sea, and Wooden Castles, to be her chiefest Conservators: the Court of *Admiralty* may be said to be more pertinent and necessary to her, then to divers other States: therefore the Lord High Admiral is by the Law of *England*, one of the four Officers of the Crown, with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and Lord privy Seal. Some hold the Etymology of *Admirall*, to come from the Greek word *ἀμύρα*, which signifieth *Salsugo maris*, the saltness of the Sea; others derive it from *Ammir*, an *Arabian* word, which signifieth a King, or Emperor; And some would have it to come from the low Dutch, *Aen-meer-alle*, which signifie, *on the Sea all*. The Reader, according as his own judgement leads him, may adhere to which he please; for I know of none that have positively asserted, which is the truest.

But to know the nature and jurisdiction of this Court, it will conduce very much, if we insert here certain grievances which the Lord Admiral presented in the 8th year of *K. James*, concerning *Prohibitions*, granted by the Judges of the Courts of *Westminster*, against the Jurisdiction and Prerogatives of this Court, with the answer which the Judges returned to every point.

1. The first Objection was, that whereas the cognizance of all Contracts, and other things done upon the Sea, belongeth to the Admirals jurisdiction, the same are made tryable at the common Law, as if they had bin done in *Cheapside* and such places.

The Judges of *Westminster-Hall* answered, that by the Lawes of the Realm, the Court of the Admiral hath no cognizance, power, or jurisdiction of any manner of Contract, plea, or querele, within any County of the Realm, either upon the Land or the water; but every Contract, Plea, or querele, and all other things arising in any County of the Realm, either upon the Land, or the water; and also Wrecks of the Sea, ought to be tried, discussed, determined, and remedied by the common Lawes of the Land, and not before, or by, the Admiral or his Lieutenant, in any manner; so that it is not material, whether the place be upon the water, *infra fluxum & refluxum aquæ*, or whether it be upon any other water within the precincts of a County. But the said Judges acknowledged, that of Contracts, pleas, and quereles, made upon the Sea, or any part thereof, which is not within any County, from whence no tryal can be had by twelve men, the Admiral hath, and ought to have jurisdiction. And no president can be shewed, that any Prohibition hath bin granted for any plea, contract, or querele, concerning any Marine cause, made or done upon the Sea, taking that only to be the Sea, wherein the Admiral hath his jurisdiction, which is before described by Law to be out of any County.

2. The second Objection was, that when actions are brought to the Admiralty, upon Bargains and Contracts, made beyond the Seas, wherein the common Law cannot administer justice; yet in these cases, prohibitions are awarded, in prejudice of the Court of Admiralty.

The Judges answer, that Bargains and Contracts made beyond the Sea, wherein the common Law cannot administer justice, do belong to the Constable and Marshal; For the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, is wholly confined to the Sea, which is out of any County; but if any Indenture, Bond, or other specialty, or any Contract, be made beyond the Seas, for doing of any act, or payment of any money, within this Realm, or otherwise, wherein the common Law can administer justice, and give ordinary redress: In these cases, neither the Constable nor Marshal, nor the Court of Admiralty, hath any jurisdiction: therefore when that Court hath proceeding, in derogation of the common Law, prohibitions have bin issued out, as by the Law they ought.

3. The third Objection was, that whereas time out of minde, the Court of Admiralty hath taken stipulations for appearance, and performance of the acts and judgements of the same Court, It is now affirmed, by the Judges of the common Law, that the Admirals Court, is no Court of Record, and therefore not able to take such stipulations: hereupon, prohibitions are granted, to the utter overthrow of that jurisdiction.

The Judges answered, that the Court of the Admiralty, proceeding by the course of the Civil Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore cannot take any such a recognizance as a Court of Record may. And for taking Recognizances against the Law of the Realm, we finde, that prohibitions have bin granted. And if an erroneous sentence be given in that Court, no Writ of Error, but an appeal before certain Delegates do lye, which proves, 'tis no Court of Record.

4. The fourth Objection was, that Charter parties, made only to be performed upon the Seas, are daily withdrawn from that Court by prohibitions.

The Judges answered, That if the Charter party be made within any City, Port-Town, or County of this Realm, although it be to be performed, either upon the Seas, or beyond the Seas, yet it is to be tryed and determined by the ordinary course of the Common Law, and not in the Court of the Admiralty. And therefore, when that Court hath encroached upon the common Law, in that case, the Judge of the Admiralty, and party there suing, have bin prohibited, and oftentimes the party condemned, in great and grievous dammages, by the Lawes of the Realm.

5. The fifth Objection was, that notwithstanding the clause of *Non obstante statuto*, which hath foundation in his Majesties Prerogative, and is current in all other grants; yet in the Lord Admirals Patent, 'tis said to be of no force, to warrant the determination of the Causes, committed to him in his Lordships Patent, and so rejected by the Judges of the common Law.

The common Lawyers answer, that without all question, the sundry Statutes which declare the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty, and wherein all the Subjects of the Realm have interest, cannot be dispensed with, by any *non obstante statuto*; and therefore not worthy of any answer; but by colour thereof the Court of Admiralty hath, contrary to those Acts of Parliament, encroached upon the jurisdiction of the common Law, to the intolerable grievance of Subjects, which hath oftentimes urged them to complain, in his Majesties ordinary Courts of justice in *Westminster-Hall*, for their relief in that behalf.

6. The sixth Objection was, that to the end that the Admirals jurisdiction, might receive all manner of empeachment, and interruption, the Rivers beneath the first Bridges where it ebbeth and floweth, and all the Creeks and
Ports

Ports are by the Judges of the common Law, affirmed to be no part of the Sea, nor within the Admirals jurisdiction, and thereupon, prohibitions are ordinarily awarded upon actions depending in that Court for Contracts, and other things done in those places, notwithstanding, that by use and practise, time out of minde, the Admirals Court hath had jurisdiction, within such Ports, Creeks, and Rivers.

The Judges answer was like to their first, And 'twas further added, that for the death of a man, or mayhem in those two cases, only done in great Ships, being and hovering in the main stream only, beneath the point of some Rivers nigh unto the Sea, and no other place of the same Rivers, nor in other causes, but only in those two, the Admiral hath cognizance. But for all Contracts, Pleas, and Quereles, made or done upon a River, Haven, or Creek within any Countrey of this Realm, the Admiral without question hath no jurisdiction; for then he should hold plea of things, done within the Body of the Countrey, which are tryable by verdict of twelve men, and meely determinable by the common Law, and not within the Court of the Admiralty, according to the Civil Law; for that were to change and alter the Lawes of the Realm in like cases, and make those Contracts, Pleas, and Quereles, tryable by the common Law of the Realm, to be drawn off *ad aliud Examen*, and to be sentenced by the Judges of the Admiralty, according to the Civil Law.

7. The seventh Objection was, that the Agreement made *Anno* 1575, between the Judges of the Kings Bench, and the Court of the Admiralty, for the more quiet and certain Execution of Admiral Jurisdiction, is not observed as it ought to be.

The Judges answered, that the supposed Agreement, mentioned in the Article, hath not as yet bin delivered them; but having heard the same read before his Majesty; they answer'd, that for so much thereof, as differeth from these answers, it is against the Lawes, and Statutes of this Realm: therefore the Judges of the Kings Bench, never assented thereunto, as was pretended.

8. The eighth Objection was, That many other grievances there were, which in discussing of these former, would easily appear worthy of Reformation.

To this the Judges answered, that this Article was so general, as no particular answer can be made thereunto, only it appeareth, by that which hath bin said, that the Lord Admiral his Officers and Ministers principally by colour of that *Non obstante*, and for want of learned advice, have unjustly encroched upon the common Lawes of this Realm; for which the marvel is the lesse, because that the Lord Admiral his Lieutenants, Officers, and Ministers, have without all colour, intruded upon the Right and Prerogative due to the Crown, in that they have seized and converted to their own use, Goods and Chattels, of infinite value taken at Sea; and other Goods and Chattels, which in no sort, appertain unto his Lordship, by his Letters Patents, wherein the said *Non obstante* is contained; and for which, he and his Officers, remain accountable to his Majesty; And they now wanting, in this time of peace, causes appertaining to their natural jurisdiction, do now encroach upon the jurisdiction of the common Law, lest they should sit idle, and reap no profit.

They added further, That touching their proceedings in granting of Prohibitions concerning any of the said Articles, two things were to be considered of, first the *matter*, then the *manner*; touching the matter, nothing hath bin done therein, by the Court of *Westminster*, but by good Warrant of Law, and former judicial Precedents; And for the manner, they granted none in the Vacation time, nor in their Terme time, in any of their Chambers, nor in the Court in the Terme-time, *ex officio*, but upon motion made in open Court, by learned Counsel; and after a day prefixed, and warning given to the adverse party, &c.

Hereupon they proceeded, to prove and confirm their answers, by three kind of Authorities in Law.

First, By Authority of High Court of Parliament.

Secondly, By Judgement, and judicial Precedents.

Thirdly, By Book-Cases.

Concerning the Acts of Parliament, they urged the Statute of *Richard* the second, viz.

That the Admiralls and their Deputies, shall not meddle from henceforth, with any thing done within the Realm of England, but only with things done upon the Sea, according to that which hath been duly used in the time of the Noble King Edward, Grandfather to Richard the second.

Concerning the second proof by Judgements, and *Judicial Precedents*, and the third by *Book-Cases*, they alledged divers Cases, which are to be seen in that great light, and laborious Champion of the Common Law of *England*, the Lord *Coke*, in the third part of his *Institutes*; But, the Result of all which the Judges of the Common Law drive at, was, that the Court of Admiralty, was to take no Cognizance, nor had power to determine any thing that had happened, and should give occasion of Plea, upon any Waters, either fresh or salt, that were within the Precincts of any County; but it was tryable by the Common Law of *England*, and by the Empanelment, and Verdict of twelve men, which is not the way of Tryal of the Civil Law, by which the Admiralty is directed.

By this notable clash, and contestation 'twixt the Judges of *Westminster-Hall* and the *Lord Admiral*, the Reader may learn what the extent of the Authority of that Court is, and that the jurisdiction of the Admiral is confined to the high Sea.

In times past, there were distinct Admirals, in point of power, as we read in *Richard* the seconds Reign, the Earl of *Northumberland* was Admiral of the North; and the Earl of *Devonshire*, Admiral of the West: who were to receive the Subsidy of Poundage and Tonnage, for the garding of the Seas.

Among other Prerogatives, which belonged to the Lord Admiral of *England*, one was to erect *Beacons* upon the Maritim Coasts; which word, is derived from the old *Saxon*, or *Dutch* *Beckam*, which signifieth, to give a signe, as we use the word, to *becken at* to this day.

Before the Reign of *Edward* the 3d, there were but stakes of Wood, set upon high places, which were fired, upon the discovery of any enemies; but in his time, pitched Barrels were set up; and by the Law of the Land, whosoever fired a *Beacon*, committs *Felony*, unless there were Authority and just cause for it.

In other Countries they are called *Phares*, which are no other then *speculatory*, or maritime monitory fires, which serve for two ends, as well to direct Seafaring men, as to fore-warn the approach of an Enemy; which with such wonderful celerity, give the whole Land an Alarum, and so puts them in a posture of defence.

But there are three main matters, whereof the Lord Admiral is to take Cognizance, which are *Floisun*, *Jetsun*, and *Lagan*: whereof the first is, when a Ship is sunk and perished, and the Goods floating upon the waters: The second is *Jetsun*, when in stresse of weather, or other occasions, the Goods are thrown over-board. The third is, when Goods are tyed to a Cork, or Cable, and may be found again; But the Court of Admiralty, hath not to do with *Wrecks*; for then the Goods are deposited in the custody of the Officers of the next Town, where, if the Proprietor come within a twelve moneth and a day, he may claim them by Law.

Henry the sixth did constitute by Charter, *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and *Henry* his Son, to be *Admirallos Anglia*: But the Judges of the Common Law, held that Charter to be invalid; and the Reason they alledged, was, that that Charter being of a *Judicial* Office, it could not be granted to two.

When the former contestation happened 'twixt the Court of *Admiralty* and *Westminster-Hall*, they were choyle powerful men at that time, who sway'd as *Grandeas* of the *Common Law*, as *Sir Edward Coke*, the Lord *Bacon*, Judge *Dodridge*, and *Hubbard*, which made them carry the Bucklers from the *Civilians*, at that time; But there were some learned Treatises published afterward, to vindicate the Right of the *Civil Law*; which, without controversie, hath more in it of natural equity, and reaches of pure Reason, then any other: It is the Product of that mighty Monarchy of the *Romans*, who though they conquered by the *Lance*, yet they conserv'd by their *Lawes*, so many vast distant Territories, and Nations, which they had subdued, leading so many people Captive by their policy, as much as by their *Prowesse*: And indeed, the *Civil Law* is fitted for the general Affaires of mankind, and for all Nations; For though every particular state hath some few municipal Lawes peculiar to itself: yet no where beyond the Seas is there any profession or Science of Law, but of the *Civil*; nor are there any other studied in *Universities*. Only in *England* there are *Inns of Court*, which are equivalent to an *Academy*, where *lex Terre*, or the common municipal Law of the Land is studied, and Graduates proceed, and are made therein accordingly, which is no where else; But the *Civil Law* extends to all man-kind. And, if regard be had to the University of humane Reason, it is no where so narrowly discuss'd, and ventilated, and the judgement rectified by clear notions: Moreover, there is nothing, of what nature soever it be but the *Civil Law* hath ordained a means to bring it to a Tryal, either by giving a speciall action in the case, or a general one relieving by ordinary remedies; or if those fail, by such as are extraordinary, helping the *Clyent*, *Jure actionis*, or *Officio Judicis*. Yet there was one notable Example of one business, that not only caus'd a clasp 'twixt the *Civilian*, and *Common Lawyer*, but puzzel'd them both, so that neither could try it. It was, that one *Peacock*, struck *Lacy* in also *Mari*, and the Ship landing at *Scarborough*, *Lacy* dyed a little after, of the stroke that was given at Sea: there was a great contestation, whether the Court of Admiralty, or the common Lawyer, should try *Peacock*; but it was found, that the cognisance hereof belonged to neither, so the party escap'd without condemnation.

But now we will resume the thread of our Survey of *Westminster*, and add to that which hath bin already spoken of the *Great Hall*, which as it hath bin, and continueth still the usual place of pleadings, and ministrations of Justice; so it was in former times, the principal Seat, and Palace of the Kings of *England*, since the Conquest; for here the Feasts of Coronation, and other solemn Feasts, as that of *Christmas* were kept: It is recorded, that at the day of Circumcision, *Henry* the third commanded his Treasurer, *William de Haverhull*, to cause 6000. poor people to be fed at *Westminster-Hall*, upon the Kings account; *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the Kings Brother, Anno 1243. being married to *Cincia*, Daughter to the Countesse of *Provence*, kept his Bridall Feast at *Westminster-Hall*, where, the story saith, there were three thousand dishes of meat, served in at dinner.

Rich. the second having repaired the *Great Hall* which had bin burnt by a pitiful fire. kept his *Christmas* there, in a most sumptuous manner, with Joustings, and running at Tilt, where there was such a huge confluence of People, that for divers dayes, there were spent 25. fat Oxen, and 300 Sheep. The King himself wore a Gown of Cloth of Gold, garnished with precious stones, which was valued at 3000 marks, a mighty sum in those dayes.

Henry

Henry the 7th keeping his *Christmas* at *Westminster-Hall*, invited *Ralph Anstey*, Lord Mayor of *London*, with all the Aldermen, to a Feast on *Twelfth-day*, The King, the Queen, and some Ambassadors, sate at the Marble Table, 60. Knights and Esquires, served in the Kings meat, which consisted of 60. dishes, and the Queen as many. The Mayor was served with 24. where after sundry sort of disports, he supped also, and it was break of day, before He, and the Aldermen returned by Barges to *London*.

Parliaments also were used to be kept frequently at *Westminster-Hall*, and one was kept in *Richard* the seconds time, which proved fatal unto him; for he was deposed there, notwithstanding, that he had bin the greatest Repairer, of that Hall, when it had bin destroyed by fire. For it hath bin the hard destiny of this Great Hall, to suffer many times the fury of fire; but the last that happened, was in the beginning of *Henry* the eighths Raign, Anno 1512. at which time, a great part of the Palace was consumed, which was never re-edified since; so that the Kings Courts, have bin from that time, sometimes at *Baywards Castle*, then at *Bridewell*, and since at *White-Hall*, called before, *Tork place*, as hath bin said before.

In this great Palace at *Westminster*, there was *St. Stephens Chappel*, which was built by King *Stephen* himself; It was repaired and enlarged by *Edward* the third, and 38. persons were appointed there to serve God, viz. a *Dean*, 12. secular Canons, 13. Vicars, 4. Clerks, 6. Chorists, a Verger, and a Keeper of the Chappel, who had endowments, and Houses built them near the *Thames*: there were also, Lodgings assigned them, 'twixt the Clock-house, and the *Wooll-Staple*, called the *Weigh-house*: He also built for their use, a strong Clochard, in the little Sanctuary, covered with Lead, where there were three great Bells, which usually rung at Coronations, and Funeralls of Princes, which gave such a huge sound, that 'twas commonly said, they sowed all the drink in the Town; but now there's scarce any marks left of that Clochard.

This Chappel of *St. Stephens*, at the suppression in *Henry* the eights time, was valued to dispend one thousand eighty five pounds; and in *Edward* the sixths time it was made to serve as a Parliament for the House of Commons, who formerly were used to sit in the Chapter-house of the Abbot of *Westminster*.

Before the Great Hall, there is a large Court, called now the new Palace, where there is a strong Tower of Stone, containing a Clock, which striketh on a great Bell every houre, to give notice to the Judges, how the time passeth; when the wind is *South South-West*, it may be heard into any part of *London*, and commonly, it presageth wet weather: The *Dean* of *St. Stephens*, was used to have the keeping of this Clock, having six pence every day out of the *Exchequer*, for keeping the Kings Clock, or Great Tom of *Westminster*.

We must now make a step Southward, before we leave *Westminster*, and perform some further devotions to the old Abbey, the prime Sanctuary of the Land; whereunto belongs another very ancient privileged place, and Sanctuary of *St. Martin le Grand*, hard by *Aldersgate* in *London*, whereas formerly was said, there was of old a fair and large Colledge of a *Dean*, and secular Canons or Priests, founded by *Ingelricus* 1056. and confirmed a little after by *William* the Conqueror, as appeareth by that ample Charter he gave thereunto, which in regard of the ancient *Saxon* Termes then used, I thought worthy the inserting here, and it runs thus.

Willimus Conqueror per chartam suam corroborat, & confirmat Deo & Ecclesie Beati Martini intra muros London sita, quod sit quiesca ab omni exactione, & iniquitudine Episcoporum, Archidiaconorum; &c. Et possessiones suas ab omni regali jurisdictione liberari, & ab Exercitus expeditione, Pontis restaurat. one, munitione, & Castelli auxilio quietas habent, Secuam, & Toll, & Team, & Inlangthefe, Bledwite, Alundbrice, Burghbrice, Meskenning, Seawing, Alcesting Frithforn, Fleammina, Finnith, Welgerthofe, Uthleap, forfeng, fjkfeng, Firdwite, Firthwit, Wear-
dite,

dite, Hengwite, Hamsokne, Forsteal; & si quas alias libertates, & consuetudines aliqua Ecclesiarum regni mei Anglie meliores habeat: Si quis vero hoc in aliud quam concessimus transferre presumpserit cum Juda proditore Dei luat penas; Dat. Anno Dom. 1068. Annoq; Regni mei secundo, die Natalis Domini. Et post modum in d'e Pentecostes confirmo quando Matilda Coniux mea in Basilica Sancti Petri Westmonasterii in Reginam divino nutu est consecrata.

This privilege of Sanctuary, was confirmed, and strictly enjoyed by divers succeeding Kings, under the same Curse that the Infringers thereof should be eternally damned, and suffer the like torments, as *Judas* the betrayer of God, &c.

Touching the hard *Saxons* word of this Charter, the Reader is referred to those worthy persons, who made additions to Mr. *Stow*, where he shall find them explain'd; For many Ages, this Saint *Martin le Grand*, continued by it self a place of as great privileges, as *Westminster*, or *Beverlay*, which were counted the chiefest in the whole Land; But *Henry* the 7th annexed it at last, to the Monastery of St. *Peter of Westminster*, which claims Title ever since, to the free Chappel, the Privileges, and Sanctuary thereof, and hath enjoyed it, without controlement or question.

And now before we bid a farewell to *Westminster*, we will acquaint the Reader in brief, with the modern Civil Government thereof; Now as *London* is divided into 26. *Wards*, so *Westminster* is partition'd to 12. for the which, the *Dean* of the Collegiat Church, was wont with the high *Steward*, to elect 12. *Burgeses*, and as many *Assistants*, viz. one *Burgesse*, and one *Assistent*, for every *Ward*: out of which twelve, two are nominated yearly, upon *Thursday* in *Easter* week, for chief *Burgeses* to continue for one entire year, who have Authority to hear, examine, determine, and punish according to the Lawes of the Realm, and Customs of the City, matters of incontinency, common Scolds, Inmates, with publique annoyances; and likewise to commit such persons, as shall offend against the peace, giving notice thereof within 24. houres, to some Justice of the Peace, in the Countrey of *Middlesex*; And this mode of Government, *Westminster* hath by vertue of an Act of Parliament, in the twenty seventh of Queen *Elizabeth*.



A PARALLEL,

By way of
COROLLARY,

Betwixt
LONDON,

Other great Cities of the World.

HAVING hitherto rambled up and down the streets of *London*, and pryed into every corner thereof; having endeavoured to fetch Her from her very *Cradles*; (which may not be improperly said; for we found Her at first a Grove of *Wood*) and so attended Her all along, to that marvellous degree of perfection, she is now arrived unto; by insensible Coalitions of people, improvement of *Trades*, and increase of *Structures*: We will now, for the better illustration of things, and further enlightning of the Reader, make a Comparison or Parallel twixt Her, and other great Cities of the World, which are accounted Cities of the first Magnitude; for as the *Stars* in Heaven are distinguished by degrees of Magnitude, so are Cities on the Earth Or, to descend lower, as there are *Ships* of the first, second, and third rate; so there are *Cities*. Now among those various wayes, which tend to convey knowledge to the understanding, & rectifie ones judgement, Examples, Comparisons, and *Parallels* conduce much thereunto; and *Plutarch* was the first that prescribed this way, who, as it was said of him, by giving life to so many noble *Greeks* and *Romans*, after their deaths, gave himself the longest life; so it may be said; that by his *Parallels*, he made himself *Unparallel'd*.

The Terrestrial Globe, which the Great God of Nature was pleased

to entail upon man-kind for his mansion, and to hold it (for himself and his Heirs) *in Capite*, from Him; I say this Masse of Earth is compared by some, to a *Camels* back, in regard of the bunchy unevenness of it; by others, to a *Libbards* skin, in regard of the sundry heterogeneous parts, and variety of Habitations: By others, to a great piece of Embroidery, enchal'd up and down, whereof the most bossie, and richest compacted parts are Towns and Cities, where People are linked in a nearer bond of love, and lead a more civil course of life; For *Urbanity*, and *Civility*, derived their names first from thence.

These Comparisons are lesse wide, and more significant, then that which *Lucian* makes, when, by way of drollery, he makes the greatest Cities upon Earth, to appear like so many *Birds Nests*.

It is a Catholique truth, wherein all Chronologers, & Antiquaries, do unanimously concur, that in the non-age of the World, man-kind had no other Habitation then Woods, Groves, and bushy Queaches, which they fenc'd about with Hardles made of twigs, and loose Stone-walls, to defend them from the invasions of wild and ravenous Beasts; some lived in Grotts, and concavities of Rocks, to shelter themselves from the inclemency, and rigor of the Air: Insomuch, that all men were *Troglodites* at first, as there are many Nations, who are hous'd so to this day, making themselves holes and hollowes, in Rocks, and sandy dry grounds, as we find in this Iland some of those *Troglodites*, both in *Nottingham*, and *Bridge-north*. Then by degrees, they made themselves small Huts: from Huts, they came to build Houses, and so to cohabit in Hamlets: and thence sprung up Towns and Cities.

The first of any fame, was that stupendous City of *Babylon*, founded by *Nimrod*, the great Hunter, and enlarged by that notable *Virago*, *Semiramis*: which was girded about with Walls, 200. foot high, and fifty broad, whereof the Circuit was 300 Furlongs; she had also 300. Turrets upon the Walls, which were of such a latitude, that Chariots might go upon them; and if old Historians may oblige us to a belief, there were three hundred thousand men that were employed in the building thereof; she continueth still, a vast and flourishing City, called by the Turks *Bagdat*; *Asia*, being the most *Oriental* Countrey on this side the Hemisphere, as it was first peopled, for *Adam* was that Counteyman, so Towns, Cities, Castles, Altars, and other Buildings, first began to be erected there; and indeed; all other knowledge, besides *Architecture*, came first from those parts, being next Neighbors to the rising Sun: The *Indian Brahmins*, or *Gymnosophists*, were the first scientificall men, and Students of Philosophy; The *Persian Magi* were her next Students: Then she cross'd the red Sea, and came to *Memphis* among the *Egyptians*, whence she steered down the *Nile*; and got over the *Egean* Seas to *Corinth* and *Athens* among the *Greeks*; whence she took wing to *Rome*, and from thence she clammer'd o're the *Alps* to *France*, *Germany*, *Great Britany*, and other *North-west* Climats.

Now as *Asia* had the first Cities, so she glories to have to this day the

the greatest; we will instance only in the City of *Quinay*, who arrogates to her self, the name of the *Celestial City*, whereof divers modern Authours do write portentous things; and truly, he must have a strong Faith, who will believe them: She is the chief City of the Empire of *China*, lying under the same Climate as *Venice* doth, with whom she hath a great resemblance, being built upon the South side of a huge Lake; she hath in length about forty miles, in latitude thirty, and one hundred and twenty miles in circumference; she hath above a thousand Bridges, some whereof are so high, that Ships under saile, may passe under them: Her Houses are of Stone and Earth; the lowest whereof, is five stories high, of marvellous beauty and strength: She hath many magnificent Temples, but one next the Royal Palace, of a stupendious structure, being of that altitude, that the ascent is threescore and fower marble stairs: There are an incredible number of fair Palaces in her; among which, after that of the Emperour, those of the ten Governours, are the stateliest, and among them that of the Captain of the *Tartars*.

About the Center of the City, stands the Imperial Court, which is fenc'd about with seven Walls, whereof every one is garded by ten thousand Souldiers, the Palace is ten miles in Circuit, and hath fourscore great Halls; but that where the great Council sits is four square, and hath Windows and Gates looking towards the four parts of the Heaven, East, West, North and South, where officers and others that have business, do enter, according to the situation of the Countrey, whence they come, there being above threescore several Kingdoms, under the Dominion of the Emperour, and every one hath a particular Hall and Council, where they deliberate, touching the Government of every Kingdom. 'Tis such a ravishing voluptuous place, that there are objects to please and charm all the five senses, The eyes are fed in beholding the goodly Structures, Gardens, and Trees which are up and down: The Eares by hearing, the chirping of the Birds, and sweet murmur of the waters; The smell is feasted with odoriferous sent of flowers, and other rich perfumes; The Taste by most delicate fruits; And the other sense, by most beautiful, and ravishing Women, which are able to tempt a Stoick, having by their rowling large eyes, and other postures, extraordinary wayes of allurements. There was a computation made of above a million of Houses within her, so that allowing ten to a Family, there be ordinarily about ten Millions of humane souls that breath within the City; They are very rich in their Habits, and there is not much difference in the Clothes of male and female, only the women have more diversity of colours; blew and red are the commonest, but black is never worn: There be Birds there, of such a wonderful bigness, that they will take up a whole Mutton alive, up into the Air, and sometimes a man in Armor.

There are abundance of *Elephants*, *Dromedaries*, *Camels*, and other huge Beasts, that do their work; And all Animals, both volatil, and terrestrial, are there, of a bigger size and proportion, then any where

elle, by special influences of the Heavens : It is incredible, what number of Nations do resort thither for Traffique and Commerce, as all the *Indies, Cathay, Tartary, Arabia, and Persia* ; They are rare *Artists* ; for 'tis thought, that Guns and Printing were there invented thousands of years agoe ; their Characters, and way of reading, being not either from the left hand to the right, as the *Greeks and Latines* use ; or from the right hand to the left, as the *Hebrew*, and all the Dialect thereof, as the *Arabian, Persian*, and others, but perpendicular downward : There is one Law amongst them, that conduceth much to make them such exquisite Artisans, which is, that the Sonnes are alwayes of their Fathers Trade, whereby they come to have a more natural dexterity, genius, and aptitude to the Trade, and their Parents train them therein more industriously, and discover unto them all the mysteries thereof.

Touching the rare *China* Dishes and Cups they make, the masse of Earth, whereof they are moulded ; useth to be buried in lumps, within the bowels of the Earth, sometimes a hundred years before they fall to work upon it, and such a masse of aged Earth is the common Patrimony, that Parents use to leave their Children : In fine, they pretend to so much sagacity, wit, and industry, that 'tis a saying among them, that They only have two eyes, the *Europeans* one, and all the rest of the World is blind.

They have such a high opinion of their King, that they think he is descended of the race of some *demy-God*, and so adore him accordingly.

They believe there is some Divinity in his blood, insomuch, that he never marries any, but either his own Sister, or Daughter, or next a kin, for fear of staining the Royal Blood ; He is seldom seen openly, but he hath a private place, when his Councel sits, whence he may hear whatsoever is agitated, and he signifieth his pleasure invisibly through certain hollow Trunks, and he gives audience to Ambassadors also in that manner.

We will now over the Red Sea to *Afrique*, and take a short transient Survey of the *Gran Cairo* in *Egypt*, a City also of a huge Gigantique stature, being near upon forty miles compasse, having five and thirty thousand *Meskeetos*, that is, Churches and Chappels : There are in her four and twenty thousand noted streets ; some whereof are two miles in length, every one is locked up in the night, with a dore and Chains at each end : There is a huge number of Horsemen, under the command of so many *Saniacks*, which watch and guard the Town all the year long, to the number of eight and twenty thousand men, for fear of the incursions of the wild *Arabs* : the cause of the vastness of *Gran Cairo* is, that there are three Cities incorporated into one, that is, old *Memphis, Babylon*, and *Elkhair* ; for there was another City hard by, called *Babylone*, but by encrease of Trade, and new concourse of people, the *Soldans* and *Mammaluks* reduc'd all three to one entire City : which would be a pittifull poor place, did not the River of *Nile* give her a yearly visit from the Mountains of the Moon,

Moon, about the Sommer Solstice, and retire again about eighty dayes after.

We will now crosse the Greek Seas to Europe, and take a quick view of most of those Cities, which are of the first magnitude; for indeed, this *Parallel* aymes only at the *European* Cities; And it will be found by any impartial Reader, that *London* needs not vail to any of them, if regard be had.

1. To conveniency of situation, and to salubrity of air.
2. To method of strict Government.
3. To magnificence of the chief Magistrates.
4. To Regulation of Trade.
5. To variety of Artisans.
6. To a greater number of Corporations and Halls.
7. To plenty of all Provision, that Air, Earth, or Water can afford.
8. To Springs, Conduits, Aqueducts, and other conveyances of fresh wholesome waters.
9. To the universality of Traffick, and bravery of the Adventurers.
10. To solidity, and richness of Commodities.
11. To Artillery, Ammunition, Docks, and a number of military stout well armed Citizens.
12. To (once) a glorious Temple.
13. To an admirable great Bridge.
14. To a noble Navigable River.
15. To a chearful and wholesome green circumjacent Soyl.
16. To Hospitality, and Festival publique meetings of Corporations, and other Societies for encrease of love, and good intelligence between Neighbors.
17. To number of Coaches by Land, and all sorts of Boats by water, for the accommodation of Passengers.
18. For sundry kind of reliefs for the poor, and indigent.
19. For various kinds of honest corporal recreations and pastimes.
20. And lastly, for the number of humane souls. Many of these may be found severally in other Cities, who may haply exceed *London* in some particulars; but take them all together, she may vie with the best of them, and run no great hazard.

But to proceed the more methodically in taking a view, to this purpose, though short and cursory of the greatest Cities in *Europe*, we will begin Eastward at *Constantinople*, called of old *Bizantium*, and now *Stambole* by the *Turks*, being the chief Court or Port, as they terme it, of the *Ottoman Empire*, the word being derived from Faith and Plenty: 'Tis true, she is plac'd in a fit, and advantageous posture, to be Commandresse of the World, she was raised by a *Constantine*, and lost by a *Constantine* (both of them, the Sonnes of *Heleus*) about a thousand years after; but touching her site, she hath on the one side, the *Pontus*, or black Sea, and the *Marmora*, or *Hellespont* on the other: the mouthes of which Seas are so narrow, that no passage can be for-

ced.

ced against the Castles; she is built upon the utmost levant point of *Europe*, and hath all the vast Continent of *Asia*, before her from *Scythia*; Inſomuch, that ſhe ſtands almoſt in the Center of the old World, and thereby, capable to ſend her Commands more ſpeedily to other Countries; yet ſince the diſcovery of *America*, the new World, ſome modern *Geographers* balancing the parts of the old with the new, they find that *Rome* ſtands more appoſitly to command the whole Earth, becauſe ſhe is rather ſituated more towards the middle; In ſome things 'tis confeſſed, *Conſtantinople* may claim the precedence of *London*, as firſt for the huge Palace of the *Seraglio*; which is about three miles compaſſe; 'Tis thought alſo, ſhe exceeds for number, of humane Souls and Houſes; yet in point of building, they are but low, and cottage-like, nothing comparable to thoſe of *London*. And if you go to the quality of the Inhabitants, *Conſtantinople* may be called but a neſt, or banner of *ſlaves*; and herein, as in many other of the particulars pointed at, before *London* hath the ſtart of Her.

We come now to *Italy*, and firſt to *Rome*, which though in circuit ſhe be yet about as big as *London*; yet in point of people, ſhe may be called a *Wilderneſs*, in compariſon of her: She is alſo far inferior for Traffique and Wealth; as alſo for temperature, and whoſome- neſs of Air, that of *Rome* being not ſo healthy, which ſome impute to the burning of ſtubble, for fertilizing the bed of the Earth; others, to the ill-favour'd vapors that come from divers ſubterranean hollowes that remain up and down, out of the ruins of old *Rome*; for *Rome* at preſent, may be called but a *Skeleton* of the old; or like a tall man, ſhrunk into the ſkin of a *Pygmy*, being compared to that mon- ſtrous ſtature ſhe was of, in *Vopifſcus* his time, who leaves it upon Re- cord, that ſhe was fifty miles about, and had above four hundred thouſand free Citizens; and conſequently, about four millions of ſouls within her boſome, as ſome infer; She then made the *Ocean* to do homage unto the *Tyber*, ſhe made *Asia*, and *Africke*, ſcudeteraries to *Europe*; but ſhe who daunted the World, yielded to the Lawes of *Time*, who gives all great Cities a ſpace of growing, of ſubſiſtence, and of declination; But a wonder it is, how ſo much of her is left, conſidering, that from *Brennus* the *Britain*, to the Duke of *Bourbon*, ſhe was eight times ſack'd, whence it may be inferr'd, that there is an extraordinary providence, that ſeems to watch over her. For as ſhe ſubſiſted before by the *Pike*, the *Pen* may be ſaid now to ſupport Her, I mean her *Eccleſiaſtical* Courts, which cauſeth a great confluence of people to reſort thither, from all corners of the Earth: Inſomuch, that the number of ſtrangers in *Rome*, may be ſaid to exceed the number of the Natives, becauſe ſhe is accounted the *Communis Patria*, and chief *Rendezvouze* of all Chriſtians, in regard of the reſidence of the chief Biſhop, in whom every Catholique claimes an Intereſt: Inſo- much, that *Rome* may be ſaid to be more beholden to *Shepheards*, then to any other profeſſion; for as a *Shepherd* was her *Founder*, ſo a *Shep- herd* is ſtill her *Preſerver*.

The next City of the first magnitude in *Italy*, is *Milan*; which of all other Towns, may be said to have this singularity, to have no Suburbs; 'Tis true, She may pretend much for Her *Dome*, her *Cittadel*, and *Hospital*, with number of excellent Artisans; yet who is well acquainted with both places, will find that *London* is not much inferior to her, in any of these fower things; And for other particulars, as ubiquitary Traffique, by Sea as well as Land, for multitude of people, and divers other things, pointed at before, *Milan* comes short of *London*.

Touching the City of *Venice*, 'tis true, she hath many things to glory of, as her wonderful situation, that she was born a *Christian*, that she hath continued a *Virgin* near upon thirteen hundred years, having been never ravish'd by the assaults of any enemy, (though some out of malice would make her a *Concubine* to the great *Turk*). She may also glory of her great *Arsenal*, and that she hath the *Sea* for her *Husband*; yet if one go to multitude of Inhabitants, to the magnitude of both Cities, to number of Corporations, with other particulars pointed at before, *Venice* will not disdain to vail to *London*; But touching the last thing She glorieth of, *London* may claim as much interest in the *Sea* as she, if regard be had to *Maritime* Dominion and Naval power.

And lastly, while *Venice* is sleeping and pickling in *Salt-water*, *London* sports her self upon the banks of a fresh stately River, which brings into her bosom, all the *Spices* of the *East*, the *Treasures* of the *West*, the *Gems* of the *South*, and the rich *Furs* of the *North*.

Naples 'tis confess'd, is a populous great Mercantile Town, and hath three Castles, with handfom Buildings, and store of Nobility; but besides magnitude of places, and multitude of People; with other advantages which *London* hath of Her, the *Sun*, while he doth as it were broyl the *Neapolitan*, doth with the gentle reverberations of his rays, but guild the Walls of *London*.

Genoa, though she be a proud City, yet she stands not upon her own legs, but she subsists most by the King of *Spain*'s money, by being a *Seal* to convey it by *Cambio* to *Flanders*, and else-where, having little of her own to trade withall; whereas *London* hath native substantial Commodities of her own, and is far superior to her for bigness, and number of souls, with other advantages.

Touching *Florence*, there is beauty enough to be seen there, but she may partly thank *London*; that she is so fair, by the Trade she bears to *Ligorn*, of late years.

Touching the rest of the Cities of *Italy*, though they be ranked among those of the first magnitude, yet they bear no proportion with *London*.

Touching *Sicily*, there is *Palermo*, the residence of the Viceroy, a jolly neat City, which may glory of one thing, that neither *London*, nor any other City in *Christendom* hath the like, which is a fair spacious uniform street, of above a mile long; Next to which, is that of *Eden-*

burgh

burgh in *Scotland*, extending it self in a direct line, from the Royal Palace to the Castle.

Concerning *Spain*, there are divers large Cities of the first magnitude, as *Barcelona*, the metropolis of *Catalonia*; *Saragossa* the cape City of *Aragon*; *Valencia* the chief of that Kingdom; *Pampelona* the head of *Navarr*; *Burgos* the chief of old *Castile*, and *Toledo* of the new; *Murcia*, *Granada*, *Sevill*, and *Lisbonne* in *Portugal*, which is the biggest of them all.

The two last are best peopled; but *Madrid* where the Catholique Court is kept (though a *Village*) hath more then any of them; but all these come short of *London*, in point of greatness, and populousness, with divers advantages besides.

Vienna the Imperial Court is of an extraordinary bigness, being fenced about with *Englisch* Walls, which *Richard* the first rear'd up for his Ransome: It is also well peopled; so is *Prague*. Which though the latter be made up of three Cities, yet they both come short of the City of *London* in amplitude, and number of people, with divers other properties mentioned before.

Germany hath divers fair Cities, that may take place amongst them of the first magnitude, as *Mentz*, *Colen*, *Frankfort*, *Strasburg*, *Norimburg*, *Ausspurg*, *Magdenburg*, and others, which though they beat a Land Trade, being mediterranean Cities, and abound with wealth, and numbers of Artisans, yet they are inferior to *London*, for many respects.

Touching the *Hans*, and imperial Towns, there are divers of them large, wealthy, and full of Trade, as *Lubeck*, *Danzick*, and *Hamburg* the biggest of them, which owes much of her prosperity to the Staple of the *London* Marchant Adventurers, who are there settled; but there's none of these Cities, though they be three score more in number, that will presume to compare with *London*, in any of those twenty properties before mentioned.

Touching *Copenhagen* in *Denmark*, and *Stockholm* in *Swetland*, they come far short; nay, if you go more Northward, upon the white Sea, as far as the gran *Mosco* the Emperor of *Russias* Court, which is a huge wooden City, and environ'd about with a treble wall to stop the incursions of the *Tartar*, you will find it inferior to *London*, in every of those twenty particulars.

Touching Low *Germany*, or the *Netherlands*, which is one of the greatest Countries of Commerce in Christendom; 'tis true, there are there many Noble Cities. Among others, the City of *Gant* in *Flanders*, which for bigness, bears the Bell of all the Cities of *Europe*, being computed to be twenty miles in circuit, which makes the *Flemings* twit the *French*, by saying *Nous auons un Gant qui tiendra Paris dedans*, We have a Glove (meaning *Gant*, which is a Glove in *French*) that will hold *Paris* within it; yet for number of humane souls, this great City is but a kind of Desert, being compared to *London*. *Antwerp* is a Noble City, both for her Cittadel, and Fortifications, which are so vast, that two Coaches may go abreast upon the Walls; She may

may compare with any other City, she was in former times, one of the greatest Marts, this side the *Alps*: Insomuch, that *Guicciardin* reports, that after the *Intercursus Magnus* was established betwixt *England* and the *Neiterlands*, the Trade 'twixt *London* and *Antwerp*, came to above twelve Millions yearly; But upon the Revolt of the Confederate Provinces from the King of *Spain*, when Secretary *Walsingham* told *Elizabeth*, that he would give both the *Spaniard*, and the *French* King such bones to gnaw, that might shake both their teeths in their heads; meaning thereby, the Revolt of the *Hollander* from the one, and the kindling of the *Ligue* in *France*. I say, when these tumults began, *Amsterdam* may be said to have risen up out of the ruins of *Antwerp*, which Town is come, in lesse then fourscore years, and by a stupendous course of Commerce and Negotiation, to be one of the greatest Marts of the World, being before, one of the meanest Towns of the first magnitude in *Holland*; but she is swoln since, twice if not thrice as big as she was: Insomuch, that she may be said to give the Law to all the rest of the united Provinces, and to smell rank of a *Hans Town*, or little Common-wealth of her self. Among other causes, this may be imputed to the Trade of the East and West Indies, which is appropriated unto Her, and to a mixture with the Jewes, who have there two Synagogues: yet is this fresh great Mercantile Town, much inferior to *London*, almost in all things.

First, in point of populousness, as may be conjectured out of her weekly Bills of Mortality, which at the utmost, come but to about threescore a week; whence may be inferred, that *London* is five times more populous; for the number that dies in Her every week, comes commonly, to near upon three hundred.

Secondly, in point of Wealth, *Amsterdam* comes short of *London*; for when Sir *Ralph Freeman* was Lord Mayor, it was found out by more than a probable conjecture, that He, with the 24. Aldermen, his Brethren, might have bought the Estates of one hundred of the richest Bourgemasters in *Amsterdam*. Then, for sweetness of Site, and salubrity of Air, she is so far inferior to *London*, that her Inhabitants may be said to draw in Fogs, in lieu of free Air, the Countrey being all marsh and moorish about Her; so that *Amsterdam* is built as it were in a bog, or quag; for in their fabriques, they are forced to dig so deep for a firm foundation, by ramming in huge Piles of Wood, that the Basis of a House, doth oftentimes cost more then the superstructure.

Moreover, *Amsterdam* hath neither Conduit, Well, or Fountain of fresh water within her, but it is brought to her by Boats; and they wash with Rain water, which every House preserves in Cisterns, to that purpose.

Touehing the River of *Texel*, that brings her in all Commodities she is nothing comparable to the *Thames*, in point of security of sayling, or sweetness of water: touching the first, they say there stood a Forrest of Wood in times past, where now the *Texel* makes her bed, which could not be cut down so clean, but there are divers ill favoured

Trunks, and stubs of Trees, still found under water, which is a great annoyance to Ships.

There are in the United Provinces, many jolly Towns besides, which may be ranked among them of the first magnitude, especially *Utrecht*, which hath the face of an ancient stately Town, & subsists more by her self: the rest grow great, and flourish in Wealth, Buildings, and People, by having some peculiar staple-Commodity appropriated unto them, as *Amsterdam* hath the Trade of the East and West Indies assigned Her, (as was formerly mentioned). *Rotterdam*, hath the Staple of *English Cloth*; *Dort*, of the *Rhenish-wine*, and *Corn* that comes from *Germany*; *Haerlam* hath a Charter for *weaving* and *Knitting*; *Leyden* is an *University*; The *Hague* subsists by the residence of the *Hoghen Moghen*, the Council of State; *Middleburgh* in *Zeland*, by the Staple of *French Wines*; *Trevere*, by the *Scots Commodities*, &c. but none of these bear any proportion with the City of *London*, who trades in all these several Commodities together, and hath particular Corporations accordingly, with many more.

We will now hoys up Sayl for *France*, which also hath divers Cities of the first Magnitude, as *Rouen* in *Normandy*, *Bordeaux* in *Gascogny*, *Tholouse* in *Languedock*, with the other five Courts of Parliament; as also *Amiens* in *Picardy*, and the City of *Lions*, and *Marseilles*: the one wherof, subsists by her Bank; the other, by being the chief Arsenal of the *French Gallies*; but none of these will offer, I think, to compare with the City of *London*, nor any of those Towns that stand upon the *Loire*, whereof there are many gentile ones.

Paris I confess, may be capable of some Comparisons with *London*, for which she hath many helps, as being a *Cité*, *Villè* & *Université*, a *City*, a *Town*, and an *University*; as also the chief residence of the *French Kings*, and the Parliament.

But lets go a little to particulars. And first, to the populousness of both Cities; They say in *Paris*, that the Parishes of *Saint Eustace*, and *Saint Innocent*, have above one hundred thousand Communicants in them alone; and that by the last Cense that was made there, was near upon a million of humane souls, found in the City and Suburbs of *Paris*. It may be so, but we shall find in the ensuing Discourse that *London* hath more.

Secondly, for magnitude: 'tis true, that *Paris* hath the advantage of an Orbicular figure, and so is more capacious. But by the judgement of those Mathematicians, who have observed both Cities; if *London* were cast into a Circle, she would with all her dimensions, be altogether as big as *Paris*.

Touehing the *Louye*, 'tis true, that it is a vast fabrick, and the like is not found in *London*; but it is the only Court the French King hath in *Paris*, whereas in *London* there are fower Royal Seates, with two Parks annexed to one; I hope the *Basile* will not offer to compare with the *Tower of London*; nor the River of *Seine* with the *Thames*; much lesse I believe, will *Paris* offer to make any comparisons with *London*, in point of Traffique, and Societies of Noble adventuring Marchants, who

who trade on both the Hemispheres; nor of her Provost with the Lord Mayor of *London*. I allow *Paris* to have rich *Banquiers*, but they are most of them strangers; and not Natives.

Moreover, I think *Paris* would be loth to compare with *London* for neatness of streets, or for sweetness of site; for *Paris* hath scarce any verdure about her, but the *Proclere*; whereas *London* hath most delightful Fields round about Her, of a deeper greene, not so fading as that of *France*; and touching streets, the dirt and crott of *Paris* may be smelt ten miles off, and leaves such a tenacious oily stain, that it is indelible, and can never be washed off; 'tis confessed, that *Paris* hath waters of a singular vertue, for the die of Scarlets; but 'tis as well known to the World, what extraordinary Vertues the *Thames* water hath for many things. Ask the *Hollander*, and he will tell you, there is no such water to fatten Eeles, and all sorts of Fish. *Thames* water Beer bears the price of Wine, in many places beyond the Seas. And the *Portugalls* have found of late, such vertue in that water, that they carry it away by whole Tuns, to *Lisbon*. I might enlarge my self further, in shewing what advantage the City of *London* hath of *Paris*, but I will suspend my Discourse till I proceed a little further, only I will conclude this Paragraffe with this one Objection, that *London* hath far better blood in her Veins, then *Paris*, I mean a greater number of wholsom Springs, Conduits, Aqueducts, and Sources of sweet waters, whereof *Paris* hath not so many. And now there comes into my memory, a facetious passage, between *Henry* the 4th, and the Provost of *Paris*, touching those waters; which happened thus. The King had appointed the *Suisse* Ambassadors, whereof there were many in Commission, to be lodged in the City, and that plenty of the best Wines should be provided for them; The Ambassadors having lain long upon the *Parisians*, and drunk daily very deep, and being at last dismissed. The Provost made an humble Remonstrance to the King, how the City had so long time win'd the *Suisse* Ambassadors, and their numerous retinue, which put Her in some Arrears, therefore he humbly prayed, in the name of the City, that his Majesty would be pleased to give leave, that a small Tax might be laid for a while upon the Water-pipes and Cesterns of fresh Waters, for the discharge of those Arrears for Wine, &c. The King pleasantly answered, *Ventre de Saint Gris*, there must be some other way found out to do this; for 'Twas our Saviour only, that could turn water into Wine, therefore he would not presume to attempt it.

Having thus rambled up and down the World, and cast some few glances upon the most renowned Cities; and having pointed before, at twenty properties, wherein *London* may well compare with any of the greatest Cities in *Europe*, we will now more particularly, treat a little of those properties, and take them all single, as they are ranked.

1. The first is, Conveniency of Situation, and salubrity of Air, wherein the wisdom of the old *Britains* our Ancestors, in point of Election of the place, and the benignity of the Heavens, in point of

influences and temperature, have made *London* as happy as any other City under the vast Canopy of the Heavens; some say, that that City is best situated, which resembleth a *Camels* back, who hath protuberancies, and bunches, so a City should be seated upon rising grounds, or small Hillocks; It is the posture of *London*; for she is builded upon the flanks, sides, and tops of divers small Hillocks, lying near the Banks of a Noble River, and being encompassed about with delightful green Medows, and Fields on all sides; and she is in so fair a distance from the Sea, that no danger of forren invasion can surprize her, but she must have notice before: The nature of her Soyl is sandy, which is wholsomest for Habitation, and conduceth much o goodness of Air, the barrenness whereof, is made prolificall by art.

2. Touching the second property, which is a method of strict, and punctual Government, ther's no City goes beyond her, or indeed equals her, take night and day together; for there is not the least misdemeanor, or inconvenience that can be; but there be Officers in every corner of the City to pry into them, and find them out; but especially, the *Wardmote Inquest*, which are to be men of repute, and known integrity; They by vertue of their Office inquire, if any man outlawed, or indited of Treason, or Felony, lurk within the Ward; They inquire if the publique peace be any way disturbed, or broken; They enquire of all offences, and dammages done to the River of Thames, and make a speedy presentment of them to be redressed; They inquire after Riotors, dissolute persons, and Barrators, walking by nightertayle, without light at unseasonable houres. They inquire after those that play at unlawful Games. They inquire after Potours, Panders, and Bawds, common hazardors, Champartors, maintainers of quarrels, or embracers of Inquests. They inquire after Witches, Strumpets, common Punks, and Scolds. They inquire after hot houses, and sweating houses, whereunto any lewd Women resort, or others of ill repute. They inquire after any Inholder, Taverner, Brewer, or Huckster, that hold open at unseasonable houres. They by vertue of their Office, inquire if any manner of person, after rain, or any other time, cast or lay any dung, ordure, rubbish, Sea-coal ashes, rushes, or any other thing of noisance in the River of Thames, or the Channels of the City. They inquire, whether any manner of persons, nourish Hogs, Oxen, Kine, Ducks, or any other living thing, that may cause unwholsomness, or any grievance: They inquire, if any false chevesancers, or extortioning Usurers, dwell within their Ward. They inquire, if any Freeman against his Oath made, doth conceal, cover, or colour the Goods of Forreiners against the Franchises of the City. They inquire, if any Forrainer buy and sell with any other Forrainer, within the City or Suburbs thereof, any Marchandizes or Goods, to the prejudice of the Natives.

They inquire, if every Freeman which receiveth, or taketh benefit of the Franchises of the City, but continually dwelling out of it, hath not, nor will not pay scot and lot after his Oath made, nor be partner to the

the common charges of the City, when he is required. They inquire, if any conceal the Goods of Orphans, whole Ward and Marriage belong to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. They inquire, if any Officer, by colour of his Authority, do extortion to any man, or be a promoter, or maintainer of quarrels against right, or take carriage, and arrest victual unduly. They inquire, if any Boat-man, or Ferriman take more then is due for his Boat-hire.

They are to inquire, if any pourprestures be made upon the common ground of the City by Land, or water, as in Walls, Pales, Stoops, Grieces, Doores, or Cellars; or if any Porch, Pent-house, or jetty be too low, in letting of Passengers that ride, or Carts: They are to inquire, that Pentises, and jetties, be at least the height of nine feet, and that the Stalls be not but of two foot and a half in breadth, and to be flexible, and moveable, *viz.* to hang by Jewmews or Garnets, so that they may be taken up, and let down. They are to inquire, if any common course of water be forclos'd, or letted to the noyance of the City. They are to inquire, if any pavement be defective, or too high in one place, and too low in another, to the disturbance of the Riders, goers, and Carts that passe along. They are to inquire after Regrators, or forestallers of Victuals, or of any other Marchandizes which should come to the City to be publicly and fairly sold. They are to inquire, if any Butcher, Fishmonger, Poulter, Vintner, Hostler, Cook, or seller of Victuals, do sell at unreasonable prizes. They are to inquire, if any Retaylor do sell unwholsome Victuals, or dearer then is proclaimed by the Lord Mayor. They are to inquire, whether any Vintner, Inholder, Alehouse-keeper, or any other person whatsoever, do use, or keep any Cans, stone-pots, or other measures which are unfeal'd, and are lesse then due measure, and whether they sell any Beer or Ale above a peny a quart, and small Ale above a half peny. They are to inquire in Shops and Houses of Chandlers, and others which sell by weight, that all their Scales be right, and according to the Standard; as also, that all Yards and Ells, be of their just length, and that none do sell by *Venice* weights. They are to inquire, if any Inholder do bake Bread to sell within his own House; and if any Baker of sowre bread, bake white bread to sell, and take more for the baking then three pence in a Bushel. They are to inquire, if any House be covered, otherwise then with Tile, Stone, or Lead, for peril of fire. They are to inquire, if any leper, faylor, or mighty Begger reside in the Ward. They are to inquire, if any Baker or Brewer, bake or brew with Straw, or any other fewel, which may indanger fying. They are to inquire, if any go with painted Visage. They are to inquire, if any neglecteth to hang a Lanthorn at his door, with a Candle therein burning, after the usage at the season of the year appointed. They are to inquire, whether any bring to be sold, or sell and offer, or put to sale any tall-Wood, Billets, Fagots, or other fire-wood, not being of the full assize. They are also to inquire after them, who go to the Countrey, and ingrosse any Billet, tall-wood, Fagot, Tosard, or other fire-wood, and so keep it, till they may sell it at excessive prizes, and

and above the prizes set by the Lord Mayor. They are also, to inquire after Ingrossers of Butter and Cheese, in great quantities, in going into the Countrey to buy it, and after, convey it by water, or otherwise to the City, to be sold at Excessive rates. They are to inquire, whether any use the priviledge of Freemen, being none; and to that purpose, they shall demand a sight from those whom they suspect, of a Copy of their Freedom, under the Seal of the Office of the Chamberlain. They shall inquire after all such as melt Tallow, contrary to an Act of the Common Councel in that case made and provided.

* They shall inquire after such who use any fire-presses within the City, and liberties for pressing, or dressing of netherstocks, Wollen Clothes, or other things. They shall inquire of all Armors, and other Artificers, using to work in Metals, which have or use any Rear-dorsets, or any other places dangerous for fire. They shall inquire, if any who have undertaken to be appraisers of the Goods of any Freeman deceased, leaving behind him any Orphan or Orphans; and the said Appraisers not having bin sworn before the Lord Mayor, or the Alderman of the Ward. They are to inquire if any Freeman buy any Wares or Marchandizes unweighed, which ought to be weighed at the Kings beam, of any stranger or Forrainger free of the City of London. They are to inquire if any buy or sell any Cloth or Clothes in the Shop, Ware-house, or other place of any Cloth-worker, or if any Cloth-worker do receive, or harbor any Cloth, before the same be brought to *Blackwell-Hall*. They are to inquire, if any Carman take for Carriage of any Commodity, above the rates ordained. They are to inquire, if any make, or cause to be made, any new Buildings, or divide, or cause to be divided, any House, or Houses, or receive any Inmate, or Inmates, contrary to the Kings Majesties Proclamation, or to Law, or any Statute of the Land. They are to inquire after Hawkers, which go up and down the streets, and from House to House, to sell any Wares, contrary to an Act made in that behalf. They are to inquire, if any have fraudulently, or unduly obtained the Freedom of the City. They are to inquire after Women-Brokers, such as use to resort to mens Houses, to suborn young Maydens with promise to help them to better service. They are to inquire, if any have, or use any common Privy, having issue into any common Sewer of the City. They are to inquire, if any Constable, Beadle, or other Officer, be negligent, and remisse, in discharging their duties, touching the execution of the Statute made for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars, &c.

They are to inquire, if those to whom the execution of the Statute for the relief of the poer, doth appertain, be remisse in discharging their duties that way. They are to inquire, if any Executor, or others, keep in their hands any Legacy, sum of money, or other thing, given to charitable uses. They are to inquire, if any that keep Horses in their Houses, do lay their Stable dung, or such kind of noysome filth, in any streets, or lanes of the City, and do not cause the Dung-cart to be led to the Stable door.

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The Ward-mote Inquest, by vertue of their Office, are bound to search into all these enormities, and to meet once a moneth, or oftner, if need require to that purpose. And whosoever doth judiciously observe these several heads, will find, there's nothing wanting to preserve a City, or the people thereof in the wayes of neatness, safety, and industry, or for the advancement of Vertue, and suppression of Vice.

By these particulars, with what hath bin spoken of formerly, in the Body of this Book, the Reader may observe, how exact the City of London is in her *Urban Government*.

3. Now touching the magnificence, gravity, and state of the chief Magistrate: neither the *Prætor of Rome*, or the *Prefect of Milan*; neither the *Procurators of Saint Mark in Venice*, or their *Podestas* in other Cities; neither the *Provost of Paris*, the *Markgrave of Antwerp*, can compare with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London: If one go to the variety of their Robes, sometimes Scarlet richly fur'd, sometimes Purpſe, sometimes Violet, and Puke: What a goodly Spectacle it is to behold the Lord Mayor, and the Companies attending him in so many dainty Barges, when he goes to be sworn in *Westminster-Hall*; and what brave shews there are attending him by Land, at his return: what a plentiful sumptuous Dinner, consisting of so many huge Tables, is provided for him: what a variety of domestick Officers wait upon him perpetually, whereof, with the *Remembrancer*, there are five of them Esquires by their places, as was hinted before: what a comely sight it is to see the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, going in their Robes upon Festivals to the Cathedral Church of *Saint Pauls*, though they who stand not so well affected to the present Government, say, that he goeth in now at the wrong end of the Church: what a goodly sight it is, when he goeth upon Easter Holidajes, to the *Spittle*, with the Sword, and Cap of Maintenance going before him: How his Robes are fitted for the season, as from *Michaelmas to Whitsontide*, he weares Violet fur'd; from *Whitsontide to Michaelmas*, Scarlet lined: And for distinction among the Aldermen, they who have bin Lord Mayors, have their Cloaks lined with changeable Taffara; but those that have not, with green Taffara; what great places of trust are committed to the Lord Mayor, as the keeping of the great Bridge in repair, which hath such large Revenues belonging unto it, with a particular stately Seal, which of old, had the Effigies of *Thomas of Becket*, (a Londoner born) upon it, with this Inscription in the name of the City.

Me quæ te peperit, ne cesset, Thomas tuus; But the Seal was altered in *Henry the eighths* Reign: what a great trust is it for the Lord Mayor to have the conservation of the Noble River of Thames, from *Stanes Bridge*, till she disgorgeth herself into the Sea: How stately is he attended, when he goes to take a view of the River, or a Swan-hopping: and lately, what a Noble addition was it for the Lord Mayor to have a Park of Deer of his own so near the City, to find him sport, and furnish him with Venison: what an Honour is it for the Lord Mayor

Mayor to be accounted the *first* man of *England*, upon the death of the Sovereign Prince. As when King *James* was invited to come, and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was the first man who subscribed, and then the Officers of the Crown, with the chief Noblemen after him. The Recorder of *London* also, is *primus Consiliarius Anglia*, and is privileged to plead within the Barre. The Lord Mayors of *London* have bin called sometime, to sit at the Councel Table, as Sir *John Allen* was in *Henry* the eighths time, with others, (which *Allen*, gave that rich Collar of Gold; which the Lord Mayors use to wear) and the Aldermen his Brethren, were used to be called *Barons*.

4. We are come now to *Regulation* of Trade, wherein *London* is not inferior to any City whatsoever, witness (among others) what prudential Lawes, Restraints and Cautions the *Marchant Adventurers*, who trade in the Golden Fleece of *England*, viz. in Woollen Manufactures, have propos'd to themselves, as likewise all other Corporations in like manner, for the improvement of that particular Trade, and preserving it from confusion.

5. Touching variety of *Artisans*, *London* yields to no other, 'tis true, that mingling with *Forreiners*, hath much advantag'd her in this kind; but 'tis observed, and confessed by all Nations, that though the *Londoners* be not so apt to invent; yet when they have got the Invention, they use alwayes to improve it, and bring it to a greater perfection.

6. Touching Corporations, Halls, Fraternities, Guilds, and Societies, *London* hath not her Fellow: witness the twelve Honourable Companies; out of one of which, the Lord Mayor is yearly chosen. The severall Societies of those, who venter abroad in all parts of the habitable Earth, as far as the Antipodes. And threescore Companies of Citizens besides; whereunto the new Company of *Coachmen*, is lately added, who have their Halls, their regular Orders, and Officers accordingly; And touching all sorts of Artificers, and variety of industrious wayes to improve all kind of Manufactures, and thereby gain an honest Livelihood, and so enrich the place. *London* may be called a *Hive of Bees*, (as formerly was touched) or a *Hill of Ants*, which have bin alwayes made the Emblems of industry, and providence.

7. Touching plenty, and abundance of all kinds of Provision, as Flesh, Fish, Fowle, Fruits, Fuel, variety of Drinks, and Wines, with any other Commodity, that conduceth to pleasure and delight, as well as necessary, *London* may glory to be as well served, as any City under Heaven. A knowing *Spaniard* said, that he thought *Eastcheape* Shambles alone, vends more Flesh in the year, then all the Court of *Spain*. *Gascon* Wines drink better in *London*, then in *Bourdeaux*, and so do all other, provided they be not sophisticated. Nor doth *London* abound with all things so plentifully, for the belly alone, but also for the back, either to keep it warm, or make it gay; what varieties of woollen Struffs there are in every Shop, with broad Cloth equal to the price

price of Silk, being come to that height of perfection, that some hath bin made of ten pounds a yard in price; But the *Hollanders* and others, have now got the art of making our Stuffs and Cloths, by those foolish giddy headed Puritans that pretended to fly for persecution of their Consciences, whereby they have done their own Countrey no little mischief in this particular, as in many things besides.

But in point of plenty, it may be well avouch'd, that no *Oppidan* Magistrates on Earth, go beyond the Lord Mayor of *London*, and the two Sheriffs, for constant Hospitality all the year long: The time was, that the Lord Mayor of *London* feasted four Kings at once. Infomuch, that of all other places in the Iland, those Verses of *Michael*, the *Cornish* Poet, may be most verified of *London*.

Nobilis Anglia, pocula, prandia donat, &c.

8. Concerning wholsom, clear waters, as 'twas said before that *London* hath good blood in her Veins, by those many Aqueducts, Conduits, and conveyances of fresh waters, to serve for all uses, so she hath good Veins in her Body, by those rivulets, Springs, and Sources she hath within and about Her: What an Herculean work was that, to bring the River of *Ware*, to run through her streets, and refresh all her Houses. And what an ingenious fabrick is lately rear'd up in the *Thames*, to furnish the *Strand*, *Drury Lane*, the *Convent Garden*, and all the new Houses thereabouts, with convenient proportions of fresh water.

9. For *Universality of Trade*, there is no Countrey upon the Surface of the Earth, no Seas that any of the Winds blow upon from the *Artick* to the *Antartick* Pole, from the rising to the setting Sun, but *London* by her Navigations, findes them out, and so barters, and brings all kind of Commodities; what goodly Vessels doth she send forth, to crosse the Line to the *East Indies*, to *Italy*, and the bottom of the *Streights*, the *Turks* Dominions: As also to the *Baltick* Sea, how she flies ore the vast *white Ocean*, to *Moscovy*, and to hunt the great *Leviathan* in *Groenland*.

How her Marchants and Factors are more reputed, and have greater priviledges every where, then any other, particularly in the huge *Hanse City* of *Hamburgh*, and *Rotterdam*, &c.

10. In point of solid and useful Wares she hath of her own, what a substantial Commodity, and of what high esteem, all the World over is her *Cloth*, her *Kerfies*, and divers other kinds of *Woollen* manufactures; together with her *Lead* and *Tin*, how she turns the first to *Silk*, and *Cloth of Tissue*, the last to *Gold* and *Silver*; what rich returns she makes of her *Fish*, from all the *Catholick* Countries? What large Ware-houses, and spacious fair Shops she hath of all mercantile Commodities? And touching her *Royal Exchange*, those of *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam*, have but baubling Pedlery Wares, in comparison of hers. Infomuch, that a wager was offered once to be laid,

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that

that *Crasbawes* Shop alone, was able to buy all those in the *Busse* at *Amsterdam*.

11. For strength defensive and offensive, for Arms of all sorts, for Artillery, Ammunition, for Arsenals and Docks on both sides the River, for Castles and Block-houses, &c. *London* is not inferior to any; She hath twelve thousand Trained-Band-Citizens, perpetually in a readiness, excellently armed; which when Count *Gondamar* saw in a Muster one day in Saint *James's* Fields, and the King asking him what he thought of his Citizens of *London*; He answered, That he never saw a Company of stouter men, and better Arms in all his lifetime; but he had a sting in the Tayl of his discourse; for he told the King, that although his Majesty was well pleased with that sight at present, he feared, that those men handling their Arms so well, might do him one day a mischief, which proved true; for in the unlucky Warres with the long Parliament, the *London* Firelocks did him most mischief.

In times passed, the City of *London* hath sent out strong Fleets to scoure, and secure the four Seas from depredations, and Piracy. And if in the year 1293. she was able to set forth a Fleet of ninety five Ships, as it stands upon Record, what would she be able to do now, if she were permitted?

Moreover, If in King *Stephens* Reign, as another Record hath it, she raised 60000. Foot, and 20000. Horse for Land Service, how many more were she able to do now in case of necessity, that being compared to what she was then, were to compare a Gyant to a dwarf? But besides these several kind of strengths, and Arms, there's no place so well furnish'd with *Amonition de bouche*, as the *Frenchman* hath it, with munition for the mouth, viz. with Magazines of Corn, and Arms against Famine, as *London* is; for besides that at *Leaden-Hall*, and the *Bridge-houise*, how many Halls have Store-houses of this kind?

There's no place also better armed against the fury of the fire; for besides the pitched Buckets that hang in Churches and Halls, there are divers new Engines for that purpose. But it had bin wished, that the Proclamations of the two last Kings for building with *Brick*, had bin observed by *London*, for besides that, it had made Her lesse subject to casual fyrings, it had conduced much to the beauty of her Streets, and uniformity of Structure.

12. For healthful corporal Recreations, and harmless passe-times, *London* may go in the Van, to any place that I ever saw yet. Go and walk in her Fields, you shall see some shooting at long marks, some at Butts; some bowling upon dainty pleasant Greens, some upon Bares; some wrestling, some throwing the Barre, some the stone, some jumping, some running, some with their Dogs at Ducking ponds; some riding upon Nags, some in Coaches to take the fresh Air, some at Nine-pins, some at Stool-ball, though that stradling kind of Tomboy sport be not so handsome for Mayds, as Forreiners observe, who hold, that

that dancing in a Ring, or otherwise, is a far more comely exercise for them.

Within the City, what variety of Bowling Allies there are, some open, some covered; there are Tennis Courts, Shuffle-Boards, playing at Cudgels, Cock-fightings, a sport peculiar to the *English*; and so is Bear, & Bull-baytings, there being not such generous Dogs, and Cocks any where else.

Go to the River, what a pleasure it is to go thereon, in the Summer time, in Boat or Barge; or to go a *floandring* among the Fishermen? There was in former times a sport used upon the *Thames*, which is now discontinued: it was for two Wherries to row, and run one against the other, with flaves in their hands, flat at the fore-end; which kind of Recreation, is much practised among the *Gondolas* of *Venice*.

The time was, that Stage-plays, and Fencing, were much used in *London*: The History speaks of a Play, Anno 1391. performed by the Parish Clerks of *London*, at the *Skinners Well*, besides *Smithfield*, which continued three several dayes: the *King*, *Queen*, and the Court being present.

And of another, in the year 1409; which lasted eight dayes, the subject was touching the Creation of the World, whereunto the Court, and Nobility were invited: But those kind of Stage-plays, were turned after to Tragedies, Comedies, Histories, and Enterludes; for representing whereof, there were more theaters in *London*, then any where else; And it was a true observation, that those comical, and tragical Histories, did much improve, and enrich the *English* Language, they taught young men witty Complements, and how to carry their Bodies in a handsome posture: Add hereunto, that they instructed them in the stories of divers things, which being so lively represented to the eye, made firmer impressions in the memory.

Lastly, They reclaimed many from Vice and Vanity; for though a Comedy be never so wanton, yet it ends with vertue, and the punishment of vice.

13. For a stately *Cathedral Temple*, and *Dome* of devotion, the time was, that *London* did not yield to any City under the Sun in this particular; Saint *Pauls* Church being esteemed by all Nations, to be one of the eminentest, and visibletest Temple, one of the most glorious Piles of Stones under Heaven, taking all the dimensions, together with the chearful conspicuous *Site* thereof, being near the Center of the City, and upon a rising ground; Being also founded upon *Faith's*, by having a large Church of that name truckling, as one may say, under her Chancel; Add hereunto, what a comfortable Object it was, to behold above twenty miles distance, round about, this goodly Structure, rayning it self above the rest, and serving as it were for a *Crest* to the whole City; But now this famous *Fabrick*, which was accounted the greatest glory of *London*, is become her greatest shame; For many *Forrainers*, (who are none of those that place any inherent

Sanctity in senseless inanimat stones) have bin overheard to say, that *Pauls Church* in that posture she now is, is the saddest sight, and most ruthful Spectacle upon the Surface of the whole Earth; nay, some have bin heard to say, that whereas a *Stable* became once a *Temple* in *Palestine*, a *Temple* among us hath bin made a *Stable*; nay, they went further, not sticking to say, that as *Christ* was born in a *Stable*, so *Antichrist* is like to be born in a *Stable* in *England*.

The time was, that *London* was used to have a greater care of this *Temple*, when a solemn *Act* of the Lord Mayors, and Common Council passed, which stands yet upon good Record, to this effect, and stands still in force.

Forasmuch as the material Temples of God were first ordained for the lawfull and devout Assembly of people, there to lift their hearts, and laud and prayse Almighty God, and to hear his Divine Service, and his holy Word, and Gospel, sincerely said, sung, and taught, and not to be used as Markets, and other prophane places, or thorow faires, by carriage of things: And for that of late years, many of the Inhabitants of the City of London, and other people repairing thither, do commonly use, and accustom themselves very unseemly, and irreverently (the more the pitty) to make their common carriage of great Vessels full of Ale and Beere, great Baskets full of Bread, Fish, Flesh, and Fruit, and such other things, Pardels of Stuffe, and other grosse Wares, and things, through the Cathedral Church of Saint Pauls, and some in leading Mules, Horses, and other Beasts, through the same irreverently, to the great dishonour, and displeasure of Almighty God, and the great grief also, and offence of all good people, Be it therefore for remedy and Reformation thereof, ordained, enacted, and established, &c. That no person, either free or forren, of what estate or condition soever, do at any time from henceforth, carry or convey, or cause to be carried, and conveyed through the said Cathedral, any manner of great Vessel, or Basket with Bread, Ale, Beer, Fish, Flesh, or any other like thing or things, upon pain of forfeiture, or losing, for every such his or their offence, three shillings four pence; for the second, six shillings eight pence; for the third, ten shillings; And for every other offence, after such third time, to forfeit ten shillings, and to suffer two dayes and two nights imprisonment, without Bayl or Mainprize, The one moiety of all which pains and penalties, shall be to *Christ's Hospital* within *Newgate*, and the other half, to him that will sue for the same, in any Court of Record within the City, by Bill, original Complaint, or Information, to be commenced, or sued in the name of the Chamberlain of the said City for the time being, wherein no *Essoyne*, or *wager of Law*, for the Defendants shall be admitted, or allowed, &c.

Such was the Reverence, that *London* shewed her Cathedral Church, not long agoe, which may be said, to look now like the hulk of a great weather beaten Ship, that had cross'd the *Line* eight times, forward and backward, to the *East Indies*, and lies rotting upon the *Carine*: such is the condition of this stately Church, which is like to be buried shortly in her own ruines, and so become a heap of rubbish; and

and then how *bold London* will look, let them judge, who have taken a judicious prospect of Her.

Moreover, there's another Reason, that may induce *London* to prevent this; for if *Pauls* were down, She forfeits the name of a *City*; for all Lawyers concur in this opinion, that there can be no *City*, without a *Cathedral Church*; 'tis but a *Village* without one, or a *Town* at most: therefore *London* hath great cause to wish, that those unlucky Scismaticks had never bin born, who first brought *Pauls Church* to this pittyful passe; for it may well be said, that all those casual fires which she suffered, (whereof there were many) did not do her as much mischief, as the furious fires of some fanatical Zelosers have done; as one said also of the *House of Peers*, that the *Long Parliament* was more destructive unto it, then the *Powder-plot* had bin, if it had taken effect.

Touching particular appropriated places for the service of God. We know there were such from the beginning. As soon as *Noah* got footing on dry ground, he erected an *Altar*, which was in lieu of a *Church*; the Patriarchs had theirs; then from *Altars*, they came to have *Arks*, and ambulatory *Tabernacles*; and we read, what a conceit of holiness was carried towards them: Then *Salamon*, by Instructions from Heaven, did build a fix'd, and standing material *Temple*; And we well know, how highly our Saviour himself was incensed against the money changers, and others, who prophan'd that place; and what sharp reprehensions his Apostle gave afterwards to those, who used to eat and drink in those places which were appointed for devotion.

That *Hypericon* or room, where our Saviour did please to celebrate the *Passe-over*, and institute his last Supper, may well be thought to have more Sanctity in it, then an ordinary Chamber, considering how many holy things were done there afterwards; for our Saviour appeared in that very place, twice after his Resurrection; the *Holy Ghost* came down in cloven tongues in that place. *James* was created *Bishop of Hierusalem*, and seven *Deacons* were elected in that place, which in regard of so many holy transactions, was enlarged, and made afterwards a goodly *Church*, long before *Constantine*: whosoever is versed with the *Primitive Fathers*, knowes well how often they speak of *peculiar places*, set apart to celebrate divine service; as also of *set times*, and that the posture must be *Eastward*; Among the primitive Christians, those places were called by some, *Basilica*; by others, *Dominica*, or *aulica* whence the *German* word *Kerk*, was derived; by others, *agorasthion*, by some they were termed *synagoga*; by others, *synagoga*, &c. all which were but Synonyma's to *Churches*, or holy *Oratories*.

One of the *first Fathers* saith positively, that *Churches* were in the *Apostles* time.

Another saith, they continued from the *Apostles* time, to *Constantine*, with whom the *Roman Empire* came to be *Christian* first.

And

And in all the ten Persecutions, which happened by intermissions, we may read, how that by the Edicts of the Emperors, the Oratories or Churches of the Christians, were to be in some places burnt, in others, demolished. And in the last persecution under *Dioclesian*, the History saith, that a great number of ancient Edifices, and Churches of the Christians were destroyed; And observable it is, that one of those Primitive Fathers, compares the Churches on the shore, to safe Harbours in the Sea, which surely must be interpreted, to relate to the places, and not to the persons only.

Histories also speak plainly, how in the first and second Century after Christ, in the persecution that was in *Persia*, many goodly Oratories and Churches of the Christians were destroyed.

By these short disquisitions into the Ages of the World and History, it appears, that among the Patriarks, there were holy places that had an Analogy with Churches, which continues among the *Jewes* ever since: And touching Christians, there were Oratories, and appropriate sacred places, from the very infancy of the Gospel, which served as a general Rendezvous to celebrate Divine service all along from the Apostles time, through the three Centuries of the Primitive Church: therefore they must be possessed with a strange spirit of contradiction, and prophaneſs, who make no account of those peculiar Houses, which pious devout souls have appropriated; reâ'd up, and dedicated to the sole service of Almighty God, but hold all places promiscuous, and indifferently proper for that use.

It may justly be doubted, whether such sordid poor narrow souls, who so malign the beauty, the holiness, and decencies of Gods House here in the Church militant, will ever be admitted to behold the glory of the Church Triumphant.

And now, having presumed to speak so much of *Londons* great Temple (than which there is not a more conspicuous Object upon Earth, except the Mount *Olympus*, which is said to bear up Heaven); and having with a true sense of sorrow set forth the sad condition thereof, my prayers are, that it would please God to put it into the hearts, and move the spirits of those worthy Patriots, who are now assembled to mend all breaches in the Common-wealth, to propose some way for preserving this ancient great visible Ornament from rumbling down: And there is a fair opportunity offered to this purpose; for if those irregular New Buildings be questioned (whereof there are by computation, above a hundred thousand pop'd up within these forty years), It would, most humbly under favour, be very proper to employ part of the Tax upon those Houses, to repair Gods House.

14. Touching a Noble Bridge, and a Navigable River, spoken of before, *London* is not inferior to any other City whatsoever: concerning the first, what a large Rent hath it to preserve it self? what a vast Magazine of Corn is there alwayes in the Bridge-house, against a dearth? what a number of Officers, that look to the reparations thereof,

thereof, are handsomly maintained thereby, and some of them persons of good quality?

Touching the second, the River of *Thames* hath not her fellow, if regard be had to the straightness and length of her course running from *East* to *west*, without many meanders, her convenient distance from the Sea, to prevent surprizals, the chearfulness of the Soyl on both sides, the wholesomeness of her water, which makes the best Beer in the World, & is transported by forreign Nations for other uses; the variety of her Fish, the fatness of her mud; If regard be had also to those Forreigns of Masts, which are perpetually upon her, the variety of smaller Wooden bottoms plying up and down, the stately Palaces that are built on both sides of her banks so thick, which made divers forreign Ambassadors affirm, that the most glorious sight in the World (take water and land together) was to come upon a high Tide from *Gravesend*, and shoot the Bridge to *Westminster*.

15. For number of humane souls, breathing in City and Suburbs; *London* may compare with any in *Europe*, in point of populousness: the last Cense that was made in *Paris*, came under a million; but in the year 1636. King *Charles* sending to the Lord Mayor, to make a scrutiny, what number of *Roman Catholiques* and strangers, there were in the City, he took occasion thereby, to make a Cense of all the people; and there were of Men, Women, and Children, above seven hundred thousand that lived within the Barres of his jurisdiction alone; and this being one and twenty years passed, 'tis thought, by all probable computation, that *London* hath more by the third part now, then she had then. Now, for *Westminster*, and *Petty France*, the *Strand*, *Bedford Berry*, *St. Martins Lane*, *Lang Acre*, *Drury Lane*, *St. Giles of the Field*, *High Holborn*, *Grays Inne Lane*, *St. Jones*, and *St. Georges street*, *Clarken well*, the out-lets of *Red* and *Whitcroffe-street*, the out-lets beyond the Barres of *Bishopsgate*, *Aldersgate*, and *Southwark* Barres, beyond the *Tower*, &c. take all these places, with divers more, which are contiguous, and one entire peece with *London* her self, I say, take all these Buildings together, there will be found by all probable conjecture, as many Inhabitants at least, as were found before within that compass, where the point of the Lord Mayors Sword reacheth, which may amount in all, to a million and a half of humane souls: Now, one way to know the populousness of a great City is, to observe the Bills of Mortality, and Nativities every week. I think, there is no such Custom in *Paris*; but for *Amsterdam*, which is a very populous Mercantile place, the ordinary number there, of those that go weekly out of the World, is but fifty, or thereabouts, and about so many come into the World every week; But in *London*, the common Weekly Bills come to near upon 300. that come in, and about so many that go out of the World, though the last years general Bill made twice as many to go out, as came in; for it gives account of fourteen thousand and odd that dyed, and but seven thousand christened; but this may be imputed (the more's the pity) to the confusion of Sectaries, which swarm since the long Parliament, as *Anabaptists*, and others who use
not

not to christen their Children, a sad story to tell, so that there were many thousands born, which were not baptized, and whereof the Bill speaks not.

Touching the form and shape of *London*, it may be aptly compared to a *Lawrel leaf*, which is far more long then broad; and were *London* round, as *Paris* and other Cities are, she would appear more populous, by a more often encounter of the passengers.

Concerning the length of *London*, take all Buildings that are contiguous one to another from *East* to *West*, from the utmost point of *Westminster*, to the utmost point beyond the Tower, she may be well thought to be near upon five *Italian* miles in *longitude*, and about half so much in *latitude*, and in Circuit, above twelve miles. 'Tis true, that the Suburbs of *London* are larger then the Body of the City, which make some compare her to a *Jesuites Hat*, whose brims are far larger then the Block, which made Count *Gondamar* the *Spanish* Ambassador to say, 'as the Queen of *Spain* was discoursing with him, upon his return from *England*, of the City of *London*. Madam, I believe there will be no City left shortly, for all will run out at the Gates to the Suburbs; and for the Men, I think they are gone by this time into the Country, for I left them all booted and spur'd when I came away.

But touching the amplitude, and largeness of *London*, whereas *Charles* the Emperor, to put a Complement upon *Paris*, said, that she might be called a *Province*, rather then a *City*, this term may better besit *London*, who is a *County* of her self.

16. From proportions and quantity, we will now go to the quality of the persons she hath produced from time to time: whereof there have been great numbers of most gallant and generous, most wealthy and worthy, most eminent and munificent brave men, who had souls as large as their substance, I mean such that received, either their first being, or well being from Her.

Charles the Quint was used to glory, that he was a Citizen of *Ghent*, having bin born there.

Henry the Great, in answer to a Letter of the King of *Spain*, wherein he had enumerated above a score of Sovereign Titles, stiled himself only *Henry*, Roy de *France*, & Bourgeois de *Paris*. *Henry* King of *France*, and Burgesse of *Paris*. But *London* hath greater cause to glory in this point, for *Constantine*, the first Christian Emperor, a *Britain* born, was her Child. And a foul mistake it was in Him, who writ the Book of *Martyrs*, when in his Epistle Dedicatory he saith, that *Constantine* was the Son of *Helena*, an *English* Woman, (being pure *British*); for the name of *English* was not then in the World, nor did the *Saxons*, whence the *English* are derived, take footing in great *Britain*, but a long time after.

Maud the Empress was also a *Londoner* born, with divers other great Kings and Princes.

Thomas Becket, a man very famous in all the Catholick Countries, and

and held one of the highest Saints, was born in *London*; he was first one of the Sheriffs Clarks, then he was Parson of *St. Mary Hil*; then he went to *Bologna* in *Italy*, to study the Law; and at his return, he was made Chancellor of *England*, and Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*. Innumerable other great Clarks, and eminent Bishops, were born in *London*; and of late times, Bishop *Lancelot Andrews*, who for his vast stock of learning, might be called, the *Universal Bishop*. There are now living, two great Luminaries of the Church, Doctor *Wren*, and Doctor *Warner*, born both in *London*, the one Bishop of *Ely*, the other Bishop of *Rocheſter*, a person of most acute Intellectuals, and of rare excellent knowledge.

Fabian the famous Chronologer was Sheriff of *London*, and born there; what a number of most munificent Benefactors hath *London* had among her own Natives, besides those whom she bred; what a Noble useful Structure is *Leaden-hall*, built at the sole charge of Sir *Simon Eyre* Draper, and Lord Mayor of *London*? what a worthy Foundation is *St. Johns* Colledge in *Oxford*, built by Sir *Thomas white*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who was Benefactor also to *Bristol*, *Reading*, and above twenty Towns besides? what a bountiful Benefactor was Mr. *William Lambe*, free of the Company of *Clothworkers*? what a world of charitable deeds, did he do in Town and Countrey? what a Noble soul had Sir *Thomas Gresham* Mercer, and Marchant, who built the *Royal Exchange*, *Gresham Colledge*, with another great Countrey Palace in *Middleſex*; what a notable Benefactor, was Mr. *Thomas Howel*, bred in his youth in *Spain*, and afterwards in *London*, who was one of the greatest Benefactors of the Company of *Drapers*, and, besides many other large acts of charity, he hath left such means to *Drapers Hall*, that if any Mayden can derive her self from the right lineage of *Howel* in *wales*, the said Hall is to give her 21 l. towards her portion; and this to continue for ever; what a free large Soul had Mr. *William Jones*, Marchant, and free of the *Haberdashers*, who in *Monmouth*, the Countrey where he was born, did build a fair *Free School*, with very large allowance to the Masters; he was Benefactor also to *Hamborough*, *Stoad*, and divers other places at home and abroad. To these two *Britains*, we will add a third, which is Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Goldsmith; what a hazardous, expenceful mighty work, did he perform, in bringing *Ware-River* to run through the streets of *London*? what an infinite universal benefit doth accrue thereby, to the whole City and Suburbs? how often did this great design take heat and cold, what faintings and fears, what oppositions did it break through, before it was perfectly finished?

What a large noble Soul had Sir *Baptist Hicks*, Lord Vicount *Campden*? what a number of worthy things did he in his life, and at his death, both for the advancement of *Religion* and *Justice*?

At *Campden*, in the County of *Gloceſter*, he repaired, and adorned God Almightyes House, and reard another for the poor, before he built any for himself; He founded also there, a very commodious *Market-house*, and having done many things more for the publick

good in that place, he erected afterwards, a stately Palace for his Posterity, though the hard fate of the times, and the fury of the Warre hath half destroyed it: He was also a great Benefactor to the Churches, and the poor of *Hamsted*, and *Kensington*, to *St. Bartholomewes*, and *Christ-Church Hospitals* in *London*, to all the Prisons; as also to *St. Laurence Church* in the old *Jury*: He purchased divers *Impropriations*, and bestowed them upon the Church in divers counties; He was at the charge of erecting a convenient *Session-house*, for the Justices of *Middlesex* to meet, in the midst of *St. John's street*, which is called *Hicks Hall*, and will so be called to all posterity. All these great lights he carried before him, and at his death he gave a World of Legacies, and divers Pensions to pious Ministers and others, and bequeathed a great sum to be distributed among all his Servants.

To speak of all those Noble *Londoners*, who have done glorious things, both for Church and State, in point of piety, stately Structures of divers natures, for the publick good, and deeds of charity, would make a large Volume of it self. I will conclude for the present, with a late worthy man, one Mr. *John walter*, who was Clark of *Drapers Hall*, who, having resolved with himself, when he had attained a competent subsistence for himself and his Children, to employ the rest every year, for charitable uses, which he did constantly for many years: He built two Hospitals near *London*, and it was a great while before the Founder of them was known. He used to send a proportion of bread to be distributed among the poor, to divers Churches; and it was not known, who sent it, till he was dead, and that he was missing. It is thought by a computation that was made, that he had employed above ten thousand pounds to charitable uses of all sorts, private and publick, and he was so free from vain-glory, that his greatest care was to do them in such a manner, that his left hand should not know what his right hand did; And in his study after his death, there was a bag of 800 *l.* in Gold, with a label in paper upon it, *This is none of mine, but the poor's.*

Lastly, for Prerogatives, Enfranchisements, Immunities, Charters, and Liberties, for Hospitality, and plentiful treatments; as also for Antiquity, the City of *London* comes not in the arrears to any.

Touching the last, 'tis true, there are some Cities in the East, that have the start of her in point of time; yet *London* was built 354 years before *Rome*, which is a fair Age.

Touching the second, some call *London*, a *lick-peny*, (as *Paris* is called by some, a *pick-purse*) because of feasting, with other occasions of expence and allurements, which cause so many unthrifts among Countrey Gentlemen, and others, who flock into her, in such excessive multitudes; but this must be imputed not to the place, but to the persons; for one may live in *London* as frugally, if he hath wit to make use of it, as in any other City whatsoever.

Tis true, that the prizes of all things use to be enhanced by confluences, and swarms of people, which a judicious Forreiner observing in *London*, said, that she bore no proportion with the Iland, but might serve

serve a Kingdom thrice as big, and that *England* may be rather said, to be in *London*, then *London* in *England*, which made some compare her to the *Spleen*, whose over-swelling, make the rest of the body languish; but it might be answered, that *London* is rather like the *stomack*, which digests the wealth of the Land, and after a good concoction, disperseth it again in wholsom nutriment to all parts.

Touching the third, *viz.* freedom and immunities, there's no City hath more.

In the Raig of *Richard* the second, it was enacted, That the Citizens of *London* were to enjoy their priviledges, and franchises, *licet usi non fuerint, vel abusi fuerint*, whether they were not us'd or abus'd, notwithstanding any Statute to the contrary, as the Lord *Coke* hath it in his *Institutes*.

In the Lawes of the Land, *London* is called sometimes *Camera Regis*, *Reipublicæ Cor*, & *totius Regni Epitome*, the Kings Chamber, the heart of the Common-wealth, and compendium of the whole Kingdom; sometimes she is called *Caput Regum & Legum*, The head of Kings, and of Lawes; nay, some of the Roman Emperors in their Edicts, called her *Augusta*, which is a name alwayes of magnificence and State.

And now will I take leave of the Noble *Augusta*, or City of *London*, concluding with this hearty wish, couch'd in these two Hexameters, and relating to her proportion, or shape, which is a *Laurel leaf*, as formerly was said.

*Londinum Lauri folio non impari formâ,
Floreat Urbs, sicut Laurum, semperq; vireseat:*

London is like a *Laurel leaf*, may She,
Be verdant still, and flourish like the Tree.

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